

Eastern Rotary Wheel

~~December 1931~~

Vol. IV

No: 11 - 12

March - 1932



JL 11/

MY 81 Rm 43, N33

N37.4.11 & 12

133266

727
**THE
EASTERN
ROTARY WHEEL**



MARCH 1937

"CONTINUITY"

HIRE PURCHASE

Specially designed for the convenience of residents of Ceylon and India proceeding to England on leave.

By arrangement with our London Office, Cars are delivered, on hire purchase terms for use during your stay in England.

On the expiration of your leave, the balance outstanding, plus Shipping Costs and Customs Duty defrayed by us, may be paid in monthly instalments after your return to Ceylon or India.

The United Motor Finance Co. (Ceylon) Ltd.,

342, Deans Road, Colombo.

GOVAN BROS. Ltd.,

Scindia House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi, and Branches.

London Office:

GOVAN BROS. Ltd.,

3, St. James's Square,

S. W. 1

We Are Out to Help You

There is a satisfaction to turn out a piece of good sales literature when you have a good printer to work for you—one who is responsive to your ideas, and who is out to help you.

In producing your Catalogue, Booklet, Magazine, Folder or any other sales or advertising matter, our aim is to give you many little services that cannot be enumerated in a bid or estimate but which you will appreciate and value.

Telephone 2931

M. P. H. Ltd.

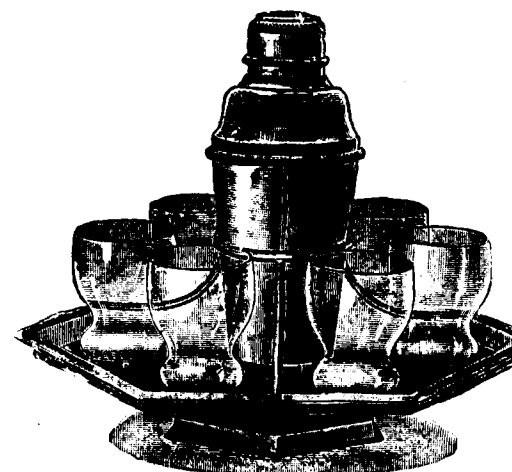
MARCH, 1937

1

THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL

COCKTAILS AT HOME

With an Orr's Cocktail Set and comparatively few materials and utensils you can enjoy excellent Cocktails in the seclusion and comfort of your own Home.



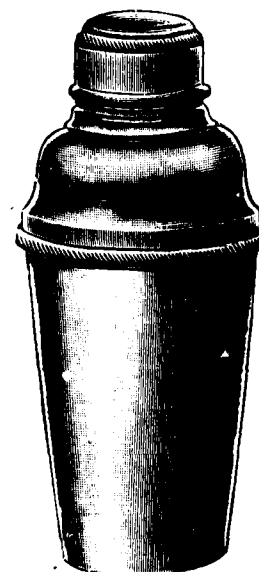
Z 421
Imperial Plate
Cocktail
Shaker.

1 pint Rs. 25

½ pint Rs. 16



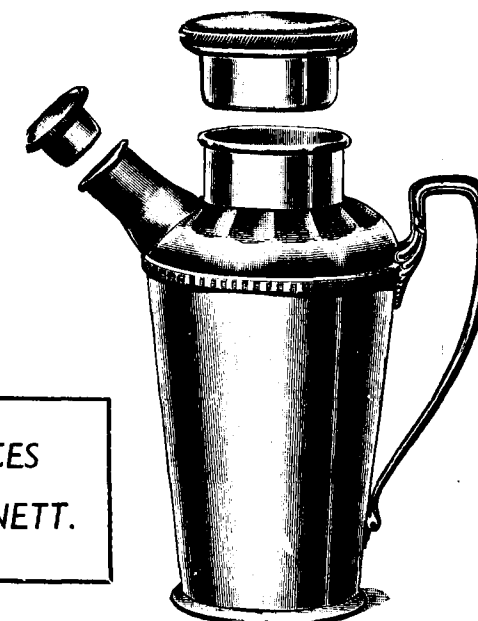
Z 423. Handsome design revolving 'Imperial' plate cocktail set, complete with six glasses and E. P. cocktail shaker Rs. 125
Other designs in stock Rs. 175



ALL PRICES
STRICTLY NETT.

Z 424. Imperial Plate Plain Shaker.

½ pint .. Rs. 12-8
1 Rs. 30-0
1½ Rs. 40-0



Z 419

Imperial Plate Cocktail Shaker.

1½ pint Rs. 35 nett.

P. ORR & SONS, LTD.
MADRAS & OOTACAMUND

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

MARCH 1937

No. 11

CONTENTS

PAGE

HOME LESSONS (<i>from a painting by Leelavathi</i>)	2
EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS	4
INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	6
ROTARY EDUCATION (<i>Ven. F. L. Bevan and Rev C. E. V. Nathanielsz.</i>)	7
THE NICE CONVENTION (<i>Programme</i>)	12
• ROTARIANS AND PUBLIC SERVICE	13
SAFETY FIRST MOVEMENT IN INDIA	15
BRAVERY MEDAL FOR THE "EMDEN"	17
THE GOVERNOR SPEAKING	18
FEDERATION AND INDIAN STATES (<i>C. M. Doctor</i>)	19
NEWS FROM THE CLUBS	22
PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION	39
WELL DONE, CALCUTTA! (<i>Children's Treat</i>)	41
THE WASTED WEALTH OF MADRAS (<i>Dr. G. J. Fowler</i>)	43
DISTRICT DIRECTORY	45
CLUB ATTENDANCE STATISTICS	47
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORATE	48

Editorial

NOTES AND COMMENTS



WELCOME Lucknow and Surat: We have great pleasure in welcoming the entry of Lucknow and Surat into our ranks and wishing them all success in Rotary. At the District Conference itself Rtn. Bryant gave us an indication of the formation of Rotary Clubs at these centres and we are glad to be able to record the success of the idea of "Sponsor Clubs" inasmuch as the formation of a Club at Surat is due entirely to the initiative taken by Rtn. T. B. Dalal (of Karachi) and Rtn. M. R. A. Baig (of Bombay). Now, what about the other "Sponsor Clubs"?

Rotary Education: We commend to the earnest attention of all Rotarian executives in this District the very valuable paper on "Rotary Education" which was read at the District Conference (Madras) by Rtn. the Rev. C. E. V. Nathanielsz (of the Colombo Rotary Club) and is reproduced in this issue. This paper shows how high ideals could be linked up with practical possibilities in reaching a desirable goal.

Has your Club got a Rotary Information or Publicity Committee? If not, read the Paper on Rotary Education and form a Committee at your next meeting. If you already have a Committee for this purpose read the Paper more attentively still and ensure that this Committee is doing all that it can, and should, do. The ultimate success of Rotary depends on the extent to which the individual Rotarian understands

what Rotary is and what his responsibilities as a Rotarian are. This fact cannot be overemphasised and the message of Will R. Manier (Jr.), President, Rotary International, on this point is both apt and timely. Try and see how far you can adopt in your Club the suggestions contained in Rtn. Nathanielsz's paper.

New Zealand holds out her hand to us: It will be remembered that the possibility of sending out some students from India to New Zealand to undergo training in the Universities in the latter country was discussed at the District Conference (Madras) in the last week of January. The Conference, however, did not reach any decision on this subject, as Rtn. H. W. Bryant said that the details connected with the proposal were then under correspondence.

The main question in this connection would seem to be "Will the training of an Indian student in a University in New Zealand prove practically profitable to the student concerned?" On this matter there are some differences of opinion, and in the last analysis it is a matter for the concerned student to decide. But we feel sure that the delegation of some students to New Zealand in response to the invitation so generously extended by the Rotary Club of Christchurch (New Zealand) will go a great way in initiating a goodwill contact between the two countries. The high ideals with which the Rotary Club of Christ-

church have been actuated in thus extending their hand of goodwill are reflected in every line of an address which was delivered at the Christchurch Club by Rtn. President E. Hitchcock and which is reproduced elsewhere in this issue. As this question of sending out Indian Students to New Zealand is engaging the serious attention of our District Governor those Rotarians who are interested in the matter are requested to send in their suggestions and queries to the Office of the District Governor.

Community Service: A brilliant example of community service by an individual Rotarian is found in the account of Rtn. Sultan Chinoy's organisation of a "Motor Parade" in Bombay in aid of the Red Cross Society's Disaster Relief Plan. Rtn. Sultan Chinoy is one of the "live wires" of the Bombay Club, and in and out of Rotary he is noted for his enthusiasm for all calls in the name of clarity. It is of interest to note that Rtn. Chinoy represented the Rotary Club of Bombay at the R. I. Convention in Detroit in 1934. Just as we go to Press we learn that the "Motor Parade" proved a great success and would contribute substantially to the Disaster Relief Fund.

Another example of a public work entirely sponsored by individual Rotarians is to

be found in the account given elsewhere in this issue, of the origin and development of the Safety First Movement in India. Thanks to the energetic direction of Rtn. A. S. Trollip the movement is growing from strength to strength and has already some good achievements to its credit. The Bengal Branch of the Association was sponsored by the Calcutta Rotary Club and we hear that the Sholapur Club plans to sponsor a branch.

The E. R. W. Calling! As was emphasised at the District Conference, the success of the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* depends on the extent of the co-operation accorded to the Editor by the Clubs in this District and particularly by the secretaries. We find that at their annual meeting some of the Clubs in this District have appointed a "Correspondent to the *Eastern Rotary Wheel*" and this is a welcome sign indeed of the increasing co-operation we may expect from the Clubs. To such Correspondents, and to the newly elected secretaries in those Clubs where no such correspondent has been appointed, we appeal for promptness in sending reports of their Club's activities, the regular Club bulletins and interesting photographs, when available.

Rotary Convention—1938

Will be held in San Francisco

The invitation of the Rotary Club of San Francisco, California, U. S. A., to entertain the 1938 Rotary Convention has been accepted by the Board of Directors of Rotary International. The date will be the week beginning June 19, 1938. Contracts with the Rotary Club of San Francisco have been signed by President Will R. Manier, Jr., of Nashville, Tennessee.

International Service

Proposed Reception to Indian Students in New Zealand

At the Madras District Conference in January a bare indication was afforded about the possibility of Indian students being sent to New Zealand to undergo training in the University there, but no decision was taken in view of the fact that the preliminaries are still unsettled.

As the question was mooted as a result of the initiative of Rtn. President E. Hitchcock, of the Christchurch (New Zealand) Rotary Club, the following extract of an address delivered by him to his Club will be read with interest.—Ed.

THE number of Committees in the Rotary Club sometimes seems to be excessive and their titles a little overdone. This is possibly more apparent than real. There is reason behind the organisation as expressed in its Committees. At first sight New Zealand appears to be internationally isolated, and as a former Chairman of the International Service Committee I sometimes felt that Committee to be a little forlorn. The very existence of the Committee, however, forces attention to the subject, demands thought upon it, and unquestionably reveals more than is glimpsed by a hasty observation. How many Christchurch citizens know that the official motto of the city in which they live is "Britons, hold your own."

The recent visit of the Rev. C. F. Andrews, an outstanding figure in Indian religious life, drew attention to the important possibilities of a new aspect of the white man's opportunity. We in New Zealand enjoy a standard of living unknown to many millions in other countries within our own commonwealth of nations. We have been in the habit of sending emissaries to these people. He suggests we should encourage emissaries from them to us. It is a striking thought.

He urged co-operation towards the training in the New Zealand Universities of some

representative Indian students, who would later return to their own country and people. To have resided in a country with a standard of living so much above their own, and to have shared its general social status, would be an invaluable experience to Indian students. New Zealand's freedom from a colour problem makes it particularly fitted to render this service. Students so trained could speak from actual experience of conditions of life which the one country enjoys, and towards which the other strives afar off. The goodwill value of such an arrangement would be beyond calculation. Less and less can any country live unto itself. Our desired standard of living depends more and more upon the world's standard of living.

There are active Rotary Clubs in Calcutta and Bombay. There are thinking people in both countries who recognise the possibilities of such an exchange. A scholarship or scholarships are needed to implement the proposal. This is a matter which Rotary seems specially suited to take up, to explore, to make known where it should be known, and, possibly to bring to some useful issue.

In a humbler sphere and nearer at home, it is a fact that we have in Christchurch in addition to groups of other nationalities, a Chinese section of our population which is

(Continued on Page 14).

Rotary Education

At the District Conference in Madras in January Rtn. the Rev. C. E. V. Nathanielsz, of the Colombo Rotary Club, presented the valuable Paper on "Rotary Education" which is reproduced below. We understand that the paper is the result of the joint efforts of Rtn. Rev. Nathanielsz and Rtn. the Venerable Archdeacon F. L. Bevan.

Every Rotarian is earnestly exhorted to give his serious attention to the most valuable suggestions made in this arresting Paper.—Ed.

ROTARY may be most clearly and briefly defined in words which are a part of its fourth object: viz., "A world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service." Business and professional men are the first to realise the necessity and value of training, if any real measure of success is to be attained in their respective vocations.

One of the characteristic of the present age is its insistence on the need of training for every profession. The age of amateurs is past. We insist on those who follow any calling being trained for it. Few schools are now content with teachers who have not been through a course of training. It is even so in a profession where it was long thought that sanctified common sense was a sufficient passport to success. Those who wish to succeed in business are forced to qualify themselves by a commercial training.

While this fact is readily conceded, there apparently does not seem to be much effort made to supervise and train Rotarians that they may become useful in Rotary.

One of the first utterances of President Will Manier after he was elected to the office of the President of Rotary International this year was:

"Above everything else the Rotary Machine will not operate unless the individual Rotarian has a sound understanding of Rotary. We have neglected

that of late years. I call upon you to dig the Rotary Information Committee and make it effective in informing Rotarians, both old and new, What Rotary is really about. We have a tremendous turnover in membership, men who come into Rotary and drop out because they haven't caught the vision. But give them the vision and we will not lose those members."

Keep them in: Aynone who has been actively associated in Rotary can bear testimony to the accuracy of the diagnosis and the efficacy of the cure suggested by our International President for the loss of so many who have enthusiastically pledged themselves to the Rotarian cause but whose enthusiasm has flagged to the point at which it has been found necessary either for the members themselves or for the Club executives to terminate their membership.

Few are the organisations that give more earnest and sustained thought to ways and means of promoting its ideals than does Rotary. One has but to study the ample literature of Rotary International to be convinced of this. The machinery it has designed to produce the type of world-citizen it has in mind is both adequate and effective. The snag, however, is that so many clubs for want of a correct appreciation of that machinery discard some parts of it which they consider useless or cumbersome.

It is an open secret that there are Clubs in our District that have no Rotary Information Committee. While that in itself might be excused in small clubs in which the functions of this Committee are fulfilled by some other committee, it is greatly to be regretted that there are many who are admitted into the ranks of Rotary without the remotest idea of what Rotary is and what Rotary stands for.

It has been steadily growing upon us that one of our greatest weaknesses—and probably the case is similar with some of you—is that new members are admitted who have little or no real knowledge of the aims and objects of this great movement that has captured the imagination of men and has encircled the globe.

Judging from the numerous requests that are being made for admittance to the ranks of Rotary it would appear that to become a Rotarian is now in fashion. Many are they who wish to join who have little or no idea of the duties and responsibilities devolving upon a Rotarian.

The Information Committee: Rotary International has very wisely therefore suggested that each Club should have an Information or Education Committee. The following are the duties of this Committee:— They should meet all candidates for membership and give them full information about Rotary. They should instruct prospective members concerning the foundation and history of the Rotary movement, and impart to them a clear idea of the organisation. Those wishing to join should also be familiarised with the Aims and Objects of Rotary—what it is, and what it hopes to achieve. Their duties, responsibilities and obligations as members in Rotary should be very carefully explained, and the benefits and privileges which will be theirs should be made known to them. Especially out here in the East, the relationship of Rotary International to our clubs should be carefully indicated so as to save us the continual embarrassment of having to answer questions that savour so often of being anything but Rotarian!

It should be particularly stressed that a Rotarian must neither seek nor expect

commercial benefit from his membership; that he should not only represent his vocation in Rotary, but also represent Rotary principles to his associates in his own vocation. Further, he should be given to understand that it is incumbent upon him personally to participate in the Club's activities, that he is required to attend meetings regularly, and that his membership automatically lapses if his attendance falls below the minimum as fixed by the constitution, unless he can satisfy the Directors that there has been good and sufficient reasons for such fall.

To the uninitiated the mass of Rotary literature that is so readily available is often bewildering, hence it is suggested that each club should have its own hand-book incorporating the aims and objects of Rotary, a short history of the Club, the duties and responsibilities of members, the Rotary code of ethics, the constitution and bye-laws of the Club, a classification list, etc., so that each new member will always have before him in outline the essentials of the Rotary movement.

It should be our aim to see that no one is admitted to membership in Rotary without the fullest instruction in all that pertains to Rotary. After that instruction has been imparted, he should be given the opportunity to decide whether he will undertake the responsibilities and duties that are his as a Rotarian. This is the point at which we should, if necessary, lose him and *not* after he has been admitted into membership. For, one who becomes a member with wrong ideas and expectations is likely, sooner or later, to be among the disgruntled or lost members. On the other hand one who pledges his support to the Rotary cause with the background that has been outlined has the prospect of being a really sound Rotarian.

It is quite apparent therefore that those who serve on the Rotary Information Committee should be Rotarians of the best type, thoroughly well informed and capable of explaining the history, composition, Aims and Objects of Rotary, and of stressing the obligations and privileges of membership.

There are Rotarians who express the fear that if we adopt what has been suggested as a regular feature of introduction to membership, we should scare away many prospective members. We fail to see why this should be so. But even if the fear expressed by our friends has some substance it would be far better to lose such candidates for membership prior to their admission to membership than after.

Education in Rotary does not begin and end with the suggested preparation for membership. The ideals which Rotary endeavours to achieve are not to be attained at so small a price. One has to live in the spirit of those ideals for quite a long while before their majestic spell begins to be felt. The Ideals are big for our small hearts, and yet not too big we trust.

Weekly Talks on Rotary: Members, both old and new, should have their zeal for the achievement of the Ideals of Rotary stirred from time to time by a forceful presentation of our aims and objects. Weekly programmes in so many clubs are so conspicuously lacking in Rotary Education. This is most unfortunate. As Clubs, *our failure to devote some part of our time to education in matters relating to Rotary is depriving us of much enthusiasm in the cause of Rotary.* Glancing through the programmes of various clubs in the District for the past few years, one thing that strikes the reader is that they do not disclose very many talks relating to Rotary topics. There appears to be much diffidence on the part of members to talk Rotary. The reason for this is difficult to understand; for, every single talk we have heard from Rotarians on Rotarian themes has been of a high order and worthy of Rotary. We must remember that it is by words that we translate thought into reality and bring into form the abstract creations of the mind.

There is little hope of Rotary establishing itself in the world as an organisation everywhere associated with service of others unless everywhere we find that its members are filled with the desire to serve. The fact may seem obvious but Rotarians need to be educated to the fact.

For what is Rotary? It is really summed up in the one word Service. But then,

that word may be given a very wide interpretation, and we find ourselves forced to set certain limitations to the service to which a Rotarian pledges himself. He needs to be educated as to the forms of service he may be called to perform. He may, for instance, be called to do no more than fulfil the duties which belong to his profession in a different spirit from that to which he had been long accustomed, a spirit in which the thought for self takes a less, and the thought for others a more, prominent place. Or, he may find himself called to limit more strictly the time he spends on himself in order to have time to devote to the needs of others.

Direction of Service: Again, he needs to be instructed in the ways in which he may be able to render help. A man may not be in a position to render financial aid, but his influence may be of use in helping another to a billet. He may not be able to restore another to health but he may be able by visiting him to mitigate the trials of sickness. He may not be able to rescue a family from disgrace but he may by sympathetic concern help them slowly to recover from it. But apart from the question of the sphere of one's service and the character of it, a man needs to be educated so as to set the right aim before him. It is one thing to aim solely at giving immediate relief and leave it at that. It is another and a greater thing to serve people in such a way that not merely is their immediate need met, but the whole future is altered for them by its being given a more hopeful outlook.

There is another thing to be considered before ever we set ourselves to service. We need to be instructed as to how to read the signs of the times aright. The treatment a doctor prescribes for a patient depends wholly on his diagnosis of his condition, and it is on the correct diagnosis that the success of the treatment depends. The ready impulse to serve is *not* enough. A right diagnosis of the case in point is needed if the Rotarian is to give the right sort of help. I think that it was of the saintly William Law, whose benefactions were unending, that it was said that by his generous giving of alms he succeeded in impoverishing a whole countryside! We are all sure that there is something very

much wrong with the world. The existence of so much squalor and misery and poverty and sickness and unemployment is sufficient to convince us of the fact.

What we need if we are to do anything to set it right is to probe beneath the surface signs and to realise what exactly is wrong, otherwise all our attempts at putting the world right are bound to fail. And what is true of the world at large is as true of the different elements that go to make up the world—the families and social classes and professions and trades, etc. Every one of these needs to be carefully studied and a right diagnosis of its ailments arrived at before any real service can be rendered.

Discriminating Aid: Here once again there appears the need for education. The service which is based on mere generous impulse may with the best will in the world do more harm than good and aggravate the very symptoms it desires to heal. Service, it will be realised, is not so easy after all. If it is to be rendered to any good purpose it must be educated and if there is the true desire to be of service it will not shrink from the trouble needed to qualify a man to fit himself for that service.

There is another direction to which our thoughts should be directed at this point—the realisation of the extent to which service depends on the real desire to serve. The spirit of service does not come to mankind naturally. The reverse of this seems to be the fact. If what psychologists tell us is true, it would appear that the claim of self—whether self-preservation, or self-expression, or self-advancement—is one of the primary instincts of human nature. Now, the service of others is in direct antithesis to the service of self. It is therefore something which has to be carefully watched and nurtured and developed if it is to grow so strong as to direct our lives. The danger is specially great in our day since the tendency of modern times is to exalt the claims of self. We are always hearing the claims of self emphasized in every direction.

Unselfishness is regarded by many to-day as an old world virtue and so out of fashion. Self-expression, self-advancement, self-realisa-

tion—these are the things which are pressed on the attention of the young as the things which really matter, which will really lift life to great heights. The ideal, therefore, for which Rotary stands, the ideal of service, is one which has to fight for its very existence in the modern world. If the ideal of service is to exist at all it must be the outcome of something which feeds and sustains it at every step. It must draw its strength from a powerful desire to serve, and that desire must be marked by three things. First by *strength*. It must be a really powerful passion filling the Rotarian. It is, as we have said, up against a primitive instinct in man which militates against it. Unless it is strengthened by every means (we shall refer to this presently) it cannot hope to fulfil its part in maintaining the ideal of service.

Next it must be *permanent*. It must not be something fitful and spasmodic, something usually dormant and only flaring up in face of some harrowing case of suffering or poverty with which it is suddenly faced. It must be there always, the unfailing power that always moves the will in the direction of Service. It will, by its permanence, be always on the look out for opportunities of service and welcome them. It will be there always ready to meet and defeat the claims of self which our primary instincts and the tendencies of the modern world are ceaselessly urging.

Next, that desire must be *serious* something which cannot in times of conflict be brushed aside as a tiresome check on our natural impulses. It must be serious with all the seriousness of a solemn duty, the claims of which cannot on any account be ignored, something as solemn and sacred as a Divine charge laid upon us which must be respected and yielded to without hesitation.

The Desire to Serve: The influence of such a desire cannot be overrated. We have only to look around us and instances leap to mind of the effect of such an overmastering desire. We may see it in the world of science. Men in their desire to probe the secrets of the universe dedicating their lives to the exclusion of the attractions and distractions of the world to the pursuit of truth. We may see it in the world of Art,

Men giving their lives to the pursuit of beauty and, for the realisation of it, living in poverty and turning away from the calls of ambition and wealth. We may see it in the strong desire for national expression among the peoples of the world to-day, so that the individual is glad and ready to surrender the claims of self and to surrender his life wholly to the call of the nation. It finds its expression perfectly in the totalitarian ideal. Here in all these instances—and others are not wanting—we find that a desire can be strong, permanent and serious enough to subordinate the claims of self to a superior claim. It is some such power as that which must mark the Rotarian's desire for service. Here is the call for the training, the education of the spirit to serve.

An important enquiry may intervene here. How is such a desire to serve to be quickened and maintained? We would reply that it can be achieved if there can be spread abroad the family idea, the conviction that the whole human race is one family and that all mankind forms a single brotherhood. If all whom we meet in the course of life are not so many strangers, but brothers, members of a brotherhood real and only waiting to be realised, the desire to serve all whom we meet is quickened and sustained. It matters not what their race or colour or degree of civilisation or social condition may be.

If in all these counts they are inferior to us, the very sense of their inferiority—a condition for which they are not responsible—will rouse the desire to serve them all the more. And if it be objected that such an idea, if it is to be a powerful influence, must be real and not imaginary, we would reply that we believe it to be real and that the whole testimony of science goes to prove its reality. For, it cannot be gainsaid that man stands by himself in one class different from all other creatures in the universe and if by force of circumstances—geographical separation, climate, environment, social conditions—striking differences have, during the passage of long centuries, been created between man and man, there are features common to all mankind wherever found which proclaim them to be of one family.

The Human Family: This is scientific fact. In proportion as this is realised the feeling of family and brotherhood will prevail, and with it will spring the desire for service. And as that desire bears fruit there will begin to appear on earth that spirit before which the rivalries, and conflicts, and suspicions, and oppressions, and hostilities which now disfigure the world will gradually disappear. It is here that Rotary has a great contribution to make.

Nor will such a spread of the family feeling offer the unattractive prospect of a world reduced to a dead uniformity. The reverse will be the case. In the family as we have experience of it we never find among its members a dead uniformity, the creation of a small society in accordance with a single pattern.

We find a diversity of individuals each developing after its distinctive fashion and making its peculiar contribution to the common life of the family. A harmonious whole all the richer for its individual differences. That is what on a larger scale will appear on earth. The universal family will include in one harmony all that is individual in each nation and race. What each is now cherishing and developing for itself—and by so doing establishes its difference from all others and makes a ground of rivalry with and hostility to all others—will be the contribution to the common life of the whole, the contribution by which the common family life is strengthened and enriched.

These are some of the ideals towards which Rotary is striving. Need I emphasise that it is necessary that ever and anon we should have them held up before us lest our vision be dimmed and our faith waver.

Rotary contemplates not merely to educate the individual in its principles and ideals before admitting him to membership, and thereafter to sustain his interest in them so that he may put them to the test in his daily life, but it seeks to cultivate public understanding of, and sympathy with, the ideals and purposes of Rotary.

You are fully aware of the fact that there is an impression that a Rotary Club is nothing but a luncheon Club and many are they who enquire of you, "what is this Rotary anyway?"

To quote from pamphlet No. 14 of Rotary International:

Rotary's motives are good.

Rotary's efforts are sincere.

Rotary has no secrets.

Rotary welcomes any publicity which will interpret its activities and its ideals to every citizen in the country.

We do not want publicity for publicity's sake, but we do want the development of a public estimate of Rotary in our respective communities. For every phase of Rotary is affected by the community estimate of Rotary.

With this end in view Rotary International has suggested the Public Information Committee, the chief among whose several duties is to arrange for adequate publicity to be given to Rotary within the Club area.

Rotary is a call to crusade against malpractice and ignorance, beginning in the dearest spot in man's own heart—himself. It proclaims that the purpose of its existence is the betterment of the individual, his business relations, his home, his town, his country and the world as a whole. It summons us to transmute the ideals into conduct and character and *it is he who knows and understands Rotary best that can and does serve it best.*

The Nice Convention

The opening session of the 1937 Convention programme at Nice will be held on Sunday evening, June 6 when the addresses of welcome, and the responses, will be given, and the address of President Will R. Manier, Jr., will be delivered. The plenary session of Monday will be held in the afternoon, 2.30 to 4.30; plenary sessions on the other days will be held in the morning 10.45 to 1 p.m.

Preceding the plenary sessions each day there will be special assemblies for club officers and committeemen, divided into five language groups in most cases. On Monday afternoon Rotarians from certain geographical areas will meet for short business sessions. On Wednesday afternoon, all Rotarians at the Convention will be divided into groups according to their classifications for the holding of 185 vocational craft assemblies.

Tuesday and Thursday afternoons are left open; entertainments especially for the

ladies will be given. Each evening from Monday to Thursday there will be special entertainments for all those in attendance.

A Questionnaire

What sort of Club would this be if all of the members were like me?

Am I a plus member or a minus member?

Do I add to the strength of the Club or do I detract?

Do I try to make friends or do I let the other fellow make all the advances?

Am I doing my full share to help the president and the directors, or am I too busy to help?

Am I a cheque-book Rotarian or do I do my share of the footwork?

Do I practice Rotary in my daily life and in my business? — *Little Rock (Arkansas) Rotary Club.*

Rotarians and Public Service

Rtn. Chinoy's Example in Bombay

Rtn. Chinoy, of the Bombay Rotary Club, who has successfully organised various public functions in Bombay in the cause of charity, has undertaken to run a "Motor Parade" in aid of a Disaster Relief Plan of the Red Cross Society of India. Though this "Parade" will have been held by the time this issue is out of the press, full advance details are given here as being illustrative of what can be done by a Rotarian in our

District by way of Public Service.—Ed.

ROTARIANS in India will be proud to learn of a public work undertaken by Rotarian Sultan Chinoy of the Rotary Club of Bombay.

On an appeal being received from the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society—for funds for a Disaster Relief Plan inaugurated by the Society so that in the event of War or any disaster, equipment, personnel, etc., shall be immediately available, and a fleet of motor ambulances provided, to be used in conjunction with local Hospitals in peace time but to be made available to the State in time of emergency—the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society set aside their Silver Jubilee contribution as a nucleus for the Disaster Relief Fund and requested Rotarian Sultan Chinoy if he could help the Society in any way in obtaining funds.

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V, Rotarian Chinoy organised in Bombay a Motor Parade which proved a tremendous success, providing a grand entertainment to the public befitting the occasion and bringing in funds for the Hospitals of Bombay. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the Motor Parade Sub-Committee was responsible for one of the largest contributions to the Silver Jubilee Fund in Bombay.

Now, Rotarian Chinoy is organising a Pageant at the Race Course Grounds, Bombay, to be held on March 29. From the

details so far available it is safe to assume that the Pageant will be a spectacular show, the like of which Bombay, at any rate,



Rtn. SULTAN CHINOH.

will not have seen before. A very influential Committee consisting of

Mrs. M. L. Broomfield; Major-General S. J. P. Scobell, G.O.C., Bombay District; Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, Surgeon-General

with the Government of Bombay; Rtn. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. T. E. Streatfield, Collector of Bombay; Major A. H. J. Snelling, D. A. A. G., Bombay; Rtn. A. McCulloch, Secretary & Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India; Mr. A. R. D. Wadia, of The Automobile Co. Ltd.; Mr. C. C. Gulliland, Secretary of the R. W. I. T. C.; Mr. C. W. E. U'Ren, Dy. Commissioner of Police; and, Mr. A. MacRae of the "Times of India"

under the Chairmanship of Rotarian Sultan Chinoy and under the patronage of Hon. Rotarian His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, has been constituted and the work of organising the Pageant is proceeding apace.

The Committee have issued for sale to the public 60,000 programmes of the Pageant priced at Re. 1/- each. These programmes are numbered serially 1 to 60,000. Before the programmes were printed and released for sale, the Hon. Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, was requested to select 60 numbers at random, one from each thousand, and write them on slips of paper and lodge them in sealed envelopes with the Imperial Bank of India. These envelopes in turn have been numbered serially 1 to 60.

These envelopes will be opened in public on the Pageant Day by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the numbers declared. The holder of the lucky programme bearing the number corresponding to that in the envelope marked "one" will be given a new Chevrolet Car in exchange for his programme and the holders of other programmes bearing the numbers corresponding to those in envelopes marked 2 to 60 will be entitled to exchange their respective programmes for cash prizes ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 in accordance with details printed in the Programme.

The first prize of a new Chevrolet Car is being provided free by Rotarian Chinoy's firm (The Bombay Garage) and General Motors India, Ltd., jointly. Donations in cash towards other prizes have been received by the Committee from prominent public men of Bombay, among whom may be mentioned Rotarians Sir Ness Wadia and Behram N. Karanjia.

The programme on March 29, 1937, will begin with a Motor Parade which will be in the nature of an Automobile Trade Show and a commercial exhibition. Automobile firms

in Bombay are fully co-operating in this event by exhibiting various makes of cars, from the earliest to the latest models. Among the items of entertainments may be mentioned a Grand Military Display which will include events by His Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard, the Cheshire Regiment and the Mahratta Light Infantry. Another event will be the bombing from the air of a building specially erected for the purpose and rescue work by the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade. As a fitting conclusion to this programme, the finale will be a Fire Works Display.

Rotarian Sultan Chinoy possesses marvellous organising capacity and an enthusiasm to manage affairs of this magnitude which is only surpassed by the dynamic energy and whole-heartedness which he always puts forth in conducting successfully tasks of this kind for the public good, and the people of Bombay are looking forward eagerly to this event.

Of particular interest to Rotarians is the fact that this Pageant is scheduled to take place on March 29 which happens to be the Anniversary Day of the Bombay Rotary Club. The Club ought to congratulate itself on the coincidence of one of its active members being associated with a memorable event of this magnitude being held in Bombay on the Anniversary Day of the Club.

(Concluded from Page 6).

sufficiently numerous and well defined to have a distinct identity. Anyone who has visited a foreign country, and knows the language barrier, can remotely appreciate the multiplicity of problems which must confront one of another race in our midst. A surprising number of the Chinese community travel. Not a few visit China, where there are Rotary Clubs. How many of them, when in China, would have cause to refer with gratitude to the Christchurch Rotary Club? Methods require to be devised—not patronage, not fussy novelty efforts, but a quiet intimation of a readiness among members to act the part of rational, understanding fellow-citizens, conscious of their own limitations, but conscious also of the handicaps and needs of those they desire to help, yet sensibly aware of all the setting and circumstances.

Safety First Movement in India

The organised Safety First Movement in India is a product of ROTARIANS. It was initiated by Rotarian Seers, brought into existence by Rotarian Burford and is being fostered by Rotarian Trollip. The recently-established Bengal Provincial Branch was officially sponsored by the Rotary Club of Calcutta.—Ed.

BEFORE 1932 in India a few factories carried on some propaganda for the prevention of accidents among their employees, but there was nothing on an organised scale to draw public attention to the rising tide of accidents and the need to checkmate this preventable waste. The omission, though glaring, was left unnoticed.

Rtn. G. C. Seers advocated the formation of a Safety First League in Bombay which might later develop into a National Safety First organisation. The response to the suggestion was immediate and encouraging; a provisional committee was formed at a public meeting held in the office of the General Motors India, Ltd., with Rtn. W. B. Burford as Secretary. The Committee held several sittings, interviewed many prominent gentlemen and, on the strength of assurances received, applied to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, for registration.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act and licensed by the Government of Bombay under Section 26 of the Act, as a non-communal, non-commercial and non-political body, The Safety First Association of India, having for its objective the Conservation of Life and Property, came into existence in 1932. To-day it is the hub of the Safety Movement in this country. A clearing house for safety facts, it promotes safety chiefly by the collection and distribution of information about the causes and prevention of accidents.

Membership

There are six classes of membership ranging from those who pay Rs. 5 per annum as an "Associate" to "Supporting Members" who subscribe annually to the funds of the Association a sum of not less than Rs. 100. At present the membership is largely made up of public spirited individuals, among whom are a few Rotarians. Though the classification makes provision for industrial and commercial organisations and Local Bodies to join the Association and support the movement, the response so far has been poor, with the result that the programme of the Association had to be limited.

Objective and Programme

The movement seeks its declared objective and has formulated its programme on:—

Engineering Revision.

- (a) The analysis of all accidents to their causes.
- (b) The determination of safe practices.

Education: Informing the community of the various accident hazards and the safe practices to be employed.

Enforcement: Compelling the minority to observe the safe practices which the great majority have adopted voluntarily through education.

The Association's activities and services fall into two broad main divisions, viz., (1) work carried on by the Centre, and (2) branch activities.

Headquarter Service

The Centre, i.e., the Council of the Association, is responsible for the publication of the official organ of the Association every month. Since 1934, "Safety News" has been India's pioneer Safety magazine, devoting itself to the advancement of constructive and proven methods of industrial accident prevention, fire protection, highway safety and allied subjects. Every word in this magazine is hewn from the hard rock of experience, showing what is safe and unsafe and how to combat accidental hazards that lurk everywhere.

The Association also issues a monthly communiqué to the Press dealing with some important aspect of industrial safety. To say that these communiqués are probably among the best reference work the engineer can find is to pay meagre tribute to the large number of qualified persons who are consulted in their preparation; these articles represent the boiled-down safety experience of industry.

The Association has instituted a Medal award for Industrial Bravery. The first presentation of this Medal was made in December 1936 by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Carrying the idea of industrial safety service even further, members are encouraged to submit their specific safety problems to the Association's honorary engineers. Over one hundred such references were dealt with during 1936.

Games Lessons

Comprehensive in scope and far-reaching in results are the Games Lessons which have been approved by several Provincial Governments. The child is taught to adjust himself to our modern civilisation, through a series of illustrated lessons.

These lessons offer excellent material for the introduction of safety teaching both as curricular and extra-curricular subjects. Unfortunately, what is lacking in present-

day education is a recognition of the value of safety teaching and a resolute will to promote its application on the part of all who are interested in the welfare of the rising generation, the citizens of to-morrow.

These Games Lessons are written round the Indian Highway Codes. This product of the Association, to which the Marquis of Willingdon, while he was the Viceroy of India, was pleased to write a foreword, is a document of value to all classes of road users; that it is so is evidenced from the fact that it has been translated into four different vernaculars.

The educational activities of the Association also embrace the making of films, periodical press releases on problems of public safety, radio talks and a limited supply of literature and posters.

One of the most important of the Council's activities is the organisation of branches in every province and district in India. The work carried on by the Centre is only a part of the total effort. No central institution can maintain intimate contact with every part of this large continent. It is specially for this reason that one should congratulate the Rotary Club of Calcutta for their co-operation in establishing the Bengal Provincial Branch.

The Work of the Branches

The education of the masses in safe and unsafe practices is largely the work of men on the spot; the Bombay Provincial Branch has carried out its duties in this respect with an appreciation of local needs and requirements.

Its honorary speakers have till now given lecture-demonstrations on Home, Road and Fire Safety to more than a lakh of school children; that the results have justified this programme will be found in the fact that to-day the Games Lessons have found their way into most schools in the City and suburbs. The Branch has also inaugurated the School Patrol, Traffic Games and Fire Drills in a number of schools. If progress appears to be slow, the reason has to be sought in the apathy of the public both in the matter of financial aid and voluntary service

In the field of public safety, by which is meant Road and Home Safety, the Branch has done valuable work through the Press, Platform and the Radio. Its first public utterance was before a large and distinguished gathering of Rotarians. It is represented through its individual members on many important Committees working for better Road and improved welfare conditions etc., such as the Traffic Advisory Committee, the Western India Automobile Association, the Chambers of Commerce, and the Joint Town Planning Committee, which, by the way, was the direct result of the vigorous protest launched by the Branch in respect of the development of the Colaba and Queens Road Estates in Bombay.

Management

All this work has been done by a body of honorary workers devoted to the cause of Safety. With the expansion of its activities and formation of Branch organisations the necessity for engaging a whole-time Secretary, a Publicity Officer and a Safety Engineer is becoming increasingly felt. This is largely a matter of finance which Rotarians can solve by themselves becoming members of the Association.

The movement is still in its infancy. The foundation has been strongly laid, and the idea merits extension to all Presidencies and Provinces and represents a fine opportunity to all Rotary Clubs and Rotarians to sponsor and support branches in their part of the country.

"Bravery Medal" for the "Emden"

The following extract from *The Times of India* relating to this year's award of the "Bravery Medal" of the Safety First Association of India will be read with interest.—Ed.

The Safety First Association of India has awarded its "Bravery Medal" to the "Emden", the German cruiser, now lying in the Bombay harbour, in recognition of the gallant and heroic act of her officers, cadets and crew in saving a number of Indian women and children from drowning.

The presentation ceremony took place at the German Club before a large and distinguished gathering including the German Consul.

It will be recalled that, seeing a country craft overturn and cast its passengers into the waves, officers, cadets and crew of the cruiser dived into the sea and swam to the help of the women and children in distress, took them aboard and gave them the necessary attention.

When they had recovered from the shock they were sent back to the city.

In requesting Rtn. Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy to make the presentation to Capt. Lohmann Rtn. A. S. Trollip, Hony. General Secretary of the Safety First Association of India, said that the real meaning of the word "Safety" had never been exemplified better than on last Saturday when the officers, cadets and crew of the visiting ship "Emden" displayed exceptional gallantry, courage and consideration for the safety of women and children in distress and saved them from death.

Rtn. Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy then presented the medal to Capt. Lohmann.

Wearing it on his right breast Captain Lohmann thanked Rtn. Sir Rahimtoola and the Safety First Association of India for this happy recognition of an act of his crew which they had done just as a matter of duty.

The Governor Speaking

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

DEAR FELLOW ROTARIANS :

On to "Nice"

MAY I call the attention of all Clubs to the forthcoming International Convention at Nice, from the 6th to the 11th of June, 1937? I hope several of our Clubs will be represented, and I should be glad to know immediately the names of those who expect to attend the Convention. If a Club cannot send a personal representative, the bye-laws of Rotary International provide that any Rotary Club unable to be so represented may select a Rotarian to serve as proxy for its non-attending delegate or delegates. It is necessary, however, for such clubs first of all to name one or more of its members as its delegate or delegates to the Convention, and then request some other Rotarian who is known to be going to the Convention to serve as their delegates' proxy. The name and Club of both the delegates and proxy should appear on the Credential Certificate.

Rotarian Sir Phiroze Sethna, in his capacity as Governor-Designate, will be attending both the International Assembly at Montreux and the International Convention at Nice, and I am sure he will be willing to act as proxy for any club's delegates who are not able to attend. Will those clubs, therefore, who will not be personally represented, follow the procedure outlined above and request their delegates to name Sir Phiroze Sethna as their proxy?

Article VII Section 3 of the Constitution of Rotary International provides that each member-club is entitled to one delegate for each 50 of its members or major fraction thereof (honorary members excepted), based on the membership of the Club on the 30th April preceding the Convention. Each Club is entitled to at least one delegate. Credential Certificates have been sent to each club direct from the Chicago Office, and they should either be sent to Sir Phiroze Sethna or given to the club-delegate to be presented

to the Credentials Committee in Nice when paying the Registration Fee.

Annual Reports

Congratulations to the Bombay Rotary Club on the prompt issue of its Report for the year ended the 28th February, 1937. One of the remarkable features of this Report, which is a record of excellent work, is a list of visiting Rotarians who attended meetings of the Bombay Club during the year and also a list of Bombay Rotarians who attended other Clubs. The following figures indicate the value of District and International contacts thus established :—

In Bombay From Bombay		
Number of Visiting Rotarians	80	63
Number of Clubs represented	28	32
Number of countries represented	12	18

Extension

I had the privilege of presenting the Charter to the Baroda Rotary Club on the 19th February. This is the second Rotary Club in an Indian State which has now received its Charter, and I hope that the next one will be Cochin. I cannot speak too warmly of the hospitality shown to me and my wife by the State and by the members of the Baroda Club. Rotarian M. R. A. Baig from Bombay presented a magnificent gavel as a token of good wishes from the Bombay Club; Rotarian Heble, the keen Secretary of the Ahmedabad Club, was also present and conveyed the good wishes of Baroda's nearest neighbour. The gift of a gavel from the Rangoon Club was also greatly appreciated. I have just learnt that an Organising Committee has been formed in Surat where it is hoped that shortly there will be a new Club established under the inspiration mainly,

(Continued on Page 21)

Federation and Indian States

Rtn. Chimanlal M. Doctor's Address

The following succinct analysis of the position of the Indian States in the forthcoming Federation of India is an address given at a meeting of the Baroda Rotary Club by Rtn. C. M. Doctor on February 12. Rtn. Doctor holds that it is to the advantage of the Indian States and their Rulers, too, to join the Federation.—Ed.

The Government of India Act 1935 envisages The Federation of India, comprising the British Indian Provinces (with the exception of Burma which will be separated from April 1, 1937) and such of those Indian States which accede to the Federation. The Federation is conditioned by the entry into it of at least a sufficient number of States whose Rulers will be entitled to choose not less than 52 members to the Council of State and whose aggregate population is at least half the total population of India.

So far as Provincial Autonomy is concerned the Government of India Act will come into effect from April 1, 1937. Regarding the establishment of the Federation of India, it is stated that the Government of India are anxious to expedite matters so that the Federation comes into existence as early as possible, April 1, 1938, being mentioned as the probable date. The preliminaries connected with the execution of the Instrument of Accession by the States are under way and it is hoped that everything will be done to facilitate their accession in sufficient numbers to make possible the Federation of India.

Instrument of Accession Alone is Binding on the States : Section 6 of the Act makes it plain that the Instrument of Accession alone will give authority to the Federal Government with regard to a federating Indian State. To such a State, only those provisions of the Act which may be covered by the Instrument, with such limitations and reservations as are specified

by the Ruler, will apply. Also, the Crown has the power of accepting or rejecting the terms offered by a Ruler in the form of the Instrument. The Act says that the Ruler must have declared that he accedes to the Federation as established by the Act, with the intent that the Federal Authority established for purposes of the Federation, shall, by virtue of the Instrument of Accession and subject always to the terms thereof, exercise in relation to his State such functions as may be vested in them under the Act. The Ruler further assumes the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given within his State to the provisions of the Act so far as they are applicable thereto by virtue of the Instrument of Accession.

The Instrument of Accession has to specify the subjects which the Ruler accepts as matters in respect of which the Federal Legislature may legislate for his State and the limitations, if any, laid on the power of the Legislature to make laws for his State and on the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation in his State. As the residuary powers remain with the Federating unit, the Ruler of an Indian State can reserve to himself both executive and legislative powers in Federal matters to the extent that he thinks proper, provided always that such an Instrument of Accession is acceptable to H. M. The King-in-Council.

The Report of the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament observes :—

"The lists of subjects accepted as Federal by the Rulers wishing to accede to the

Federation ought to differ from one another as little as possible. A Ruler who desires to except or to reserve subjects, which appear in what we may perhaps describe as the standard list of Federal subjects (items 1 to 48 of the Federal list of subjects mentioned in the 7th Schedule) in relation to the States ought to be invited to justify the exception or reservation before his accession is accepted by the Crown."

Dewan Bahadur Latthe was in favour of investing the Federation with the exercise of the powers and functions of paramountcy on behalf of the Crown, since the Princes would have a substantial voice in the Federal Government, having one-third of the seats in the Federal Assembly and a 40 per cent. representation in the Council of State. But this idea did not commend itself to the Princes and the Act has now separated the office of the Governor-General from that of the Representative of the Crown, although the Crown can appoint one person to fill both the offices. So far as the States are concerned, no constitutional amendments will be applicable to them unless accepted by the Rulers thereof by supplementary Instruments of Accession.

Who Can Accede: Instruments of Accession can only be executed by the Ruler of a State himself. No minor Ruler can join the Federation. But he can join on reaching majority during the first twenty years of the establishment of the Federation. After twenty years no State will be allowed to federate, unless at the request of both Chambers of the Federal Legislature. The Instruments of Accession will be taken judicial notice of by all Courts, and interpreted by the Federal Court in the last instance.

As High Courts of the federated States are to be recognised as High Courts for the purposes of the Act, if they are of the necessary calibre, Indian States will have to organize a judiciary which can compare favourably with that in the British Indian Provinces. If the States retain executive authority with regard to federal legislation applicable to the State they will have to engage a staff sufficiently qualified and experienced so that their work can make a

favourable impression on the inspecting Federal Officers. This will lead to the levelling up of State Administrations where it may be necessary and all the Federated States will have to show that they are in no way inferior to British Indian Provinces with regard to good government and solicitude for public welfare. I am definitely of opinion that the people of Federated Indian States will gain in good government and progressive rule, as a result of the constant contact with British Indian Representatives in the Federal Legislature.

The Indian States to-day have no voice in the formation of the fiscal policy of the Government of India, with the result that the economic interests of Indian States have frequently suffered. Under the Federation the representatives from Indian States will substantially influence the economic and fiscal policy of Federation. This will be no small gain.

A Special Advantage: As the Indian States will be bound only by the wording of the Instruments of Accession, the provisions relating to Discrimination etc., will not be in operation in the Indian States if they are excepted in the Instruments. Thus the Rulers of Indian States will be in a better position to advance the economical development of the States and safeguard and promote the vocational interests of States' people than the British Indian Provinces.

Accession to the Federation will not in any way affect the form of government in any Indian State. On the other hand, there are ample provisions in the Act to safeguard all the powers, rights, privileges, dignity and status of the Rulers and members of their families. But the desire to be thought well of by the fellow-units of the Federation will lead to the establishment in the States of representative institutions with powers of advice or legislation to secure responsive government. In order to secure efficient, intelligent and honest public servants for the discharge of duties relating to federal obligations, the public services in the States will have to be recruited on lines similar to those prevailing in British India, and thus great good will result.

Paramountcy will be exercised according to the wishes of His Majesty's Government in Britain and Socialist Governments in Britain are expected to instruct the Representative of the Crown to insist on the fulfilment of the essentials of good government in all matters not affected by Accession to the Federation. States that may refuse to accede the Federation are likely to find themselves hemmed in by a sea of Federated Territories with their fiscal barriers, and will find their position not quite desirable. Being outside the Federation, they will not have the moral support of the Princes' Representatives in the Federal Legislature.

Plea for Accession: With all the drawbacks that the Princes may find in the scheme of "Federation of India," I am of opinion that it is to their interest as well as to the interest of their States to join the Federation. The subjects for which they have to federate are mostly such as are even to-day outside the sphere of most of the States in practice, although academically it may be otherwise. With reasonable

limitations acceptable to the generality of Princes and the Crown, the States can accede to the Federation with regard to all the subjects that are specified by the Joint Select Committee. It is to be hoped, that with the advent of the Federation a new era of progress and prosperity will dawn for the Princes and their subjects in Indian India.

Our Beloved Ruler, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, was the first to suggest the "Federation of India" to Mr. Montague, late Secretary of State for India, nearly 20 years ago, as the only solution of the Indian political problem. We must thank God that we have been given such a far-sighted and benevolent ruler. The Federation as proposed may not be the federation which he had in mind; but the idea itself is so glorious that we of Indian India cannot but accept it in the hope that we may try to get it transformed into such a fully self-governing Federation as His Highness the Maharaja Saheb thought of.

(Concluded from Page 18)

of Bombay. Before this letter reaches you the Sholapur Club will have received its Charter at the hands of Rotarian Baig who with Rotarian Higham of the Bombay Club is representing me for that function.

The Rotarian

With reference to my January 1937 Monthly Letter on the above subject, Colombo is the only club from which I have heard suggesting the names of two persons as prominent non-Rotarians who might be interested in the receipt of the Rotarian Magazine. I am forwarding this to Rotary International, but in the meantime I should be very glad to hear of any other names that may suggest themselves to Clubs.

Something worth copying

An interesting innovation appears in the Bulletin of the Singapore Rotary Club. In announcing the reception of four new members to the Club, the Bulletin contains

brief paragraphs of five or six lines each giving some personal data concerning each member. This practice I commend to clubs in our District as it certainly helps to some extent to inform them as to the history of their new colleagues.

Boys & Girls' Week 1937

I have been asked to draw your attention to the proposal which has been accepted in the United States that April 24th to 31st be observed as the Boys and Girls' Week. Rotary International has accepted these dates and recommends them to Rotary Clubs in all parts of the world. Although the dates are not particularly suitable to clubs in our District, I suggest that they might devote their Weekly Meetings that week to a consideration of the problems of boys and girls in their community, with special reference to their education, their physical development and their relation to the community in general. A suggested programme will be distributed to all Clubs as soon as it is ready.

News from the Clubs



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

Secondary Education: At the meeting held on January 19, Rtn. B. V. Dalal, Headmaster, R. C. High School, spoke on Secondary Education. In the Bombay Presidency, secondary education was first introduced about 90 years ago when it attracted only a few boys. But now their number was nearly 100,000. There were now 571 secondary schools in the Presidency, 29 of which were Government institutions. The total annual cost of secondary education now amounted to Rs. 60 lakhs, of which Rs. 13 lakhs was contributed by Government, Rs. 12 lakhs by private individuals and public bodies, and the balance was borne by the parents and guardians of pupils.

A large number of these schools was housed in hired buildings, which were generally ill-lighted and poorly ventilated. There were no play-grounds attached to most of the schools, nor were there any facilities for physical training.

The total number of teachers working in these schools was roughly 5,400. Less than 1,000 of these were trained teachers while only about 2,400 were graduates. A large bulk of the teachers was very poorly paid; they had no enthusiasm in their work and left their jobs as soon as they got an opening elsewhere.

Many of the schools could not afford to restrict admissions because of financial

stringency, with the result that classes were over-crowded and pupils were unable to benefit from individual attention of the teachers. There was no proper system of promotion. Matriculation results in the schools were normally 35%. The low percentage was by no means due to high standard of examination, but to the poor quality of instruction imparted. There was universal discontent with the present system of secondary education.

Concluding, the speaker expressed the opinion that technical and industrial schools were no panacea. A public examination like the Vernacular Final, he thought, should be a necessary qualification for entrance to secondary schools. Trained teachers and the provision of commodious buildings and play-grounds should condition the recognition of schools. Finally, a statutory grant of one-third the expenses should be given to recognised secondary schools.

More Members: The following new members were elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on January 29: Manubhai B. Patel, M. A. Valiulla, Chinubhai Lalbhai, N. S. Shodhan, Dr. J. D. Romer, Dr. M. D. Patel, I. T. Almoula and Dr. Jehangirshah D. Anklesaria.

Obituary: All members felt deeply grieved to hear the sad news of the death of Rtn. Jehangir M. Rao who was only recently elected an active member. A popular businessman, he was liked by all who came in contact with him. He was a true Rotarian.

* * *

Microbes: There was a fairly good attendance at the meeting on February 16, when Rtn. Dr. G. B. Mohile addressed the gathering on "Microbes & Microbe Hunters". The following is a summary of his talk:

Bacteria belong to the vegetable kingdom. Omitting their role in diseases, they serve a really useful purpose in the economy of

Nature. Putrefaction, fermentation, production of Indigo, liberation of nitrogen in soil are some of the manifestations of bacterial activity.

Leeuwenhock is credited with being the pioneer Microbe hunter. He was a simple draper in Holland who flourished some 250 years ago. Pursuing his hobby of grinding lenses, he was the first to spy through a lens, bacteria in stagnant water. His papers commanded great respect at the Royal Society in London, which then existed under the name of Invisible Collegians. After his death, Spallanzani, an Italian priest, continued his work.

Pasteur, the greatest name in the history of Bacteriology, was born in France in 1822. A great chemist, his researches in fermentation were the means of saving the wine and silk industries from the ravages of germs. He postulated the theory that germs were the cause of diseases; and Lister, a surgeon in Scotland, applied it for his antiseptic surgery with great success. Pasteur showed the world how vaccines could prevent diseases. One of his greatest discoveries was the preventive method for Hydrophobia.

At the same time a German country doctor, Robert Koch, was making important discoveries. He discovered the germs of tuberculosis, cholera, and anthrax. He taught people how to grow the germs of anthrax in pure form.

Pasteur's assistants, Roux, and Behring discovered a remedy for diphtheria, which has saved thousands of lives.

Paul Ehrlich tried 606 different modified compounds of arsenic to cure experimental syphilis in rabbits. His 606th attempt was a success, and he gave to the world the drug salvarsan which has saved, and is saving, thousands from the scourges of syphilis.

There have been martyrs for many causes. People have given their lives for their country, for their religion. The greatest martyrs were those who gave their lives in the cause of humanity. Prominent amongst them can be mentioned Noguchi, the great Japanese scientist, and Prof. Adrian Stokes,

who fell a victim to yellow fever while conducting research on that disease.

The story of Microbe Hunting is simply told. A draper discovered them, a chemist put them on the map and made people germ conscious; a country doctor made microbe hunting a science. But untold behind it lies a tale of heroic perseverance, of amazing intuitions and insane paradoxes. And so it will continue for ever.



President: R. D. Jackson.
Secretary: P. C. Bhandari.

At the meeting on January 26, Rtn. A. A. MacDonald, a new member, was inducted.

The report of the Club Service Committee read out by Rtn. H. F. Maneckshaw, detailed the changes in the arrangements for catering for the Club dinners and the change in the meeting place.

Rtn. Sohan Singh, Chairman of the Community Service Committee, reported that, though no meetings of his committee had been held for want of attendance, he had received some literature about the Safety First Movement from Bombay and they were trying to foster the ideals of Safety First in Amritsar.

Rtn. T. H. Advani reported favourably about the work of the Publicity Committee which sent proceedings of the meetings regularly to the Press and to other Clubs within the district and outside.

The Chairman closed the meeting after exhorting the members to be regular and punctual in their attendance at Club meetings.

* * *

A Governor's Speech: Rtn. Lala Labh Chand Mehra occupied the chair at the meeting on February 8. This meeting was graced by the presence of H. E. the Governor of the Punjab and was thrown open to ladies also. After a brief speech of welcome by the Chairman, H. E. the Governor addressed the meeting.

His Excellency, introducing himself as Rotarian Emerson, said that it had given him much pleasure to accept the invitation to address his fellow Rotarians of the Amritsar Club. Since he was told that at some time it was the duty of every Rotarian to address his Club on the subject of his job he took that opportunity of doing so. Rotarian Emerson, however, wished to make it clear that he had not prepared any set speech and, therefore, his fellow Rotarians would realize that he was speaking to them as a member of the Club.

He briefly described the numerous and varied duties which fell to the lot of a Provincial Governor and compared conditions to-day, with those of the days when he first joined the Indian Civil Service. His speech was interspersed with many humorous anecdotes and ended with a note of confident hope that the Governor of the Punjab under the new constitution would receive the same measure of co-operation that had always been afforded to him.

Rotarian Sir Herber Emerson concluded by saying that the last duty of a Governor was to know when he had said enough, and to sit down.

* * * *

Duties of a District Judge: An interesting talk on this subject was given by Rtn. D. D. Dhawan at the meeting of the Club on February 23. He said: "As you all know, my job consists principally in determining questions between parties, according to law. I have to deal with all ranks of people, from the highest to the lowest. Some of them having made contracts in the most solemn terms fail to perform them: others in their greed to appropriate everything fail to share with the rightful heirs the property of an ancestor who died intestate. Then there is the troublesome

person who invokes the bankruptcy court's aid. In fact, a complete list of the cases I deal with would cover the whole sphere of human activities in its relation to legal rights and obligations.

"In my capacity as a Sessions Judge I am required to deal with the worst characters in society—murderers, abductors, seducers of women, cattle-lifters, cheats, forgers etc. A true picture of my job cannot be complete without a reference to two other classes of people with whom I have to deal with every day, namely, the witnesses and the lawyers. The witnesses tell all kinds of lies and probably think that I am the biggest fool on earth! (Laughter). The lawyers come in armed with a long and frightening array of books and concentrate all their legal acumen in advancing arguments to distort facts and prove that what appears to be true to a sane man is false and *vice versa*! (Laughter). Of course there are some very honourable exceptions who really help in clearing doubtful points.

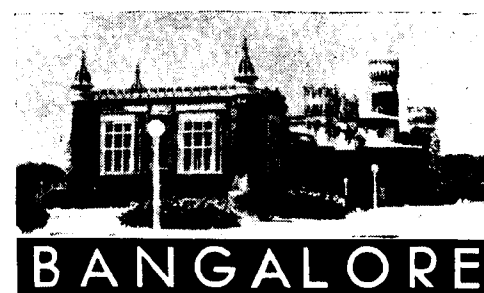
"Such is the atmosphere in which the Temple of Justice has to work. It is a sordid atmosphere of misery, crime and falsehood. It is not an easy task to ascertain the truth as between the rival parties in a case.... The duty is often very unpleasant: but, pleasant or unpleasant, it has to be performed and I seek satisfaction in the belief that I have done my job fearlessly and in the true Rotarian spirit!" (Cheers).

The meeting elected the following office-bearers for 1937-38: President, Rtn. R. D. Jackson; Vice-President, Rtn. Santokh Singh; Hon. Secretary, Rtn. P. C. Bhandari; Hon. Treasurer, Rtn. Sohan Singh; Directors, Rotarians W. Stork, Sunder Singh, Majithia and all Past Presidents.

The audited Balance Sheet for the year ended January 31, 1937, was approved.

The following resolution was unanimously carried:

"This Club conveys its sincere congratulations to all those members and past members of the Amritsar Rotary Club who have received recent honours from H. M. the King-Emperor and offers its felicitations to those members who have been successful in the election to the Provincial Legislature."



BANGALORE
President: Dr. S. Subba Rao
Secretary: H. Richardson.

At the meeting on February 3, Rtn. President MacIver referred to the loss sustained by Rtn. Medappa by the death of his mother and the meeting passed a resolution of condolence and sympathy.

Rotarian C. S. R. Rao gave an account of the District Conference held recently at Madras.

Rotarian Vice-President Subba Rao supplemented Rotarian C. S. R. Rao's observations with some anecdotes of his own which were brimful of humour.

Hospital Week Scheme: The President then called on Rotarian Richardson to present his scheme of a Hospital Week to collect funds to be distributed to the various hospitals in Bangalore City and the C. & M. Station. Rotarian Richardson pointed out that the scheme had already been approved by the Board of Directors and that it was laid before the members for discussion and criticism. He gave in outline, fourteen different items which were calculated to assist in the collection of funds, and stressed the need for securing the patronage and wholehearted co-operation of the important officers both in the Mysore State and in the C. & M. Station.

There was a very useful discussion at the end of Rotarian Richardson's speech. Rotarians Rajagopal, Mahadevan, Krishnaswami, Krumbeigel, Charles, Subba Rao, Milton, C. S. R. Rao, Hance and the President made valuable suggestions. The meeting resolved that an influential committee be appointed to determine the amount of

support and co-operation which could be expected and that the entire scheme should be discussed fully at another meeting.

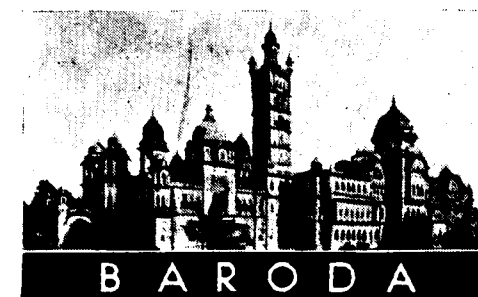
* * *

South Africa: The meeting held on February 20 was presided over by Past President R. Rowatt. Rtn. Duraiswamy Ayyar, recently returned from South Africa, gave an interesting account of the conditions obtaining in the gold mines in the Transvaal, with special reference to the supervision of labour. He told the meeting of the Rotary Clubs he visited in South Africa and the "splendid hospitality and token of good fellowship which he received."

Rtn. Duraiswamy Ayyar proposed the toasts of the Rotary Clubs of Johannesburg and Durban.

* * *

The following office-bearers for the year 1937-38 were elected at the meeting held on March 3:—President—S. Subba Rao; Vice-President—R. Rowatt; Directors—Krumbeigel, Medappa, Anantharaman and Milton; Treasurer—B. G. Rajagopal; Secretary—H. Richardson; Sergeant-at-Arms—R. Sutramdas; and Correspondent to the Eastern Rotary Wheel—C. S. R. Rao.



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

At the meeting on February 12, the new members—Rtn. Ram Kishen, Kumar Shri Narendrasingh Mahida, C. R. Yodha and Jayantilal H. Talati—were welcomed and introduced. Rtn. Chimanlal Doctor addressed the gathering on "Federation and the Indian States." (This address is reproduced elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.)

Our Charter Meeting: The Baroda Rotary Club signalled its entry into Rotary International when it received its "birth certificate", or Charter, at the hands of Rotarian F. E. James, Governor of the 89th Rotary District, on February 19. The presentation of the Charter was made the occasion of a gala banquet at the Baroda Guest House when a large and distinguished gathering was present, representing all castes and communities. Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, President, was in the chair and among the visiting Rotarians and distinguished guests were Rotarian M. R. A. Baig (Bombay), Rotarian V. K. Heble (Ahmedabad), Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Weir, Mrs. James, Lady Krishnamachariar, Mr. and Mrs. Rashid, Mr. and Mrs. Groundwater, Mr. and Mrs. Avril, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Mrs. Mukerjea, Mrs. Pagar and Mr. K. S. Motisinghji Mahida. Covers were laid for 61 persons.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar after proposing the toast of His Majesty the King-Emperor and H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar, proposed the toast of Rotary International and Rotarian Governor F. E. James.

Proceeding he stated that the conferment of the Birth Certificate would entitle them to be one of the world's forces linked by the bonds of common ideals to break down Communal, National and Racial prejudices and develop real, warm and mutual understanding between fellowmen. A movement like Rotary which transcended National limits was particularly valuable at the present juncture. Any movement that made people think as citizens of the world was of a highest value. He foresaw a period when such an association represented by the Rotary movement would be the highest power for peace and the maintenance of goodwill among the Nations.

While expressing the Club's gratitude to Governor James for his presence that evening, he requested him to convey their deep appreciation and gratefulness to Rotarian H. W. Bryant, the Field Representative, for his assistance in the organisation of this Club.

Replying to the toast, Rotarian Governor F. E. James thanked the President on behalf

of Rotary International and dwelt at some length on what the movement stood for, stressing particularly the ideal of Fellowship and Service. He urged the Club to pay particular attention to those aspects. He paid a tribute to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar for his broad International outlook and held it appropriate that such a club with a Rotary ideal should be started in his Capital. He welcomed the Club into the movement on behalf of Rotary International and presented its Birth Certificate, after reminding the members of the solemn obligations imposed under it.

Vice-President Rotarian S. V. Mukerjea proposing the toast of the clubs in 89th Rotary District (i.e., the clubs in India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan), and of visiting Rotarians, expressed appreciation of the fellowship and goodwill shown by the neighbouring clubs and district. He referred to the racial cleavages striking at the root of National salvation and recognised the movement as the means of putting an end to this evil. He visualised a stream of friendliness and understanding flowing through this enormous continent of India, thanks to Rotary.

Rotarian M. R. A. Baig responded to the toast on behalf of the visiting Rotarians and offered in person the sincerest congratulations of the Bombay Rotary Club. He presented, on its behalf, a handsome silver plated gavel as a small token of regard and goodwill and wished the club all success. Rotarian Hable of the Ahmedabad Club, also offered greetings on behalf of his Club.

Rotarian C. B. Hill proposed the toast of the ladies and said that it was both a happy and a difficult task—happy in so far that it was always good to say a good word for ladies and difficult because one needed a golden mouth to say all the good things one would like to say. He called upon the audience to think of women in their various aspects as mothers, sisters and, last of all, better halves. He challenged them to make a candid confession how often the decision of their wives had saved them at crucial moments.

It was their inspiring presence, he added, that put life, soul, spirit and animation in man.

The toast of the guests was proposed by Rotarian S. A. Sudhalkar. Rotarian A. B. Pandya read letters and telegrams received from the Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Bangalore, Karachi, Amritsar and Poona Clubs, Rotarians H. W. Bryant, G. V. Mavalankar, J. R. Vakil, Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Sir Phiroz Sethna and R. G. Higham.

"Rotarian" and "Eastern Rotary Wheel": Members not filing their copies of *Rotarian* and *Eastern Rotary Wheel* after perusal, are requested to send them to the Secretary who will arrange to send them to the public libraries.



President: T. R. S. Kynnersley.

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

The following visiting Rotarians were welcomed at the meeting on February 2: S. V. Mukerjea and A. B. Pandya from Baroda, W. McEwan from Johannesburg, and M. Bernales from Lima (Peru).

The Y. M. C. A.: Rtn. W. McEwan of the Johannesburg Rotary Club, addressed the meeting on "The Y. M. C. A." with special reference to the recent World Convention of the Y. M. C. A's. held in Mysore City. He said that the Convention was attended by about 250 delegates and visitors from 30 countries. The representation from Asiatic countries was the strongest, and they had actually the largest number of voting delegates. It was the twenty-first conference of the World's Alli-

ance of Y. M. C. A's. and was the first held outside the continents of Europe and North America. Dr. John R. Mott presided in his usual capable and efficient way, and kept the delegates busy for the ten days of the conference.

The conference was divided into seven commissions, chosen to represent the different countries, to deal with the following subjects: Personal decision and action; the social order; duty to State and nations; International relations; inter-racial relations; relations with those of other faiths; and, the Church and her world mission.

For four days, the Commissions considered the subjects, and their reports were submitted to the conference, which passed numerous resolutions based on the reports. The reports revealed that the Y.M.C.A. was a living organisation, ready and willing to adapt itself to the times, and in each land, to the local circumstances, consistent with the ascertained will of God.

The Y.M.C.A. was a Christian institution, and its primary object was to bring Christ to youth, but the association realised that to attain that object, the aspirations and ideas of youths and the threefold needs of mind, body and spirit must be studied and satisfied. The Y.M.C.A. was endeavouring to do this in all the lands in which it was established, and after the inspiration and steadying effect of the recent conference had been realised, it was confidently expected that the Y.M.C.A. would go forward in all lands to greater usefulness for Christ and youths.

The visiting Rotarians at the meeting on February 9 were: Dr. Leo Fate, Hawthorne, California; Herr Watcher, Winterthur, Switzerland; T. B. Dalal, Karachi; W. Grimshaw, Sholapur; and the Ven. Ashley-Brown, Poona.

Egypt: Anecdotes concerning relics and monuments which throw light on the human aspect of Egyptian life and personalities of a bygone age were narrated by Mr. Charles Furlonger.

Mr. Furlonger, referring to his recent tour of Egypt, said that the notion that a

visit to Egypt was very expensive was mistaken. There were hotels in that country which, though small, offered excellent accommodation and lodging at a cost of 15 shillings a day. These were generally run by Greeks, and a warm personal welcome and service were assured. There was also the misconception that any long stay in Egypt would prove dull.

During his travels Mr. Furlonger saw a remarkable 4,000-year-old mural painting, which retains its freshness and vigour even up to this day. There was at Thebes a tomb of a nobleman presumed to have been minister of agriculture. All round the walls of this tomb were paintings depicting the rural life of ancient Egypt. But the most interesting of all was the painting of the minister and his wife seated in the garden in front of their house watching their children play hide-and-seek.

A few miles north of this place there is the monument of a famous Egyptian Queen who lived about 1350 B.C. She ruled over her people for a number of years and was undoubtedly a woman of rare ability and force of character. The chief monument that she had left behind was a three-storeyed temple, the only one of its kind in Egypt. The object of interest in one of the rooms is the portrait of a man whom she is stated to have secretly admired. But the portrait had been placed in the room in such a way that a casual visitor entering it would not notice it, because the front door opened right back on the picture and concealed it. On the death of the Queen, the portrait appeared to have annoyed the people, as was natural, and was mutilated.

A third place of interest was a city which was born, built and destroyed within a short period of 13 years. This was the capital city of King Akhnaton.

In the private residence of the King there was a nursery for his three daughters. When the sand in the main room of the nursery had been cleared, ivory handles of paint brushes, paint pots and remnants of dry paint had been found. Even more delightful was the discovery of colour marks on the

whitewashed walls—believed to have been made by the princesses with their brushes.

At the meeting on February 16 the following visiting Rotarians were welcomed: F. C. Dean, Tranton, Massachusetts; A. Mamujee, Colombo; J. Malby, from Rangoon; and M. K. Parekh, Baroda. Prof. S. V. Chandrasekhar Aiyar spoke on "University Life in England and India." (This address is reproduced elsewhere in this issue.—*Ed.*)

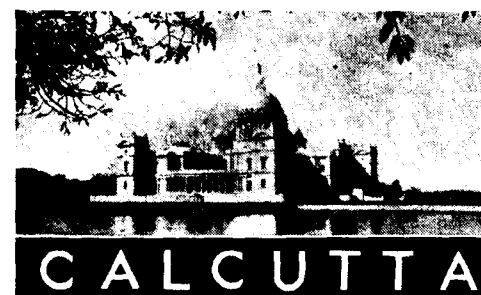
Rtn. S. C. Desai, a new member, was inducted at the meeting on February 23. The visiting Rotarians were W. Grimshaw and M. B. Deshmukh, Sholapur; Rev. A. R. Cooper, Poona; and Laurence Doggett, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Rtn. Dr. Clifford Manshardt gave an interesting address on "Adult Education." (Published elsewhere in this issue.—*Ed.*) Rtn. M. R. A. Baig visited Surat and was instrumental in re-awakening the Rotary spirit. The inaugural meeting of the Surat Rotary was held on February 23.

Annual General Meeting: The annual general meeting was held on March 2 when the following office-bearers for 1937-38 were elected: President, T. R. S. Kynnersley; Vice-President, Dr. N. H. Vakeel, Hon. Secretaries, R. G. Higham and M. R. A. Baig; Hon. Treasurer, B. S. B. Billimoria; Directors, Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Lieut.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, S. T. Dockray, W. H. Hammond, S. R. Kantebet, G. B. Sethna and A. H. C. Sykes.

The annual report for 1936-37 and the audited accounts were adopted.

Amendments to the Bye-laws of the Club, increasing the entrance fee from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 and giving effect to the resolution of the Madras District Conference recommending the waiving of the entrance fee in the case of members re-joining the Club or coming from another Club in the District, were adopted.



President: S. L. Boothroyd.

Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton.

The following are the points of interest arising out of the Directors' and Committee meetings:

The Directors' Meeting sanctioned a donation of Rs. 400 to local charities.

The Fellowship Committee conducted the Children's Treat on March 3.

The International Service Committee arranged for a Consular Luncheon on March 9.

At the meeting on February 2 Mr. J. A. Bata, of the Bata Shoe Company, Czechoslovakia, was a welcome guest. The visiting Rotarian was D. P. Cooke of the Columbus (Ohio) Rotary Club.

The following new members were welcomed and invested: A. R. Malik and Dr. M. Ahmed.

"Echoes of Madras" was the subject of an address by Rtn. President Dr. A. C. Ukil who summarised the work done by the Fourth District Conference in Madras.

The President then called upon the Club guest, Mr. J. A. Bata, to say a few words before he closed the meeting. Mr. Bata informed the Club that his hobby was shoe making. But he soon struck a more serious note, and talked about the troubles of Central Europe. He laid great stress on the fact that now all over Central Europe scientists were busy trying to manufacture finished goods out of substitutes, thus enabling them to avoid the purchase of raw materials, and he referred to artificial cotton,

silk, rubber and other articles. He finished his speech by saying that it was a question of either international co-operation or of shells, shrapnel and prisoners of war.

Rtn. T. W. Timberlake (Rotary Club of Cape Town) and Rtn. G. A. Marshall (Rotary Club of London) were the visiting Rotarians welcomed at the meeting on February 9.

The President had the melancholy task—from his and the members' point of view—of bidding farewell to Rtn. Past-President Weston whose last meeting it was prior to his retirement. Rtn. Weston was treated to a spontaneous outburst of "For he's a jolly good fellow," a fitting farewell gesture to one who had always advocated singing as a necessary adjunct to fellowship. The very best wishes of all members go to Rtn. Weston.

Utility of Homeopathy: Dr. A. N. Mukerji gave an interesting address on this subject. He described the fundamental principle of homeopathy as the science of similars, the basis being that diseases were cured by such medicines as had the power of producing in a healthy organism symptoms which characterised the disease itself. The pioneer work done in India by Dr. Mohendra Sarkar and Babu Rajendra Dutt had resulted in a phenomenal development of homeopathy, a development largely helped by the cheapness of the treatment. What was needed, said Dr. Mukerji, was the establishment, through private enterprise, of properly organised research in hospitals and colleges.

A very useful and interesting discussion followed.

The meeting passed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bata and his firm for the very enjoyable and instructive visit paid by the members to the Factory at Batanagar on the previous Friday.

Rtn. John Lees, a new member, was invested at the meeting on February 16. Rtn. J. H. de Saram, of the Colombo Rotary Club, was among the guests.

The meeting got down to the work of nominating officers and directors for the year 1937-38. "This provided a scene of verbal warfare verging on recrimination which was most out of place, particularly at an open meeting. Anyway it was a relief when the nominations were all over and Sir T. Vijiaragavachari got up to talk to us."

Sir T. Vijiaragavachari said that in view of the liveliness of the meeting on the matter of nominations he felt that humour was a desirable feature of what he should say to them and he then "proceeded to entertain us delightfully for twenty minutes or more with stories of his experiences in various phases of life, particularly in connexion with his foreign tours and the treatment received at customs frontiers. We were particularly amused by his story of a stay in Marseilles. On receiving his hotel bill Sir Vijaya noticed a large item at the end of the bill which he could not make out. On taking the bill to the management for explanation he was told that the last item represented the unpaid bill of the last Indian gentleman who stayed at the hotel and the management thought that it would be much easier for Sir Vijaya to collect that for them. (Laughter).

"Sir T. Vijiaragavachari certainly entertained us most pleasantly and completely succeeded in putting out of our minds the depression that the cyclonic conditions attending the nomination proceedings had brought in their wake. A very genuine vote of thanks was accorded to him with hearty acclamation."

Office-Bearers for 1937-38: The election of office-bearers for 1937-38 was held at the closed meeting on February 23. As it was the anniversary of Rotary International, the President toasted Rotary International and the Rotary Movement.

The following were the only nominations made at the previous meeting and the nominees were, therefore, duly declared elected without any need for balloting: President S. L. Boothroyd; Vice-President, B. M. Das; Hon. Secretary, C. Warren-Boulton; Hon. Treasurer, E. J. Carter; Directors, H. E. Corn, P. N. Mukerji, C. A. Newbury, F. C. Fyffe, L. Brooke-Edwards, W. Buchan and S. C. Bose.

After Rtn. Seager had been duly mulcted of a ray of sunshine for being seated at table without his badge, Past President D. C. Ghose, in a speech full of quiet humour, gently pulled the members' legs about the previous meeting and "the Rotary year ended fittingly on a note of refreshing laughter.... The 1936-37 Bulletin Committee lays down its pens and typewriters, leaving its successors to carry on as from the next meeting." (We are sure that the new Committee will carry on in the same sprightly fashion in which the old Committee did, making us eagerly look forward to the "first Club's" bulletin every week to absorb those plentiful rays of sunshine!—Ed.)

* * * *

Annual Dinner and Dance: The new President, Rtn. S. L. Boothroyd, occupied the chair at the meeting on March 2. Among the guests were Sir Francis Younghusband, the Maharajakumar of Burdwan, Bhadurani of Burdwan, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Savage, Mr. F. Rooney and Mr. and Mrs. O. Josephson. The visiting Rotarians at this meeting were Rtn. Mathurbhai P. Amin (Baroda) and Rtn. T. W. Timberlake (Cape Town).

The Secretary read a telegram received from Governor F. E. James as follows: "All good wishes for successful function this evening. Congratulations on your Club's efforts to promote international understanding."

"When the toast of The King-Emperor and The President of the United States of America had been drunk with musical honours, Rtn. Herridge, with his usual felicity and facility of expression proposed the health of the ladies. Taking cover behind the fact that the fair sex were not to be given the opportunity of replying, we were told that the difference between a married man and a bachelor—Rtn. Herridge is a bachelor—was that the former knows of much but cannot speak. How did he know?"

"Another excellent speech followed when Past President D. C. Ghose proposed the health of 'Our Guests.' It had its anticlimax when all the Rotarians present, 13 of them, stood in splendid isolation and sang,

"For they are jolly good fellows." Small wonder that in his reply Sir Francis Younghusband commented on the preponderance of guests.

"Space does not permit of the lengthy reproduction deserved by the speeches of Rtn. Newbury in proposing the health of 'The Rotary Movement and the President' or that of President Boothroyd; both were stimulating and promise a year of activity for our Club. In acknowledging the well-deserved compliments extended to them by the President in toasting the Retiring President and his officers, Rtn. Dr. Ukil paid further tribute to those who had assisted him through his year of office, making particular mention of the sterling qualities of our energetic Honorary Secretary, W. B.

"Shortly afterwards, the party proceeded to the New Ball Room where dancing was 'practised' until the termination of a most enjoyable evening."



President: Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty.

Secretary: H. R. Mills.

At the first meeting in January the acting Secretary explained the position of the Club and read a letter from Rtn. H. W. Bryant, giving details about the procedure to be adopted in obtaining a Charter. The President moved, and Rtn. R. C. Bristow seconded that the Club should apply for a Charter and should become a properly constituted Rotary Club. Rtn. Grant supported the resolution which was then adopted unanimously.

The Constitution and bye-laws for the Club were adopted and the Club pledged to maintain the fundamental characteristics of Rotary.

* * *

Gold Mining: At the meeting on February 6, Rtn. H. R. Mills gave a talk on "Gold and how it is mined," with special reference to the Kolar Gold Fields. He said that the total population of the mining camp at the Kolar Gold Fields was about 58,000. He touched upon the various interesting features of gold mining and they are briefly summarised as follows:

The great depth of the gold mines is 7,500 feet.

The rock temperature at the lower levels is 126°.

There are about 480 miles of underground workings in the whole of the Kolar Gold Fields.

This particular region is geologically under considerable strain and this coupled with the depths to which the mines are worked, gives rise to rock bursts that take an unfortunate toll of life.

The mines are served from the surface by large circular brick-lined vertical shafts each roughly 4,000 feet depth and it is not practicable to have the first stage deeper than this, largely owing to the fact that a cable can scarcely support much more of its own weight. There is a veritable power house at this level. The machinery for this has all been taken down in parts and assembled at the level.

The lode is explored by levels driven at vertical intervals of 100-250 feet.

Roughly, the output of the mines amount to nearly one ton of fine gold per month. But gold has such a high specific gravity that one ton of gold occupies less than two cubic feet, and thus the entire production from a month's work of 23,000 employees, using 20,000 h.p. of machinery, could be placed inside a suitcase of average dimensions.

Gold mining calls forth the skill of engineers, surveyors, chemists, doctors—in fact, the whole army of scientists.

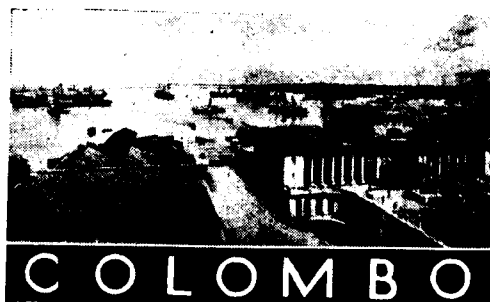
The method of extracting gold from the ore was then briefly dealt with. The broken ore is hoisted to the surface, crushed to road metal size in rock-breakers, and reduced to a rather coarse sand by crushing in water in stamp batteries. The pulp thence passes to tube mills, where it is ground to a slime, of which from 75 to 80 per cent. would pass a screen of 200 apertures to the lineal inch. The coarser gold is extracted on tables having a blanket surface, the remainder being dissolved by agitation in tanks with cyanide solution, the gold being subsequently recovered by precipitation with zinc.

* * *

Rtn. W. Grant spoke on Australia, at the meeting held on February 20. He gave a graphic and instructive account of various phases of life in Australia including the problems of population, labour, irrigation, foreign competition etc. He was thoroughly appreciative of Australia and its people and gave a sympathetic picture of the scenic beauty of the country, the civic pride of its citizens and the emphasis laid on open air life and sport.

* * *

Kerala: A comprehensive resumé of the culture and traditions of Kerala and of the various religions which flourished therein was given by Mr. K. Achutha Menon at the meeting on March 6 when he spoke on "Kerala and the rest of India." In a scholarly speech he traced the growth and decadence of Jainism in Kerala, the life history of Sri Sankaracharya who overcame the opposition to Hinduism from Buddhism and Jainism, the introduction of Christianity and the influence of Islam. Until the treaty with the British Government was entered into by Cochin, feudalism prevailed and even at the present time there were several traces of that influence.



President: Col. J. G. Vandersmagt
Secretary: John A. Pye

The recent Madras Conference continues to provide food for much thought and material for interesting talks by our representatives. At the meeting on February 4, Rtn. Kitching gave his impressions, with special reference to Fellowship matters. Rtn. Kitching, as is characteristic of him, did not content himself with theorising but brought from the Conference some definite proposals for the promotion of Fellowship in our Club, not the least interesting of which was the "Chart of Acquaintanceship" on which, it was suggested, members would initial the square allotted to each other member—if he knew him. Any resulting blank squares would show in graphic manner the ignorance of one member regarding the existence of the other, and something would have to be done about it.

Other suggestions were with regard to special badges for new members and special efforts to be made by the Fellowship Committee for their welfare, including an invitation to attend Directors' meetings and so gain an insight into the working of a Rotary Club.

Rtn. Kitching concluded with an appeal for support for *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*. As he pointed out, it is on the way to become a really good magazine, and if the price is on the high side the only hope of reducing it is by increasing our support.

It is to be hoped that all members will take Rtn. Kitching's talk very much to heart.

On February 11, Rtn. Spittel gave us an entertaining account of his experiences,

not only at the Conference but also during a subsequent tour from Madras to Bangalore and Ootacamund. His most nerve-shattering experiences seem to have been connected with Rtn. Vandersmagt, beginning with the latter's irrepressible conversation during the night train journey and ending with a visit to the Races in Madras, where the Colonel showed him how to get rid of all the money he had saved by being a guest of the Madras Rotary Club.

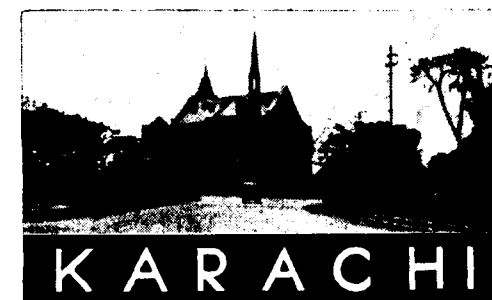
Apart from these disasters, Rtn. Spittel enjoyed a busman's holiday, inspecting hospitals in Madras, Bangalore, and Mysore, and was impressed by the much greater regard for future as well as present needs in their design and surroundings, compared with Ceylon. We felt some slight return of our self-respect when he told us that Ootacamund did not come up to his expectations and that it surprised him that anyone should want to go there, with N'Elia so close at hand. The Chairman's vote of thanks to the speaker was well-deserved and warmly responded to.

At the meeting on February 18, the speaker was Rtn. Don, and his subject "Sir Walter Raleigh." It was a stirring story that Rtn. Don had to tell, and he told it well. Describing Raleigh as the first man to dream of a British Empire, he went on to talk of his voyages in unknown seas, his establishment of the English-speaking race in Virginia and from there through the North American continent, his breaking of the despotism and tyranny of Spain, and finally of his downfall as the result of jealousy and misrepresentation, culminating in imprisonment and finally in death on the block. Rtn. Don depicted Raleigh as a fine character to whom the British nation owes much, and his able treatment of his subject was warmly applauded.

For the last meeting of the month a hurried change of venue was necessary, and the Club met on February 23 in the Bristol Hotel, where, as it happened, we had the pleasure of entertaining a number of Rotarians from various clubs in America who were passengers on the "Empress of Britain." Their presence added greatly to the cheeriness of the meeting, and we were specially glad to welcome Rtn. A. L. Shuman, from the

Rotary Club of Fort Worth, Texas, who was appointed Goodwill Ambassador by Rotary International. Rtn. Shuman proved himself a courteous and genial ambassador who will, we feel sure, continue to carry his message of goodwill successfully around the world and do much to promote Rotarian fellowship.

We were much interested in the remarks of those of our guests who gave us a message and we wish them all a pleasant tour and a safe return to their own country.



President: Dr. E. D. Shroff.
Secretary: T. B. Dalal.

Rtn. President Mir Ayub Khan presided over the dinner meeting on February 3. At the conclusion of the dinner, the President conveyed to the Club the greetings and good wishes of the several Rotary Clubs in the District through the delegates of those Clubs he had met at the District Conference in Madras.

A toast to the "extension and prosperity of the Rotary Club of Madras" was proposed and honoured by all those present.

"**Business Life Insurance**" was the title of an address delivered by Rtn. Vice-President D. B. Avari. He explained at length what was meant by business life insurance and said that the main object of such insurance was to compensate a corporation or business concern with a monetary payment on the death of the leading key man of the business. In most corporations the death of the man who was its driving force was a great handicap. At such periods though no monetary payment would compensate the firm for the loss of the human

direction yet such payment would minimise the loss caused by the death of the key man. Therefore, insurance carried by the directing heads on their lives on behalf of the Corporations they served was quite beneficial and was being increasingly patronised.

Annual General Meeting: The annual meeting was held on February 17. Rtn. Mir Ayub Khan presided.

The annual report was adopted at the instance of Rtn. T. J. Bhojwani, seconded by Rtn. R. B. Naraindas.

The following *office-bearers* for the year 1937 were then elected: President, Rtn. Dr. E. D. Shroff; Vice-President, Rtn. D. B. Avari; Secretary, Rtn. T. B. Dalal; Treasurer, Major C. P. Bhatt; and Directors, Sir Montagu de P. Webb and B. T. Thakur.

A vote of thanks to the retiring President and Board of Directors was recorded. Rtn. Mir Ayub Khan then gave his impressions of the Fourth District Conference in Madras.



President: Dr. P. V. Cherian.
Secretary: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid.

At the meeting on February 5, Mr. P. K. Wattal, Accountant-General, Madras, spoke on "Population trends in the East and the West." (Reported in the February *E. R. W.*)

In the New Year Honours two members of the Club, Rtns. C. E. Jones and D. M. Reid, were the recipients of honours and they were congratulated by the club.

Atlantic City Convention, 1936: Rtn. F. G. Luker, who attended the Convention as a delegate of the Madras Rotary Club and of other Clubs in this District, addressed the meeting on February 12. He said: I have come back convinced that there is a bright future for good for Rotary in India, particularly where we can get together and make friendship and fellowship the only basis of useful work we can do to our fellow-men.

The organisation which was undertaken by the headquarters of Rotary International, but which was in detail undertaken by the Rotary Clubs situated around Atlantic City, was remarkable in its completeness and efficiency. Altogether, there were about 12,000 Rotarians assembled for the Convention from all parts of the world, but principally from the United States. Not only were the arrangements for their reception and accommodation most complete, but everything was timed and organised for efficiency, and for the convenience of visiting Rotarians. About 80 Rotarians went from the British Isles and visiting Rotarians from as far as China, Japan, Australia, South Africa and many of the countries of Europe were represented. The international side of the Convention was most interesting.

Rtn. A. G. Vere thanked Rtn. F. G. Luker for his most interesting address.

At the meeting on February 19, Dr. F. H. Gravely gave a scholarly address on South Indian Temples. (A full report of this address will be published in the next issue of the *E. R. W.*—*Ed.*)

The Annual General Meeting was held on February 26. The annual report and statement of accounts for 1936-37 were passed. A resolution moved by the President thanking the Hon. Kumararaja Muthia Chettiar for having given a Garden Party during the recent District Conference was passed with acclamation.

Office-Bearers for 1937-38 were elected as follows: President, Dr. P. V. Cherian; Secretary, Capt. M. Abdul Hamid;

Treasurer, D. C. Kothari; Directors, Sir Md. Usman, A. Sinclair Rose, Lt.-Col. S. C. Contractor and S. C. Harrison.

The following Committees were formed at a meeting of the Directors held on March 1:—

Community Service Committee: F. Birley, T. P. M. Alexander, Sir Frank Connor, A. G. Vere, T. W. Barnard, Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chetty, M. Rathnaswamy, S. B. Sujana and A. S. Mannadi Nayar.

Programme Committee: P. V. Cherian, G. A. Natesan, H. C. Papworth, D. H. Elwin and G. H. Hodgson.

Membership and Classification Committee: S. C. Contractor, Sir Md. Usman, A. Sinclair Rose, C. E. Jones, Sir Daniel Richmond, J. Munro and A. E. C. Morris.

Club Service, Fellowship and International Service Committee: Kumararaja of Chettinad, D. M. Reid, T. Rangamannar, Canon H. J. Edmonds, F. G. Luker and J. M. Smith.

Sergeants-at-Arms: D. M. Reid and F. J. Kersley.

Correspondent to the *E. R. W.*: Canon H. J. Edmonds.

Cycles in Art and Life: Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar, Dewan of Travancore, addressed the meeting on this subject.

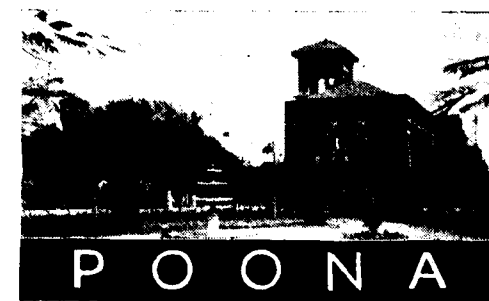
He said that in all branches of human activity such as art, painting, literature and politics there was a cyclic process going on and there was a tendency to revert to methods and ideals that were once tried and pursued but subsequently neglected. Humanity was undoubtedly progressing and in trying to get rid of one set of ideals went to the other extreme but finally came back to the old ones.

He maintained that works of art, painting, and sculpture, which were cried down as bad some years ago, were now being appreciated and admired. Referring to Indian art he said it was in essence symbolic, representing movements and energies in life, more than mere forms. People, who

fifty years ago considered certain forms of Indian art as unworthy, were now praising them. In politics also from time to time humanity had evolved particular types of Governments, had found them unsuitable or insufficient and had in the very process of such evolution gone to the other extreme and reverted to the systems that were once tried.

Concluding, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar said while all human affairs were thus changing, undergoing a cyclic process, there was something transcending the spirit of humanity and striving to overcome environment in life and surviving in spite of unfavourable circumstances and always venturing with hope towards new ideals.

Rtn. F. Birley proposed a vote of thanks to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar.



President: Maj.-Gen. D. S. Skelton.
Secretary: S. N. Moos.

"Individuality and the Herd Instinct" formed the subject of an address by Rtn. Cooper at the meeting on January 28. He said that in spite of the many tendencies of the present day to destroy individuality, individuality persisted. In the speaker's opinion all the great movements which had influenced the world for good or evil were connected with individuals—Christianity and Christ, Buddhism and Buddha, Islam and Mahomed, etc. Individuality and the Herd Instinct were complementary. Neither could do without the other. The individual initiated and guided and the Herd gave to the movement the needed strength and power.

In the course of the discussion Rtn. E. C. A. Smith expressed agreement with the speaker. He thought that those individuals who led great movements were persons in whom the emotions were developed abnormally rather than intellectual giants.

Rtn. Moos disagreed with the speaker and said that individuals did not lead or initiate great movements. They were merely the by-products of the movement. At certain stages of evolution the herd became ready for changes and a move in a particular direction, and when the change took place certain individuals simply became prominent either on the crest or in the backwash of the movement. Rousseau, Marx, Lenin, Hitler, etc., were mere by-products of their environment. This had been repeatedly proved by ideas developing simultaneously in different places and in different individuals. The birth of a new idea, according to him, was the direct result of the growth and development of the herd. He thought one had only to look after the herd and "Individuality" would look after itself.

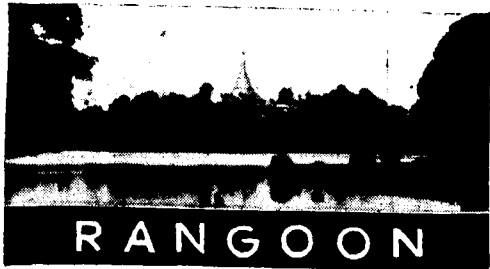
A closed meeting was held on February 11, when the resolutions passed at the District Conference in Madras were read out by the Secretary. All the resolutions were unanimously approved.

At the dinner meeting held on February 25 an amendment to the Club bye-laws, to the effect that the annual meeting be held in the second week of March every year and that the office-bearers be elected then, was adopted.

Social Freedom: Mr. B. S. Kamat spoke on "Social Freedom." He condemned the unnecessary difficulties in society created by all kinds of inequalities based on sex, occupation and status. He did not quite understand why there should be such a sharp artificial division between the sexes leading to an inferiority complex in women which resulted in a craze for fashion and excess of conventionality. He was also unable to understand why certain professions were considered inferior

to others and why manual labour all the world over was regarded as degrading. A wholesale dealer, for example, was regarded as superior to a retail dealer, and a counsel socially and intellectually superior to a solicitor. Unfortunately one who actually did the spade work was given a back place and all the credit went to the middle man. In certain democratic countries, although the undue importance paid to birth was disappearing, other distinctions were introduced on the basis of wealth, and a man's worth was judged in terms of his bank balance. All the present political troubles in the world, he thought, were due, in no small measure, to these artificial differences set up in society and he pleaded for a better appreciation of culture and character. From his point of view the people who should really count were just those who were completely ignored, and he hoped that the Rotary movement would help to set up a better and a more honest standard of thought and action.

This provocative talk led to a number of questions. Most of the members seemed to agree with Mr. Kamat, but were not quite clear of the manner in which the problem was to be solved. A pointed question was asked by Rtn. Basu whether communism was a solution. Mr. Kamat in reply said that he did not think that Soviet principles would solve the problem entirely. What was needed was a definite change of outlook on life.



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

Rtn. L. H. Ruffin, a new member, was welcomed and introduced at the meeting on January 19.

Protection for Salt: Rtn. U Ba Win, speaking on the salt industry in Burma, pleaded for adequate protection being given to it. After an exhaustive reference to the importance of salt in the economic development of the country, U Ba Win concluded with a spirited appeal for a positive policy of protection designed to put the salt industry in Burma on a firm footing.

Rtn. Geddes, of the Singapore Rotary Club, was welcomed at the meeting held on January 26 and he presented the Flag of his Club.

U Ba, of the Teachers Training College, spoke on his impressions of the World Convention of the Y. M. C. A.'s, recently held in Mysore. (Details about this Convention have appeared in earlier issues of the *E. R. W.*—Ed).

The seasonal greetings received from the Rotary Clubs of Riviera, Estonia and Birmingham were read at the meeting on February 2 and suitable replies authorised to be sent.

Rtn. Wilton was unanimously elected to represent the Club on the Committee of the Green Dragon Soldiers Club in place of Rtn. Malby who has left Rangoon.

Rtn. Secretary S. Chatterjie then gave his impressions of the Fourth District Conference held in Madras. After referring to the salient points in the proceedings of the Conference and complimenting the Madras Rotary Club on their successful reception, Rtn. Chatterjie observed that it was time that the Rangoon Club considered the question of extending an invitation to the District Conference in the near future.

At the meeting on February 9, Bro. Patrick, Director, St. Paul's High School, Rangoon, gave an address on the life of St. John Baptist de la Salle, the great educationist who founded the Order, whose members devoted their lives to the education of the poor.

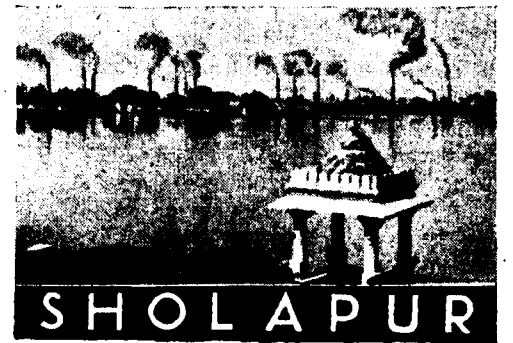
Rtn. Ba Win thanked the speaker and incidentally referred to the good work done by the Brothers at the Institute at Twante, Burma.

The Message of the Buddha: At the meeting on February 16, Prof. A Cassim spoke on "Buddhist Dhamma." After tracing the origin of the Hindu religion and its gradual development of rights and rituals and mysticism, the speaker said that Buddha wished to shatter through those superficialities and teach the people the inner meaning and significance of life in the simplest form. The message of the Buddha could be summarised in the words: Not doing aught that is wrong; accomplishing that which is good; purifying one's mind.

To celebrate the anniversary of Rotary International, a special dinner meeting was held on February 23, and was presided over by Rtn. Secretary S. Chatterjie, in the absence of Rtn. President Peacock. Rtn. De Mel, of the Colombo Rotary Club, and Mrs. De Mel were welcome guests.

Rtn. Chatterjie, in a short speech, explained the significance of the anniversary of Rotary and read the anniversary message from Paul P. Harris, the Founder.

Rtn. U Khin Maung gave an address on "Burmese Ghost-land" in the course of which he traced the beliefs of the Burmese people in such matters.



President: H. P. Hinchcliffe.
Secretary: V. B. Sathe.

At the meeting on February 9, numerous letters received from Rotary Clubs in all parts of the world welcoming Sholapur into the Rotary fold were read. Rtn. Diwakar gave an account of the District Conference

held in Madras and the meeting passed a resolution congratulating Sir Phiroze Sethna on his nomination as Governor of this District.

* * *

The following new members have been elected: Ramachandra Raoji, L. J. Chandak, Dahid Williams and H. S. Sohoni.

At the meeting on February 23 the report for the year 1936-37 was adopted. A resolution was passed congratulating Rtn. Limaye on the title of Dewan Bahadur conferred upon him and Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif on his election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Office-bearers for 1937-38: The following office-bearers were elected: President, H. P. Hinchcliffe, Vice-President, Khan Bahadur, Abdul Latiff; Secretary, Sathe; Treasurer, Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye.

Rtn. Hinchcliffe thanked the Board for having elected him as President and paid a tribute to the outgoing President.

Clubs-of-the-Year to be selected in Four World-wide Contests

The Board of Directors of Rotary International has authorized a contest exclusively for Rotary clubs, in which well-deserved recognition will be given to those clubs sponsoring outstanding activities along the four lanes of Rotary service during the year 1936-37. It is open to all Rotary clubs throughout the world, regardless of size.

The Clubs-of-the-Year competition will have four divisions—one each for Club, Vocational, Community, and International service. To the two clubs receiving highest rankings in each of the four divisions, an attractive bronze plaque will be awarded for permanent possession. Honourable mention will be given to the next ten highest in each division. Announcement of winners will be made in *The Rotarian* and at the 1938 Rotary Convention.

A GRAMOPHONE CAUSERIE.

The latest releases from Columbia House provide a series of high class records which are wide in their appeal.

The Overture to Wagner's "Master Singers" recorded by the London Philharmonic Orchestra and conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham provides an exceptional experience to students of acoustics. Thanks to the perfect arrangements in a Recording Studio the reproduction is most impressive and listening to this record one hears niceties of rendering which are never audible in a public performance.

The Paris Conservatoire, France's supreme orchestra, is brought to us in an up-to-date recording of Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic", symphony. Except in the last movement, which is marked "Adagio lamentoso" and to which the term "pathetic" may be applied, the symphony is neither depressing nor sombre. The music is melodious and tuneful, with an orchestral colouring exceptional even for Tschaikowsky.

No greater commendation is needed for "Carroll Gibbon's Birthday Party" than to say that on *one* record have been brought together Carroll Gibbons, Stanley Holloway, Flannagan and Allen, Albert Sandler, Turner Layton, Norman Lang, Raymond Newell, Mario Lorenzi and Scott Wood and His Six Swingers! An All-Star idea in the Columbia vein!

The merrymaking Columbia record entitled "A Fruity Melodrama" is grand serious burlesque and the record of Stanley Lupino in "Over She Goes" is a delightful tit-bit.

Arrange to present over some local radio station a brief story of Rotary or of some club activity which illustrates the purpose of Rotary; and see that prominent men who are not Rotarians have their attention called to articles in the official magazine which would have a particular interest for them.—*R.I. News Letter*.

The reason many people don't get on is they don't get up.

Problems of Education

Addresses at the Bombay Rotary Club

In India at the present time all questions connected with Education are receiving very great attention and one would think that there could not be anything new to say on the subject. The two addresses delivered at meetings of the Rotary Club of Bombay in February and reproduced below (from *The Times of India*), however, reveal some fresh angles which are worthy the consideration of all educationists in this country.—*Ed.*

"University Life in England and India—a Contrast", was the subject of a talk given on February 16, by Professor S. V. Chandrasekar Aiya at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay.

University education in India up to the intermediate stage should really be regarded as a preparation for university life, said Mr. Aiya. School education was defective and it was during the first two years at college that the defect could be remedied. When a boy in England left school he would have acquired certain qualities. He was desirous of knowing more than what was given in his ordinary text-books. His powers of observation were well developed, and he had some hobbies which took up some of his spare time and conduced to a healthy development of his mind. His self-reliance was remarkable. The same could not be said of students leaving school in India.

It was only at the intermediate stage that one could do something in the matter. Unfortunately, these were the students most neglected in India. When they entered college the school restrictions disappeared and no attempt was made to regulate their life and develop in them a sense of "disciplined freedom." They were made to attend large classes for lectures and then they were left to themselves. There was practically no contact between the teacher and the taught. It should be the business of the teacher to meet the students individually about once a month and talk

to them personally. In such talks it was possible to stimulate the interests of students and make them live a higher life. Very few colleges could claim to be doing that. Unless that was done, education in the widest sense of the term in the latter stages could hardly hold any attraction to students.

Library Habit: The first point to be considered was, continued Mr. Aiya, whether they had in India as many opportunities as in England to develop their mental faculties. Library facilities in England were enormous. In addition to college and university libraries, there were a number of public libraries and private circulating libraries. Such library facilities did not exist in India, but the facilities provided could certainly be considered reasonably good. The "library habit" was not at all developed in students, and did not form as important a feature of university life in India as in England. The absence of the "library habit" among the majority of Indian students was a disappointing feature of university life in India. He did not think it would ever develop in India to the extent it was found in England unless a less rigid syllabus was introduced and the number of lectures was cut down by 50 per cent.

Another point of interest on the academic side of university life in India was the meagreness of discussion that we have, compared to England. Discussion acts as a natural corrective to our prejudices and develops a healthy mental balance. At

Oxford and Cambridge every student meets his supervisor, who has generally a position in the university, at least once a week with an essay written by him on some controversial subject. The supervisor criticises the essay and then there is always some discussion.

Character Education: Proceeding, Mr. Aiya said that character education formed an essential part of English school and college life, but received very little attention in India. An average student in England played one or two games and almost regarded it as one of his duties. The same could not be said of an average student in India, where the opportunities afforded for playing games or developing a liking for them were fewer. Attempts must, therefore, be made to provide better facilities in that direction. It was one of the primary functions of an educational system to develop team spirit.

Mr. Aiya stressed the importance of students' unions and said that they brought together all, regardless of their nationalities and academic leanings. Debating unions did exist in India, but compared to the unions in English universities they could not be said to function well.

Closely allied to the question of club life was the necessity of social experience. In England, the holidaying habit was encouraged and organisations like the National Union of Students arranged economic tours to the Continent.

In conclusion, Mr. Aiya suggested that there should be periodic lectures on Indian religions, art, music, literature and ancient culture. Such lectures must be extremely well-planned and students must be made to attend them.

"What is the result of the difference between the English and Indian Universities? Our education produces a closed mind and develops an inferiority complex. It is said that strength comes with ability, conceit with confidence and determination with character. The statement cannot be made with equal force in India."

Dr. T. S. Wheeler proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

* * *

ADULT EDUCATION

A vigorous attack on the present system of education in most countries, which discouraged thought and the development of individual initiative, was launched by Dr. Clifford Manshardt, speaking at the Bombay Rotary Club lunch meeting on February 23.

"Compulsory education", he said, "as practised in most countries, is a sort of intellectual canning factory. The student who has served his time as an inert receptacle very seldom becomes an independent, vigorous thinker. Our schools teach subjects but they do not acquaint their students with the forces and processes which are at work in our common life."

Adult education, as conceived in many quarters, was simply a repetition of children's education to adults but the kind of adult education in which the speaker was interested was one which faced life squarely. The concern of adult education was not merely to present facts but to help the students to know what to do with facts. Education was not something abstract and remote. It had to be related definitely to that which was happening in a particular locality or country at a particular period. It was a means of understanding the significance of current life.

In a period of economic transition, such as the present, adult education should make men conscious of the reality of the economic order.

Ideal of Service: If the ideal of service was accepted as the end of industry, and industry was really concerned in improving human life by supplying human wants in an efficient manner, there should not exist that wasteful competition and fight for markets, with their attendant consequences, which were the distinguishing characteristics of modern society. An acceptance of the ideal would call for a new interpretation of profits, wealth and wages (looking to a system in which the worker could take care of himself instead of being dependent upon the fragments dropped from the tables of his employers). To attempt to bring about that shift in emphasis, in the speaker's opinion, was the major function of adult education.

(Continued on Page 42)

Well Done, Calcutta!

The Calcutta Rotary Club Provides a Different Ray of Sunshine

The following inspiring account of the Children's Treat arranged by the Calcutta Rotary Club is taken from the Club's Bulletin.—Ed.

SHORTLY after 9 o'clock on Wednesday, March 3, crowds of expectant children drawn from all quarters of Calcutta arrived at Chandpal Ghat to embark for the Botanical Gardens where the annual children's treat provided by the Calcutta Rotary Club was held. 523 children crossed the gang-plank of the "Howrah" and it was a happy sight as well as one full of pathos to see the expression of pleasure as the youngsters set off. So excited were they that they cared not which way they went and, once on the ship and sure that they were not still dreaming, most of them sat perfectly still, eyes and ears very busy on this red letter day on their lives. Reaching their destination, the kiddies soon made themselves perfectly at home and games were soon in progress. Spontaneously some of the children gave a display of Bratachari Dancing. A splendid lunch was served proving the children trenchermen not to be despised.

It was perhaps with something of a handicap that the children were called upon shortly after this enormous repast to run races. But they entered in with a will. Winners and 'also-rans' were rewarded with prizes and brand new four and two anna pieces. Tea time came all too soon and the same generous justice was meted out as in the case of lunch.

It seemed only natural after this that the happy, fed, and satisfied children should think of Home. Lined up in their schools they were shephered singly past the toy stall where each child received a present and a balloon. How these kiddies beamed as they came along; what understanding the Committee had shown in the selection of presents. Bats, hockey-sticks, and tennis balls for the boys; dolls, bags, necklaces

and brooches for the girls; lots and lots of toys for the tiny ones. And so back to the river, the ship, Calcutta, school.....and memories. Eloquent smiles, sometimes a shy "Good-night Miss," "Thank you Sir," conveyed a gratitude which finds inadequate expression in this description, but I, privileged to see a brief hour or two in the afternoon, envy those who had organised and helped with this wonderful occasion and who earned a great reward in this practical exposition of the Rotarian ideal "Service before Self."

Among the helpers present were Mesdames Boothroyd, Buchan, Corn, Mehta and Stanmore and Rtns. Warren-Boulton, Corn, Mukerji, Abdul Ali, Olpadvala, Wood, Dossani, S. K. Banerji and Buchanan.

Rtn. Warren-Boulton wishes me to acknowledge and thank those Rotarians who so kindly lent their cars or lorries, unfortunately all too few of them, and also the Bengal Artillery, Calcutta and Presidency Battalion, Walford Transport, Allen Berry & Co., Balmer Lawrie & Co., and Thos. Cook & Sons for the use of their lorries.

The special thanks of the club are due to Rtn. Olpadvala, who supplied 60 dozen mineral waters, sufficient for all the children and helpers and to Rtn. Deb, who supplied 600 Magnolia "Popsicles" free of all charge. Both were most acceptable gifts and we thank the generous donors with all our hearts on behalf of the little ones.

The following letter from the kiddies of St. Agnes' Convent School, Howrah, has been received (signed by 16 little girls):—

"Thank you very much for the nice day we spent at the Botanical Gardens on Wednesday, it was really grand.

"We were all anxiously looking out for this great day. We enjoyed ourselves very much, and are very pleased with the lovely presents we all received, but we felt very sad when the time came for us to come home.

"We thank you once more, and will say a little prayer for you."

(Concluded from Page 40)

Adult education, as practised commonly at present, was of six types. The first method tended to make society more rigid; the second method brought about a powerful influence of propaganda in society; the third was meant to supply a corrective for earlier educational deficiencies; the fourth induced men and women to organise themselves into clubs or societies for the purpose of self-improvement; the fifth taught people new ways of doing things and fitted them more adequately for the business of life; the last was meant to be an essential element in an educational programme that began early in life and was continuous.

Rotarian Lt. C. A. H. Clark proposed the vote of thanks.

Friendship.—Friendship is the ultimate social Utopia. It is the gradual outgrowth of diminishing barbarism. To-day it is the impelling force that is pushing mankind closer toward the goal of more nearly perfect mental, moral and social attainment. Its importance to civilized social life may be likened to the importance of the natural elements—earth, air, fire and water—upon the very existence of which human life depends. Bereft of the controlling influence of friendship, man would sink again to the primitive being of prehistoric ages.

(Concluded from Page 44)

half times as much available nitrogen and other constituents of manurial value as the same bulk of ordure.

The Chinese farmer has evidently realised this now, since a colleague of mine who has recently visited the activated sludge plant in Shanghai tells me that there is not a thimbleful of sludge to be seen on the works—it is being taken away as soon as it is produced.

We have estimated the possible returns in Madras at half the figure for Shanghai and even that shows a profit on the undertaking.

The question of the disposal of the effluent has been the cause of some discussion. Our idea is to turn it into the Buckingham Canal, to lock out the sea water at the far end and so in time bring the canal and the adjacent lands which are now brackish and unfit for cultivation back into fertility.

The sludge, either after drying direct or composting with solid refuse or in the condition of spadeable mud as the Chinese farmer likes to have, we propose to barge into the country by way of the Buckingham Canal. A very old friend of mine, Mr. J. A. Coombs now retired from business, is working at an idea of electric traction as applied to the old canals of England to bring them once again into use for the transport of heavy and slow moving goods like compost so that the waste of the towns may be brought back to the farmers in the country. I hope that with the abundant electrical power available in India this idea may find useful application in Madras, with the Buckingham Canal so easily available.

Ladies and Gentlemen, believe me this is not just the dream of a "progressive." Perhaps it has elements of idealism, but I am one of those who believe that idealism is the only really "practical" policy. Rotary owes its origin to an idealist. Need I say more. (Cheers).

The Wasted Wealth of Madras

By Rtn. Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler

At a meeting of the Madras Rotary Club, held on March 19, Rtn. Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler (of the Rotary Club of Bangalore) delivered the following address, which refers to the economic utilisation of sewage in large cities.—Ed.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In the first place may I be allowed, unofficially and on my own responsibility, to convey to you a very friendly greeting from the Rotary Club of Bangalore; and, if you will allow me, I shall be glad to convey a similar greeting from you to them.

It is now some years since I had the honour of addressing the Rotary Club of Madras on the subject of the Monetization of Productive Power, which provoked a keen discussion carried over to a second meeting. I spoke then of a unit of currency to be called the ERN, since it was based on the daily Nitrogen ration of an adult human being and its corresponding energy.

Some time later I was invited here and heard a very interesting discourse on the progress of sanitation in China when an unfavourable comparison was made between the state of things in Shanghai and in Madras.

Quite recently I listened to an account given to the Rotary Club of Bangalore of a visit by the speaker to the Gold-Mines of the Rand, when he told us of the exciting history of the discovery of the gold bearing reefs and the expansion of the gold industry which followed.

All these discourses have a bearing on the subject of my remarks to-day, namely, The Wasted Wealth of Madras.

It has occurred to me to wonder what would happen if some morning *The Madras Mail* announced that an energetic prospector had found upon analysis that the subsoil of the streets and alleys of Madras was com-

posed of gold bearing sand. Would there not be a rush of workers to pan out the sand in the hope of extracting enough gold to take to the bank and so relieve their poverty?

I have to tell you that the gold is there and can be transformed into wealth more readily than the quartz of the Rand. The gold miner of the Rand cannot eat his gold. It will not do anything for him. It is *dead*. He can only exchange it for something really useful, and if he is starving he must exchange it for *food*. In the words of Ruskin—There is no wealth but life.

It is *life* that is being wasted in Madras.

For, the wealth that lies festering and breeding disease in the byways of Madras and which is daily pouring into the sea in millions of gallons, would, if properly conserved and dealt with, bring life and health and beauty and happiness to thousands of those who are now only half alive.

I say these things with the knowledge that I have the support of the most famous of the scientific workers of this great Presidency. Sir Robert McCarrison, whose work at Coonoor is of world-wide fame, has told you that "Food is the best medicine." Rao Bahadur Viswa Nath, formerly Agricultural Chemist to your Government and now Co-Director of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at New Delhi, in his recent presidential address to the Agricultural Section of the Indian Science Congress has said that the soil of India has not enough plant food in it to supply the needs of the increasing population. Mr. R. D. Anstead, formerly your Director of Agriculture, is taking an active part in a

campaign for converting the sewage works of England into Fertiliser Factories. Sir Albert Howard, Professor Armstrong and others are conducting active propaganda on similar lines. The threat of war is making everyone take an interest in the "home front."

The case of Madras is only one, if rather a flagrant, illustration of what is coming to be a universal problem.

Properly to understand the situation it is necessary that we remember what is meant by the "Nitrogen Cycle" or, more broadly the "life cycle" of nature. *Life* means constant flux and change. A lump of gold is a lump of gold always. It is essentially inert, useless. Living things may change for better or worse.

If nitrogen, our waste matter, is left untended to, it becomes dangerous and a source of disease, if, on the other hand, it is intelligently *used* and put where it should be, it becomes a source of wealth instead of a source of "illth."

From the time that men began to live in communities this problem of waste has been a constant preoccupation.

Time will not permit me to describe all the various methods which have been devised for dealing with this difficulty from the simple yet most hygienic method of the domestic cat up to the great modern works on the "Activated Sludge" principle. The foundation of all these processes, in so far as they are really scientific, is the same, viz., to bring back the waste matter into the normal *cycle of nature* so that it may reappear as *food* for man and beast.

And this brings me to the point of explaining briefly how we propose to effect this change in relation to the problem of Madras.

Every modern city has to consider the disposal of two kinds of refuse—liquid *Sewage* which is discharged into the underground sewage system, and dry refuse which is frequently burnt.

At present the sewage of Madras is turned into the sea. We propose to pass it into tanks where it will be aerated in the presence of what is known as "Activated Sludge."

This sludge is built up from the sewage itself by systematic scientific aeration. Briefly, it is a mass of oxidising bacteria which perform their functions as scavengers at a very intensive rate. Thus, to treat the sewage of Manchester by the old fashioned method of discharge onto land would require 1,500 acres. By the activated sludge process the same result can be attained on 7 acres. It is the difference between the bullock cart and the aeroplane. As a result of this treatment we obtain a clear harmless *effluent* which can be used for irrigation and a sludge which Sir John Russell recently described as an excellent fertilizer. This sludge we can either dry and sell direct or ferment it with the dry refuse into what is known as Compost, which has been shown to be an excellent source of *Humus*, a source of fertility in which the soil of India is so sadly lacking.

The works at which this process is to be carried out are to be situated at Korukupet where there is a railway on one side and the Buckingham Canal on the other, an ideal condition for transport. All the methods to be used are well known and proved processes which have long passed the experimental stage. The latest works in England on this method is dealing with 50 million gallons per day with great success.

It may be asked, "No doubt the sewage may be purified but at what cost?" Briefly, it will cost Madras Rs. 4 per head in capital expenditure. But what are the corresponding assets? I spoke of the case of Shanghai. I happen to be fully informed of the State of things in that City. Before the days of activated sludge when the old fashioned and unpleasant dry conservation system prevailed the Chinese contractors paid the Municipality at the rate of Rs. 2 per head per annum for the privilege of collecting the nightsoil.

Since the advent of activated sludge the receipts from the direct sale of nightsoil diminished, but the value was there. Bulk for bulk the Sanitary Chemist to the Shanghai municipality reported that an average sludge containing 6 per cent. of nitrogen on the dried matter if converted to the condition of spadeable mud would provide two and a

(Continued on Page 42)

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: Dr. H. M. Desai. Hon. Secretary: V. K. Heble, Mirzapur Road. Hon. Treasurer: S. J. Rustomji. Directors: Sir Mahbubmia I. Kadri, Kt., Khan Bahadur H. P. Chahewala, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. A. H. Harty, I.M.S., and I. R. Bhagat.

Meetings: 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 8-30 p.m., Grand Hotel.

AMRITSAR.

Inaugurated: Feb. 17, 1933.

Charter No. 2854(b)

President: Major R. D. Jackson. Vice-President: Sardar Sahib Sardar Santokh Singh, M.L.A., Hon. Secretary: P. C. Bhandari, New Court Road. Hon. Treasurer: Sardar Sahib Dr. Sohan Singh. Directors: The Rt. Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, C.I.E., W. Stork.

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

BANGALORE.

Inaugurated: May 24, 1934.

Charter No. 3323(b)

President: Dr. S. Subba Rao. Vice-President: R. Rowatt. Hon. Secretary: H. Richardson, West End Hotel. Hon. Treasurer: B. G. Rajagopal. Directors: G. H. Krumbiegel, P. Medapa, V. K. Anantharaman, R. S. Milton.

Meetings: 1st Wednesday, 8-15 p.m., and Every penultimate Saturday, 1-15 p.m., West End Hotel.

BOMBAY.

Inaugurated: March, 1929.

Charter No. 3128.

President: T. R. S. Kynnersley. Vice-President: Dr. N. H. Vakeel. Joint Hon. Secretaries: G. Higham and M. R. A. Baig. Hon. Treasurer: B. S. B. Billimoria. Directors: Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, S. T. Dockray, W. H. Hammond, S. R. Kantebet, C. B. Sethna, A. H. C. Sykes.

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

BARODA.

October 29, 1936.

Charter No. 4039.

President: S. V. Mukerjea. Vice-President: G. D. Parikh. Joint Hon. Secretaries: A. B. Pandya and D. M. Desai. Hon. Treasurer: C. L. Chokshi. Directors: B. D. Amin and Rai Bahadur Ram Kishen.

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

CALCUTTA.

Inaugurated: September 26, 1919.

Charter No. 587.

President: S. L. Boothroyd. Vice-President: B. M. Das. Hon. Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton, 59, Stephen House, Dalhousie Sqr. Hon. Treasurer: E. J. Carter. Directors: H. E. Corn, C. A. Newbery, F. C. Fyffe, P. N. Mukerji, L. Brooke Edwards, W. Buchan, S. C. Bose.

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: Col. J. G. Vandersmagt. Vice-President: K. W. Taylor. Hon. Secretary: John A. Pye, The European Assn. of Ceylon, P. O. B. No. 290. Hon. Treasurer: A. P. Browne. Directors: H. S. Perera, H. E. Newnham, C. H. Brazel, R. L. Buell.

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

JAMSHEDPUR.

Provisional.

Inaugurated: Nov. 23, 1936.

Charter No. 4118

President: John Leyshon. Vice-President: E. D. Johnson. Hon. Secretary: H. Chew. Hon. Treasurer: A. M. Hayman. Directors: Sirdar Indra Singh, A. A. Bryant.

KARACHI.

Inaugurated: March, 1933.
Charter No. 3593.

President: Dr. E. D. Shroff, O.B.E., 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: Sir Montagu de P. Webb, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., B. T. Thakur.

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: Dr. P. V. Cherian. Hon. Secretary: Captain M. Abdul Hamid, Principal, Govt. Mahomedan College, Madras. Hon. Treasurer: D. C. Kothari. Directors: Sir Mahomed Usman, K.C.I.E., A. Sinclair Rose, Lt.-Col. S. C. Contractor, S. G. Harrison.

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

POONA.

Inaugurated: January 14, 1936.
Charter No. 3994.

President: Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta. Vice-President: Dr. C. W. B. Normand. Hon. Secretary: Rev. A. R. Cooper, The Bishop's High Schol. Hon. Treasurer: T. R. Lalwani. Directors: S. N. Moos, I.E.S., T. H. G. Stamper.

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

RANGOON.

Inaugurated: Sept., 1929.
Charter No. 3240.

President: S. N. Haji, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law. Vice-President: U Tun Nyoe, B.A., B.E.D. (Edin.), F.R.G.S. Hon. Secretary: S. Chatterjie, M.J.L., 167, Sparks Street. Hon. Treasurer: L. H. Ruffin. Directors: C. Pleydell Wilton, H. Hughes, I.S.E., U Ba Win, B.S.C., B.L., M.H.R., R. B. Rushall (Jr.).

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

SHOLAPUR.

Inaugurated: September 13, 1936.
Charter No. 4054.

President: H. P. Hinchcliffe. Vice-President: K. B. Abdul Latiff. Hon. Secretary: V. B. Sathe. Hon. Treasurer: R. B. T. C. Limaye. Directors: R. B. V. V. Mulay, R. B. D. G. Diwakar, Bar-at-Law.

Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 7-30 p.m., Dist Local Board.

THAYETMYO.

Inaugurated: July, 1929.
Charter No. 3215.

President: W. L. Barretto, O.B.E. Vice-President: U San Pe. Hon. Secretary: G. H. Reily. 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.

Rules for Travelling Rotarians

With the thought of publishing them for the benefit of its members who will be visiting Rotary Clubs on their way to and from the Nice Convention, the Rotary Club of Vienna has developed ten rules, an English translation of which follows:—

Always wear your Rotary button.

Select an itinerary on which you can visit the most Rotary clubs.

Try to be in the city on the day of the club's meeting. Respective information will be found in the Official Directory.

Come to the meeting on time.

Co-operate with the reception committee by introducing yourself.

Talk to your neighbour at the table. Do not wait until you are spoken to.

If you address the club, be brief. If you want to give a speech, notify the club in advance so that time may be provided for you.

When there is no meeting held, call on the secretary.

—Hanover (Germany) Club Bulletin

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon) for February 1937

CLUBS	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	17	41	4	46	41	0	0	40
AMRITSAR	2	25	71	3	78	32	3	0	35
BANGALORE	2	23	55	2	51	39	6	0	45
BARODA	2	26	72	10	74	34	2	..	36
BOMBAY	4	85	61	11	65	141	1	4	138
CALCUTTA	4	42	43	20	..	96	2	0	98
COCHIN	2	12	43	0	43	27	0	2	25
COLOMBO	4	45	56	15	69	82	..	3	79
JAMSHEDPUR	2	13	62	0	62	21	0	0	21
KARACHI	2	13	28	7	33	46	0	1	45
LAHORE	4	17	51	0	51	32	0	0	32
MADRAS	4	24	46	5	51	..	0	1	51
POONA	2	11	41	3	46	28	..	..	28
RANGOON	4	14	23	7	26	60	0	0	60
SHOLAPUR	2	18	56	8	23	28	3	..	31
THAYETMYO	2	15	60	1	62	25	0	1	24

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

The Eastern Rotary Wheel is published monthly under the auspices of the District Governor for District No. 89, F. E. James, 200 Mount Road, Madras. Editor—J. Munro.

PRINTED AT THE MADRAS PUBLISHING HOUSE LTD., 19, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

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
I Claudius
Divorce of Lady X
Knight Without Armour
Queen Elizabeth
Bicycle built for two
Dark Journey
Troopship

PICKFORD-LASKY PRODUCTIONS.

The World is Mine

RELIANCE PRODUCTIONS.

Last of the Mohicans

ELIZABETH BERGNER PRODUCTIONS.

Dreaming Lips

TRAFALGAR PRODUCTIONS.

Pagliacci

VICTOR SAVILLE PRODUCTIONS.

Gordon of Khartoum

JAMES FITZPATRICK PRODUCTIONS.

12 Pictures

DISNEY CARTOONS.

18 Mickey and Silly Symphonies

RÉGD. No. M. 3631.

BURMA

RANGOON ROTARY CLUB
MEETS HERE TUESDAYS 1 P.M.

STRAND HOTEL RANGOON



The leading Hotel in Burma

Over a hundred Bedrooms with private Bathrooms. Thoroughly modern and perfectly located overlooking the Riverside gardens and the River.

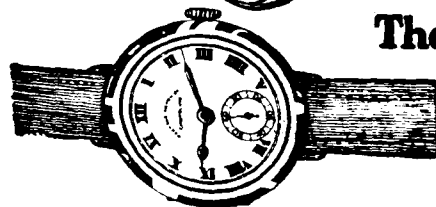
Hotel and Cuisine under expert European management.

CABLES: "STRANDHO"

TELEPHONE 74



The Business Man Chooses this Watch

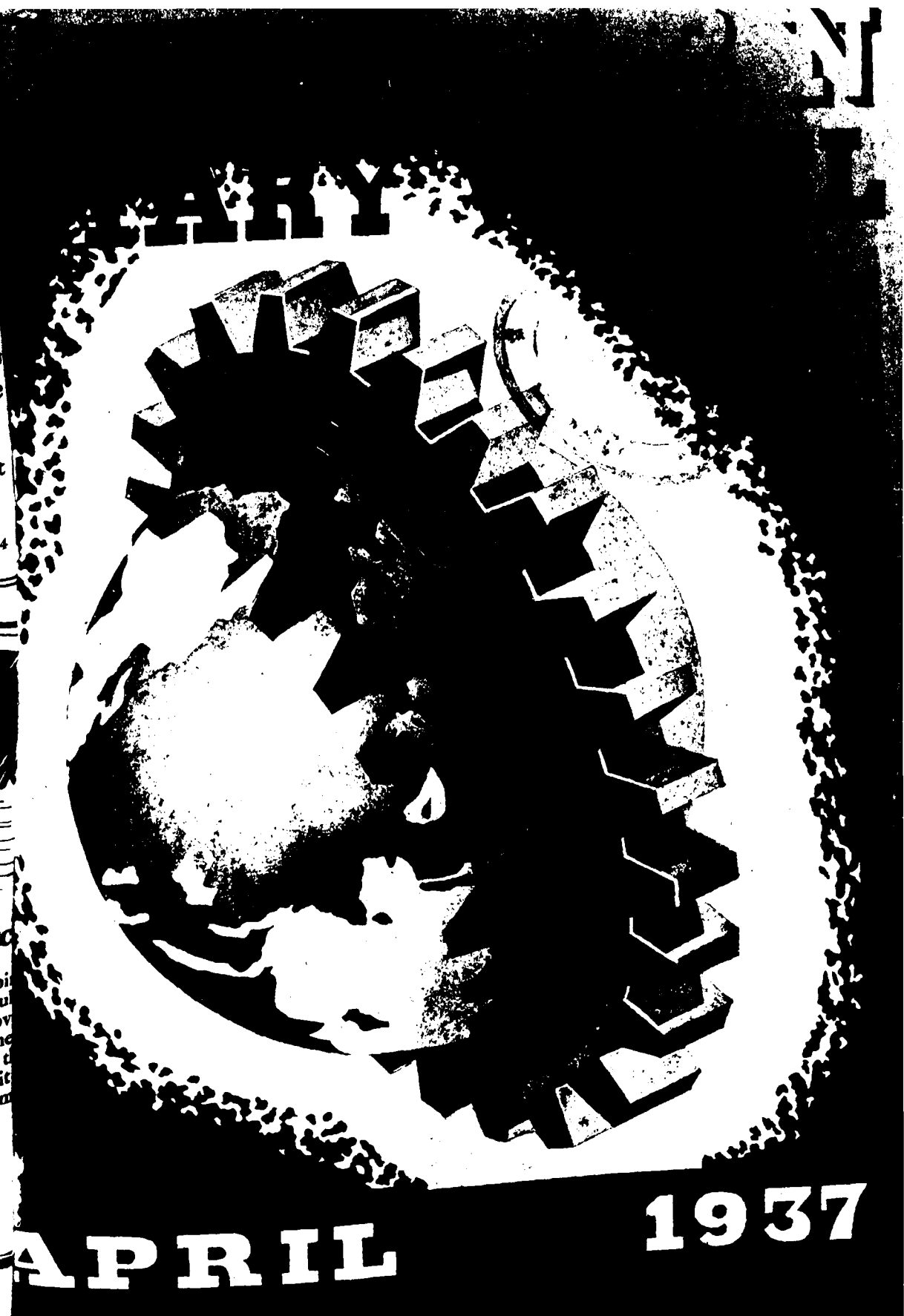


The "CHRONOLUXE"
18 Jewels-Flat Shape 18-ct. Gold
(with Gold Double Dome) Rs. 90

No wrist watch will give more precise time-keeping than our "Chronoluxe." Its movement is so carefully constructed and finished that variation in time over long periods is almost nil. Business men and others who need a positively reliable watch will find that the "Chronoluxe" fulfils their highest expectations—it is a watch of which to be proud, accurate to a decimal point and unaffected by India's heat and dust.

Catalogue FREE on request,

WEST END WATCH CO.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA



"CONTINUITY"

HIRE PURCHASE

Specially designed for the convenience of residents of Ceylon and India proceeding to England on leave.

By arrangement with our London Office, Cars are delivered, on hire purchase terms for use during your stay in England.

On the expiration of your leave, the balance outstanding, plus Shipping Costs and Customs Duty defrayed by us, may be paid in monthly instalments after your return to Ceylon or India.

The United Motor Finance Co. (Ceylon) Ltd.,

342, Deans Road, Colombo.

GOVAN BROS. Ltd.,

Scindia House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi, and Branches.

London Office :

GOVAN BROS. Ltd.,

3, St. James's Square,

S. W. 1

We Are Out to Help You

There is a satisfaction to turn out a piece of good sales literature when you have a good printer to work for you—one who is responsive to your ideas, and who is out to help you.

In producing your Catalogue, Booklet, Magazine, Folder or any other sales or advertising matter, our aim is to give you many little services that cannot be enumerated in a bid or estimate but which you will appreciate and value.

Telephone 2931

M. P. H. Ltd.

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

APRIL 1937

No. 12

CONTENTS

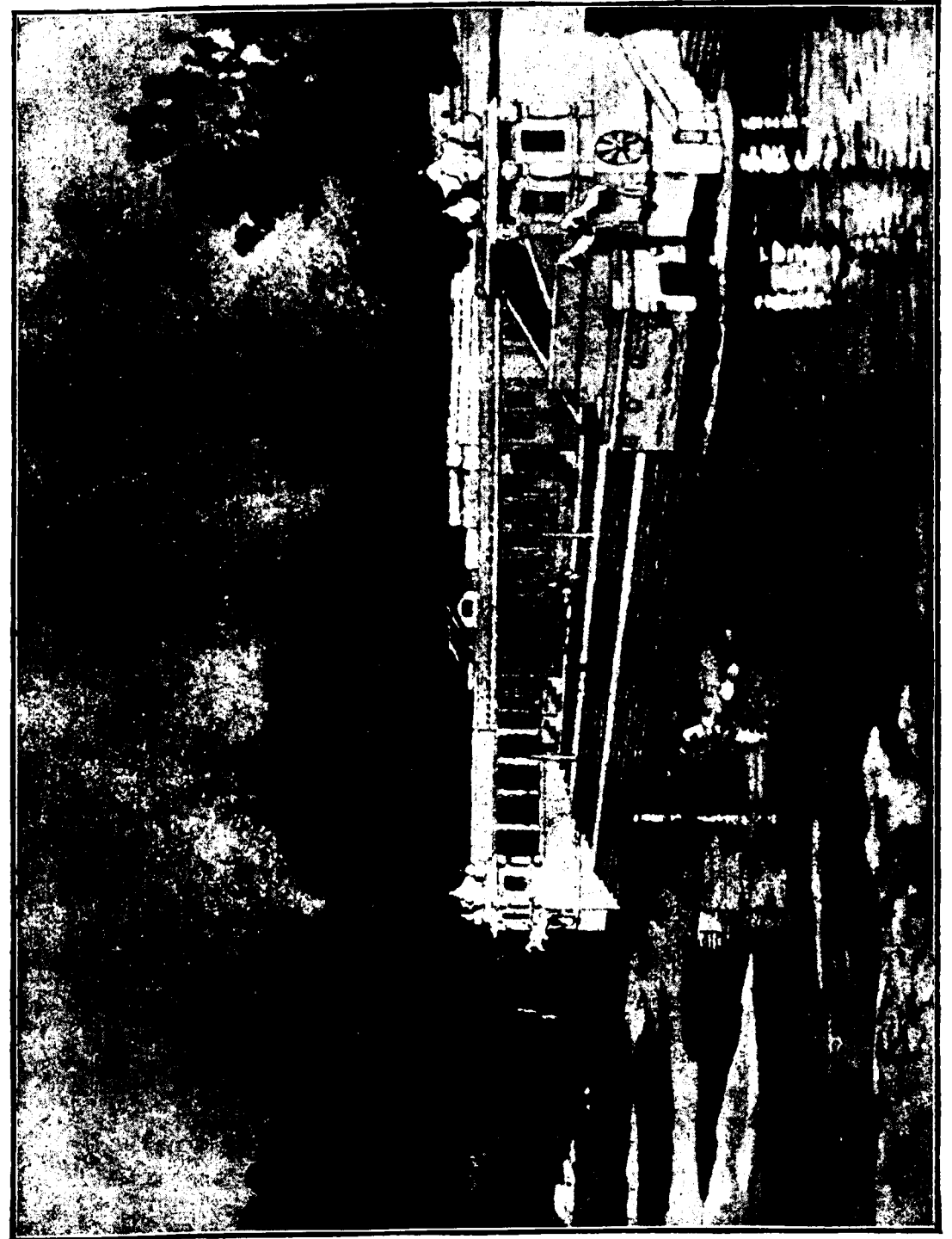
	PAGE
PASCHIMAVAHINI (from a painting by A. R. D. Raj) ..	2
EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENTS	3
CLUB-OF-THE-YEAR CONTEST (<i>Announcement</i>)	5
IS A DARK AGE AHEAD? (<i>Adml. R. E. Byrd</i>)	6
"ROTARY IN A CHAOTIC WORLD" (<i>Pres. Manier</i>)	9
INSTITUTES OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	11
AN OUTLINE OF INDIAN TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE (<i>Dr. F. H. Gravely</i>)	12
OLD AND NEW BEDLAM (<i>Ivor Brown</i>)	14
COLONIAL REVISION (from <i>The Manchester Guardian</i>)	17
THE NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE (<i>Rtn. C. Manshardt</i>)	19
THE GOVERNOR SPEAKING (<i>Rtn. Governor F. E. James</i>)	23
NEWS FROM THE CLUBS	26
A GRAMOPHONE CAUSERIE	40
BURMESE SUPERSTITIONS (<i>Rtn. Tin</i>)	41
DISTRICT DIRECTORY	45
CLUB ATTENDANCE STATISTICS	47
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORATE	48

Paschimavahini

From a Painting by A. R. D. Raj

THIS painting by a South Indian artist typifies a new School of Indian painters who achieve an easy and sympathetic effect with the brush wielded after the Western School. Broad in effect, subdued in colouring and easy-flowing in line this technique is becoming popular among landscape workers in South India.

The scene represented is the picturesque steps on the banks of the Cauvery near Seringapatam in Mysore. The pavilion flanking the steps is more than 400 years old. Observe the stone work on both flanks in imitation of an ancient war chariot.



A. R. D. RAJ

PASCHIMAVAHINI



BARODA on the Upgrade The bulletins received from the Rotary Club of Baroda, the reports of this Club's meetings received from Rotarians from other Clubs in this District who have attended such meetings and a knowledge of the personnel of the Club left us in no doubt about the success of Rotary in this progress state. But even we were not prepared for the surprise that Baroda has now burst upon us in the shape of an invitation for the 1938 District Conference! If the Conference is held in the last week of January, the Baroda Club will be acting as the Host Club only when it is just 15 months old as a Rotary Club! Rotarians not concerned with the heavy organisation involved in acting as Host Club to an annual Conference of this District will find it hard to realise the courage and confidence involved in extending such an invitation. As was observed by Rtn. Governor James at the last District Conference in Madras, these annual meetings are "taking on" very rapidly and each Conference is more than double that of the previous one in strength, in business transacted and in the burden imposed upon the Host Club. We hope we are not in any way scaring the Baroda executive! If other Clubs in the District wish to reciprocate this great invitation in a fitting manner they could do no better than think of the next Conference even from now and do their best to co-operate with Baroda in all possible ways and justify Baroda's confidence by the result.

By the time the next District Conference comes round, Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar (Dewan of Baroda and Immediate Past President of the Club) would have returned with the valuable experience of the Rotary International Convention at Nice behind him and this will certainly be of great help to Baroda in its organisation of the 1938 District Conference. We wish Baroda every success and congratulate its membership on their generous, courageous and Rotarian invitation.

Can we do anything? In these days when problems connected with rural uplift and rural reconstruction are "front page news" in India, serious students of Indian social problems are unable to escape the impression that it is all "just talk". With some knowledge gained from personal touch with conditions obtaining in most of the rural parts of the country we are afraid we are not in a position to contradict such a well-founded criticism. This point was brought out by the Rev. Wilkie Brown in an address he delivered to the Rotary Club of Bombay on March 16. The Rev. Brown referred with special emphasis to the problem of rural indebtedness and the usurious Pathans. That the Pathan money-lenders are becoming a growing menace both in urban and rural areas is an incontrovertible fact. We have used the term "menace" advisedly and it but reflects very *feebly* the serious situation developing in all parts of the country by the rapid influx

of Pathan moneylenders. This is a problem on which Rotarians would do well to ponder. Can we, as Rotarians, *do* anything? We invite our readers' views.

The International Convention, Nice: The Rotary International Convention, Nice, is almost upon us and we wish to draw the particular attention of Clubs in this District to the Governor's Letter wherein are given the details about the procedure to be adopted in appointing the Club's delegate to the Convention, and in securing proxies in those cases where the delegate himself is unable to attend the Convention. It is very important that every Club should exert itself immediately in this regard and make the necessary arrangements for the nomination of the delegate, and the securing of a proxy where necessary. This District may well be proud of the strength of its delegation to the Convention and wishes the delegates every success.

Attendance: Have you noticed the enviable record of 100 per cent. attendances listed in a recent bulletin of the Rotary Club of Colombo. We think this is a good

idea which all Clubs in the District might adopt to stimulate better attendance. How many Rotarians are there in this District who can claim 100 per cent. attendance? Very few, we fear. This matter of attendance forms a basic factor in the true success of Rotary, despite what critics may say about its being made a fetish, and its relative importance should be realised by members in every Club.

That Advertisement! This is just a reminder to those members of Clubs who have been nominated specially to co-operate with the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* in the securing of advertisements! We remember that at the District Conference in Madras many delegates assured us that such co-operation would be readily forthcoming. We are waiting.

The District Directory: Please turn to pages 45 and 46 and check up the details about your Club given in the District Directory. Let us know if any of these details need correction, and even if they do not!

(Concluded from page 5)

6. Authors of contest manuscripts must be members of the Club entered in the contest. (The Club President should appoint a member or members of his Club to be responsible for the preparation of entry forms and manuscripts).

7. Entry form and manuscript must be signed by both the President and Secretary of the Club for 1936-37.

8. Entries must be typewritten, and if language other than English is used for the original manuscript and entry form, they must be accompanied by a complete English translation.

9. Entries from Clubs in the United States and Canada must be received by

THE ROTARIAN, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., on or before September 1, 1937, and those from Clubs in other countries on or before September 15, 1937.

10. All manuscripts are to become the property of Rotary International.

The Judges. The respective committees of Rotary International will judge the contest. That is, the Club Service division will be judged by the Club Service Committee of Rotary International, etc. The decisions of the committees will be final.

Address all correspondence to The Contest Editor, The Rotarian, 35 East Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Club-of-the-Year Contest

The following details concerning the Club-of-the-Year Contest (1936-37) promoted by Rotary International are taken from a Brochure issued by the Secretariat, Chicago.—Ed.

THERE is a thrilling story back of many a project initiated by Rotary Clubs. Too often, such stories are known only locally. If told to the world, they might point the way to new forms of service for other Clubs.... The Club-of-the-Year Contest is a means for making such stories widely known and, through public recognition, to stimulate a wholesome rivalry among Clubs. It has been approved by the Board of Directors and appropriate Committees of Rotary International. *Any Rotary Club, regardless of size or location, may enter!*

Club Service. What is your Club doing to develop fellowship, to better attendance, to encourage an understanding of Rotary, to promote worthy hobbies for Rotarians? Let other Clubs know how yours is interpreting Rotary's First Object, by entering this contest.

Vocational Service. Has your Club done anything to advance high standards of business dealings? Is it an influence in encouraging more ideal employer-employee relations? The way in which your Club is interpreting the Second Object may bring world-wide recognition.

Community Service. Does your Club assist youth in your community? What is it doing for crippled children, for civic beautification, for rural-urban acquaintance? Your story of application of Rotary's Third Object may suggest activities to many other Clubs.

International Service. Is your Club making any organized effort to develop better understanding of peoples of other nations? There are many untold ways of putting Rotary's Fourth Object to work. Let yours be told in the Club-of-the-Year Contest for 1936-37.

Brief Facts About the Contest

Recognition for Outstanding Achievement. The Club-of-the-Year Contest for 1936-37 will have four divisions—one each for Club, Vocational, Community, and International Service. To the two Clubs receiving first and second highest rankings in each of the four divisions, an attractive bronze plaque will be awarded for permanent possession. In case of a tie, duplicate plaques will be presented. Honourable mention will be given to the next ten highest in each division. Announcement of winners will be made in *The Rotarian*. Presentations will be made at a large Rotary gathering such as a District Conference or International Convention.

How to Enter—Things to Remember

1. Activity or activities written about must be achieved in the Rotary year from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937.

2. The contest is open to all Rotary Clubs throughout the world.

3. There are four divisions of the contest—one each for outstanding activities and achievements in the four Services of Rotary: Club, Vocational, Community, and International.

4. Each Rotary Club may have one entry for any or all of the four divisions.

5. Entry forms, (copies are being sent to each Club President and Secretary) must be filled out for each division of the contest entered, and be accompanied by a manuscript (limited to 1,000 words in length), telling the story of activities.

(Continued on page 4)

Is a Dark Age Ahead?

By Admiral Richard E. Byrd

Admiral Byrd's views on the present world situation and the responsibilities of individuals as such in the promotion of peace form a fitting continuation of the trenchant article by Mr. Norman Angell which we published recently. Admiral Byrd's article is extracted from *The Rotarian*—Ed.

NO greater task lies before men than the organization of peace. Everyone gives lip service to peace. But we must do more. We must organize for peace.

An authority on disarmament has said, "if men do not deliberately walk toward peace, they will drift into war."

I am so thoroughly convinced of this that I have resolved to devote most of the remainder of my life to efforts toward peace. My conviction and resolve resulted from a personal experience which could not be repeated by many individuals: which came to me, indeed, during my vigil in the shadow of the South Pole under circumstances that greatly fortified my faith.

I have not wanted to talk of any more personal experience down there, and I do so now only because it was a combination of unforeseen circumstances that closed in on me at Advance Base (oil fumes escaping in my snow-buried dwelling, causing physical weakness) that brought about the crystallisation of plans which had long been in my mind. I quote from my diary:

"I find that I must take charge of my mind or it will take charge of me. One of my diversions is to try to get an unprejudiced mental picture of civilization. The distance and detachment of this place seem to soften some human follies. Others take an added significance. But from here the great folly of all follies is the amazing attitude of civilized nations toward each other. It seems a great madness. If this attitude is not changed, I don't see how our civilization, as we know it, will survive.

I wonder if it is possible that the infinite diversions of civilization act as a narcotic to dull the mind of the human race to its danger?

"Fear, antagonism, and reprisals seem to be the rule among nations which, in their conduct toward each other, are I believe 20,000 years behind the individual civilized citizen in his conduct toward his neighbour. In fact, international relations are often highly primitive.

"The well-being of a nation depends upon the well-being of its neighbour nations and fair and friendly trade relations with those nations.

"Therefore it appears to me that if a citizen desires reasonable property and well-being for his family and his fellow citizens, he should strive for friendly understanding within the family of nations. That seems the loyal and efficient thing to do for his country. I feel this so keenly that if I survive this ordeal I shall devote what is left of my life largely to trying to help further the friendship of my country with other nations. . . ."

Rotary International in its Fourth Object has declared for "international understanding, goodwill and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service." To declare for peace is good. To work for it, of course, is better.

Can we, as individuals, do more than make an earnest declaration of our convictions? I think we can. I believe, indeed, that

organization for peace is far more an individual matter than we have thought. Many of us have said, in effect "We will urge those in control of the Government to do something about peace." When statesmen and other leaders try, and do not seem to succeed very well, or perhaps even do not seem to try very hard, we shrug and say "We at least did our part."

Did we? What is our part?

I want to say something about that later. Let us glance for a moment realistically at the world situation. When I left for Antarctica, civilization was in the agony of a depression, the inevitable result of that colossal madness, the World War. Two years later I returned to a world again threatened with war. The great lesson had not been learned. I found a growing mass fear. Nations everywhere had been swept by a nightmare, and in the resulting terror they were arming to the teeth against the day when the nightmare would come true.

This seemed unthinkable. With so many opportunities for our new science to push out the boundaries of the unknown and build a fairer and better life for human beings, I came back to see our technological knowledge being used to prepare a cataclysm which must bring to final ruin all that we have achieved in the last three hundred years. Even aviation, which was a gift, presumably, that would tie us together as members of the human race in knowledge, understanding, and friendship, has been perverted to uses that never were dreamed of. The threat of the airplane, which makes possible the extension of warfare to every city and hamlet of the world, has been one of the main causes of the present universal nightmare. The fear of the wings over the world is helping to drive us deeper and deeper into international insanity.

What is the use of new inventions and new knowledge if they lead us only to another Dark Age? Surely there must be some way out of this dread blind alley into which we have driven ourselves.

I fear that many of us, of our own free wills, choose this road leading to anarchy. All men want freedom. This common

desire should be a bond of union, for war always destroys more freedom than it creates. We drift into war, I feel, not so much because we are the victims of mass hysteria and helplessness. Need we be utterly helpless? Can we, as individuals, do something materially to check the drift?

I think so. The first step, I believe, is to inform ourselves and our children as to what is involved in the choices to be made.

Take just one of the questions of peace: disarmament. How much does the man in the street know about it? It has seemed to many people that if the nations would only stop the mad race toward larger armies and navies, bigger guns, faster airplanes, deadlier bombs, the danger of war would largely disappear. There certainly is much truth in this view. But is that alone enough? And what is disarmament? Is it signing limitations agreement? Is it dismantling factories engaged in making guns and battleships? Does it include also the dismantling of those peaceful automobile-parts factories and sewing machine factories which in a few weeks, if necessary, can be converted into deadly munitions plants?

The point is that disarmament, just one of the questions concerning peace, is not as simple as it sounds. We need to inform ourselves about it, as we need to inform ourselves about all the problems of peace. To promote peace, we must know what peace means. That, I think, is the first step.

A second step, perhaps, is to study war and violence as institutions, and to reach conclusions about them. Is violence effective? Is war an efficient method of settling disputes? Disregarding ethical considerations, bloodshed, ruined lives, biological consequences, and the like, does war do the immediate job of settling international disputes?

Some say, "Yes". There are convinced advocates of war. We ought to understand their arguments and point of view. "To prepare for peace," says Captain B. H. Liddell Hart, the British writer on military subjects, "you must understand war". The case for peace is not established by saying that peace is desirable. Nor is the case against war made by sighs and shudders.

War is horrible, ghastly. No one denies that. It costs vast sums, loads down present and future generations with intolerable taxes. But when the rip tide of war feeling is flowing strong, shudders and all other considerations are easily over-borne by what seem to be all-powerful, undeniable national needs.

We think in sober moments that we must avoid war at all costs; yet when the hour comes, in our excitement the greater imperative seems to be to save our country against what apparently threatens it. Perhaps we can fortify ourselves against this by calm logic before the war clouds arise. Perhaps we can convince ourselves, and then others, that war does not settle problems and difficulties—it indeed does not: that instead, it creates new problems, intensifies difficulties, breeds resentments in the vanquished, who, resolving to have their own back, steel themselves by sacrifice to gain strength to fight again. So that the victor must make equal sacrifices to keep his hollow victory.

The world has witnessed all this afresh in these last years, has it not? But have we, as individuals, learned it?—has it sunk deeply into our consciousness?—have we arrived at matured convictions on the subject?—have we considered what attitude we should and could take in the event of another war?

There are diversities of opinion, too, about which we must inform ourselves. Military men argue that the virtues developed in war are necessary to the human race and can be developed only in war or preparation for war. On the other hand, the famous physiologist, Dr. Walter B. Cannon says: "In many respects strenuous athletic rivalries present, better than modern military service, the conditions for which the militarists argue, the conditions for which the body spontaneously prepares when the passion for fighting prevails."

A third step individuals can take, perhaps, is to inform themselves as to what is really necessary for peace. Can nations live side by side in amity? We know, of course, that they can, the classic instance in Canada and the United States, two countries having the longest common frontier of any nations

—without one mile of that frontier fortified—and in a century and a quarter has there been war, or the serious threat of war. The countries of the Scandinavian peninsula, also have not known war for more than a century. We need to study such instances in order to discover the lessons they teach.

The final thing, of course, after having informed ourselves, is to take positive action toward the realisation of our beliefs. I hold with the author (Miss M. P. Follett) of that very interesting book, 'Creative Experience,' that, "we may wish to abolish conflict but we cannot get rid of diversity." I hold with Mr. Walter Lippman that "any real programme of peace must rest on the premise that there will be causes of disputes as long as we can foresee, and that those disputes have to be decided, and that a way of deciding them must be found which is not war."

Of the "way," I am not so sure—nor am I sure that any one way is the only way. Perhaps what we chiefly need is a new spirit in world affairs—a spirit of tolerance. Perhaps, too, more emphasis on the spiritual less on the material. I am sympathetic at least to Mr. Norman Angell's idea of collective defence which he declares, "means any method by which the general or collective power of civilised nations... shall stand for the defence of each member of the community of states by resisting in common the warmaker."

I would not want to close my mind to any proposal honestly and competently made with the purpose of furthering Peace. I am impressed, for instance, by much that the advocates of non-violent resistance say, because that programme does not leave the question of war or peace to a handful of leaders, but (in the words of one of them) insists that "every single individual of every race, nation, occupation, and all ages above infancy, can do something real and immediate and continuous for the cause of peace."

These are thoughts in mind. It is easy, with little knowledge, to be dogmatic. That is a danger. Peace when it comes,

(Continued on page 16)

"Rotary in a Chaotic World"

President Will. R. Manier, Jr.

Radio address by Will R. Manier, Jr., President, Rotary International, in connection with the 32nd anniversary celebration of Rotary Club No. 1, at Chicago, delivered on February 22, 1937, over Station WGN.—Ed.

TO-DAY the Rotary Club of Chicago is celebrating the 32nd anniversary of its founding; and this week all over the world, Rotary clubs everywhere will be joining in the celebration of this event.

Just 32 years ago tomorrow, after two of them had dined in an Italian restaurant in Chicago, four men—a lawyer, a coal mine operator, a gold mine promoter and a merchant tailor—met in a downtown office in Chicago and decided to organize a club for the purpose of enlarging their acquaintance and broadening their friendship.

The leader of this group of four and the founder of Rotary, Paul P. Harris, the lawyer, had decided to make vocational classifications the basis of membership in the club which he proposed to form. Since they decided to hold the first meetings in the various places of business of the members in rotation, they called the new club "Rotary".

Five years later, sixteen other Rotary clubs had been organized in cities in various parts of the United States, all patterned after the Rotary Club of Chicago. Delegates from fourteen of these clubs met in Chicago in 1910 and formed the National Association of Rotary Clubs.

At that first convention in Chicago, one of the delegates made a prediction. I don't know where he got his figures, but he predicted that in 80 years there would be as many as 500 Rotary clubs in the United States!

That was 27 years ago but, instead of 500 Rotary Clubs in the United States, there are now nearly 4,200 Rotary clubs in more than four score countries of the world, and these clubs have a membership of more than 176,000 business and professional men. The National Association of Rotary Clubs became, first, the *International Association of Rotary Clubs* and now *Rotary International*.

Rotary has not been content to be merely an organization, it has become a world-wide movement, and a host of similar organizations patterned after Rotary have been formed and are enjoying an extensive growth. Rotary, too, has been an evolution. Its founders never dreamed it in a single dream. Rotary as we know it to-day is a composite of the thinking of many men from many different countries.

However, the idea has been a simple one. Just a group of men in each community, each in a different kind of business, banded together in a club that is a real cross-section of the commercial and professional life of the community.

Nowhere has Rotary been standardized, nor is any Rotary club anywhere required to conform to a definite programme. Each Rotary club has adapted itself to the needs of its community and the customs and ideas of the country in which it is located, or perhaps I should say a composite of the customs of the people of the country. For many Rotary clubs include in their membership men of many different races and religions and each yields to the other the right to his own views.

Yet everywhere Rotary clubs and Rotarians have been seeking to be of service to their communities, to elevate the standards of practice in all vocations, and to promote international understanding, goodwill and peace, through the activity of their world fellowship.

Perhaps it is difficult to gauge the social and sociological effect of the Rotary movement. To begin with, the Rotary Club of Chicago and the other clubs which followed after it, were the first organizations to hold regular weekly luncheon or dinner meetings. Patterned after these weekly Rotary club meetings, there are now hundreds of organisations which hold similar meetings all over this country.

Because the Rotary club meeting was held once each week, it necessarily had to begin and to stop on time, to conserve the time of busy business men; and this fact has had much to do with instilling the idea of promptness in business engagements.

Rotary meetings, also, have had a great influence in changing the character of speech-making, because men will not listen to a speech once each week unless the speech is worthwhile. Speech-makers have come to realize that they must have something to say, and that they must stand up, speak out, and sit down. Eloquence, instead of being mere words and choice verbiage, has come to be genuine thought expressed with simple, earnest, sincerity.

While Rotary clubs cannot claim to have invented community singing, they were the first to use group singing in connection with noon-day luncheon meetings; and Rotary has been largely responsible for the great vogue of community singing which has spread over the country.

Perhaps no one can measure the influence of Rotary in the development of high standards of business practices. In the earlier days of Rotary conventions, there were held so-called trade sectional meetings where all the lawyers, all the doctors, all the bankers, and the retail druggists, florists, undertakers and so on, met in separate meetings, and becoming acquainted with each other, laid the foundations for

many of the great trade and craft associations of the country, and from these Rotary craft meetings many other such associations have received added impetus in extending their usefulness.

Long before any NRA thought of, Rotarians, acting not as Rotarians but as members of their trade and craft associations, were drawing up for general acceptance, codes of standards of correct practices in all the relations of business men—in the relation of the employer with the employee, the buyer to the seller, and of competitors to one another.

In recent years, since Rotary International has become truly international, with member clubs in the principal cities of nearly all the countries of the world, Rotary has adopted another object—"To encourage and foster the advancement of international understanding, good will and peace, through a world fellowship of business and professional men, united in the ideal of service."

I like that object of Rotary. I like it because it does not claim too much, just to encourage and foster—what? Just the advancement of international understanding, good will and peace. And, I like the sequence of those words, because understanding is the only basis for good will.

If we understand other people, if we know their habits and their psychology and their customs, if we can bring ourselves to look out not through our own eyes, but through the eyes of other people, then we shall have good will, and good will is the only possible and sure basis for a lasting peace.

In Rotary we have built a great international machine, and we are making use of it in the simple way of developing acquaintance and friendship and confidence. Visualize if you will the Rotary clubs in those great international cities like Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Cairo, Jerusalem and Calcutta where men of many nationalities and different religious faiths meet about the Rotary board each week and come to understand each other and see what Rotary is accomplishing.

(Concluded on page 11)

Institutes of International Relations

Rotary Foundation's Experiment

INSTITUTES of International relations are now being conducted in four distinct types of communities by Rotary International in co-operation with certain Rotary clubs as experiments to develop a procedure which will be effective in preparing Rotary clubs to consider the organization of such an Institute in their own community. They are presented as a part of the programme of the Rotary Foundation. These institutes are self-financing.

The first one was held at Syracuse, New York; the second series is now in progress in five Rotary clubs in small cities in Northern Ohio. The third type will be held at Beloit, Wisconsin. The fourth type of

Institute is now being organized in the 62nd district.

All of these Institutes are designed to bring in the general public for a discussion of international relations under this slogan: "Without intelligent citizens, adequately informed democracy cannot live." The keyword of each institute is the development of international understanding. The Rotary Foundation hopes that as a result of these four experimental programs a new field of activity for Rotary clubs will be opened up and as the resources of the Foundation are enlarged, the number and the effectiveness of these institutes will be greatly increased.

Rotarians of Ten Countries Meet at Mysore

In these days there is hardly ever an international gathering of any importance which does not bring together a number of Rotarians. It may be a medical congress, meeting of an engineering association, press conference, or a convention of scientists—Rotarians will be among those present.

Although Rotary has no official relationship with the Y.M.C.A., the World Conference of Y.M.C.A.'s recently held in Mysore, India, assembled fifteen Rotarians, members of as many clubs in ten different countries. Rotarians of Australia, China, Chile, India, Japan, Philippine Islands, Siam, South Africa, Sweden and the United States shook hands and under the leadership of Rotarian Augustin Turner, one of the organizers of the Rotary Club of Valparaiso, Chile, held a Rotary fellowship meeting at which each Rotarian told briefly what his club has done, or is doing, in his country. The meeting was exceedingly interesting and showed the importance of Rotary as an international force for understanding between nations as well as a power for good in communities where clubs function—R. I. News Letter.

(Continued from page 10)

We find many Rotary committees—half German and half French, half Italian and half Yugoslavian, and so forth—meeting to discuss not only their common problems but their common misunderstandings, and reaching an accord.

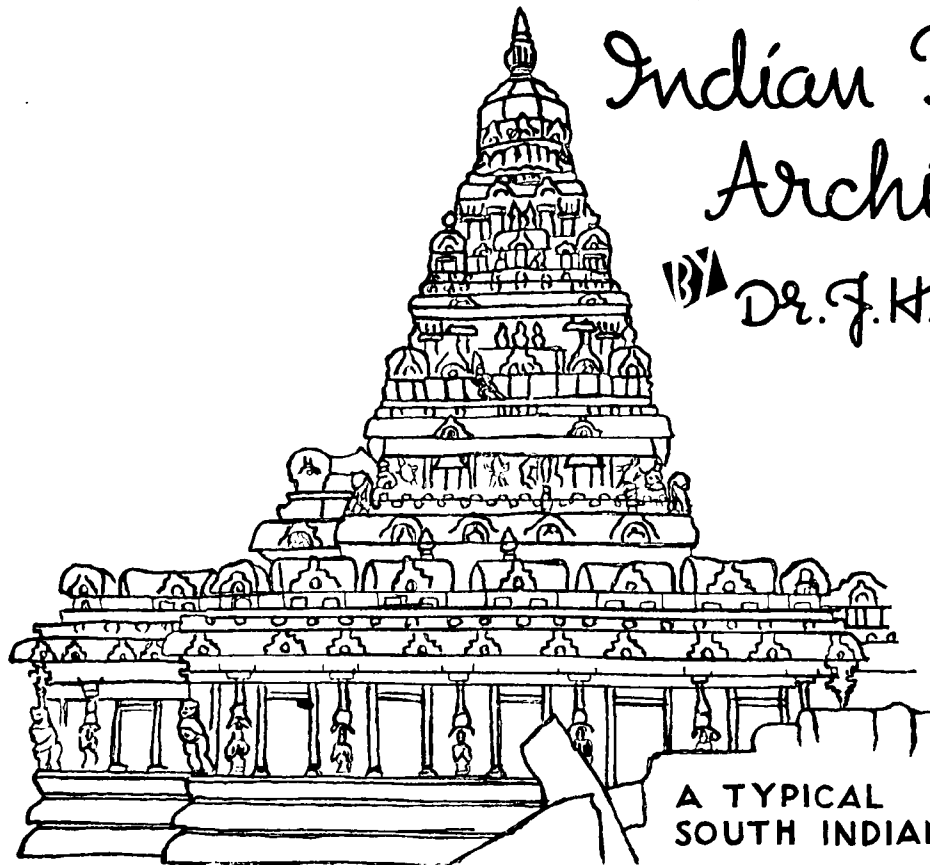
Many Rotarians are inclined to make extravagant predictions about what Rotary may accomplish in the future. Personally, I make no predictions to-day, even though I remember the prediction that was made by the delegate to the first convention in Chicago in 1910.

However, make any prediction that you want about what Rotary may accomplish, no matter how extravagant, and then alongside that mental thought, imagine that the founders of our Rotary movement had just predicted 32 years ago what has actually come to pass in Rotary.

No matter how extravagant your predictions may be, I think it is reasonable to assert that it will be less extravagant than if the founders of Rotary 32 years ago had just predicted only what has come to pass in Rotary during these 32 years—that the fellowship of Rotary would truly encircle the world.

An outline of Indian Temple Architecture

Dr. F. H. Gravely



A TYPICAL
SOUTH INDIAN TEMPLE

A scholarly address on "An Outline of Indian Temple Architecture," tracing in brief the principal characteristics of the Architecture of Temples in different parts of India, was given at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of Madras by Dr. F. H. Gravely. A summary of this address is reproduced below.—Ed.

SINCE the publication of Fergusson's History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, much information has become available and a revision and simplification of his treatment of the styles adopted in the construction of temples appears quite necessary. The separation from one another of Buddhist, Jain and Hindu Architecture is

now considered as unsound. Both Buddhism and Jainism sprang out of Hinduism and their temples also have similar history. The difference between surviving Buddhist and Hindu monuments is mainly chronological and no essential architectural difference seems to exist between them and Jain monuments.

The *vimana* or the shrine is the part of a temple, the external form of which has been found to be of most help in distinguishing between different styles. Temples having different types of external form seem to have originated independently in different parts of India either direct from earlier structures built of more or less perishable materials or from small flat-roofed temples of which a few survive from the Gupta period.

South of the Krishna several distinct forms of temples are found but one of them—which overlaps the area of the northern form of the temple is the basin of the *Malprabha*—is so much more widely distributed than any other, that it has come to be regarded as the form typical of the Southern part of the peninsula. One of these styles was developed side by side with temples of Northern form in the Kanarese country to which it seems to be confined, while the other belongs with equal definiteness to the Tamil Country. The Tamilian style differs from that of the Kanarese style of southern temple chiefly in its decorative detail. But there are distinctive differences between the two in external form as well. The Kanarese temples were erected by the Chalukyas and they can conveniently be designated early Chalukyan. This term is not only historically correct for the earliest Chalukyan buildings that survive but will further help to avoid their confusion with later temples, to which the general term Chalukyan was applied by Fergusson, though the most celebrated of them are known to have been the work of a different dynasty, the Hoysalas.

The Northern form of temple apparently dominates the whole of the extensive area of which it is characteristic; but the Southern form seems to have been confined, till the rise of the Vijayanagara Empire, to the Chalukyan and Tamil Kingdoms. In the West however two styles are found which appear to be independent in origin from any of those described above; one characteristic of the Kadamba kingdom of the Kanarese Country, the other of the Malabar Coast. Temples that seems to show a more or less definite affinity to those of Malabar do however exist here and there in other parts of the Peninsula also. The

Nataraja shrine of the Chidambaram temple has wooden walls of peculiar construction somewhat reminiscent of those of a Malabar temple though the shape of the building as a whole with its golden roof is merely connected, through the Durga Temple at Mahabalipuram, with that of square thatched huts illustrated in Buddhist sculpture from Amaravati.

In the Kashmir valley of the Western Himalayas multiple roofs are found in yet another style of temple. According to Fergusson, these temples bear two or three roofs which are obviously copied from the usual wooden roofs common to most buildings in Kashmir. Besides this all the roofs are relieved by dormer-windows of a pattern very similar to those found in mediaeval buildings in Europe. The pillars which support the porticoes are by far the most striking peculiarity of this style, their shafts being so distinctly like those of the Grecian doric and unlike anything of the kind found in other parts of India.

Lastly, mention must be made of the form of temple pointed out by Gangooly in his Indian Architecture. It is evidently borrowed from leaf huts very common in Bengal. In this form of temple also we find the same tendency to multiplication of the roofs one above another. Multiplication of roofs is thus a feature of the different forms of temples typical respectively of Malabar, Bengal and the Eastern and Western Himalayas.

The course of evolution especially of decorative motif in Kadamba and early Chalukyan styles is as yet much less clearly understood. The Kadamba type of *Vimana* seems to have developed from a flat-roofed temple by the addition of a series of successively smaller and smaller, horizontal, roof-like stages, a square cupola-like crown being often inserted between the pyramid thus formed and the finial. There is little doubt that the southern form of *Vimana* has been derived from a pyramidal Buddhist Monastery or Vihara of successively smaller stories each consisting of a central Mandapa surrounded by Monks' cells. The origin of the Northern form of *Vimana* is much more obscure. Investigations have suggested

(Continued on page 16)

Old and New Bedlam

Ivor Brown

"The good old days!"

But were they always so good, you ask. Read what Ivor Brown has to say on this point, in the following extract from *The Manchester Guardian*.—

Ed.

THERE has recently been produced in London a play concerning a witless youth who "caused a sensation," as the curious phrase has it, by sitting for many days in a tree. He was able to sell his life-story and even his photographic value to Fleet Street and Hollywood, thus preserving the family home which the honest toil of worthy parents had failed to save. When one remembers the idiotic craze for "records," and the achievements of the American "pole-squatters," and "Marathon" performers of all kinds, the tale does not seem impossible or even unlikely. It is a dreadful commentary on the contemporary notions of "news" in a world where every story sells a picture to the film-fed mind. Just before attending this disturbing drama I had read the protest of Mr. Dan Edwards, president of the National Union of Teachers, against the production of "flippant citizens with cinema minds," and his hope that we could teach people to enjoy something better than Hollywood's inanities. A moment later my eye caught the statement by Dr. Harvey Grace.

When we read of the mob hysteria and the fan mail evoked by film stars, dance-band leaders, crooners, and dirt-track racers we can hardly escape the belief that a very large proportion of the public now consists of border-line cases.

After this there seemed considerable reason to suppose that we are not so much inhabitants of Great Britain as inmates of Great Bedlam. A glance at the foreign scene

would hardly dispel the notion that we move and have our being in a universal asylum.

Nevertheless when one is beset by these indictments of our age, when we are told that all our decency and dignity are vanishing amid the follies and vulgarities of millions of enfranchised simpletons, it is well to remember that comparisons are not always odious and often serviceable. If we look back across the centuries we discover that much modern idiocy or mob-hysteria is simply a repetition on a larger scale (larger because the numbers liable to folly are so much greater) of similar episodes in the past. We think, perhaps, of the Elizabethan Age as superb in its sense of real poetry and in its general grip on essential matters, an age when the verdict of the crowd made Shakespeare rich and Jonson a hero of the people as well as of the Court, an age cruel and gross in some of its pleasures, but never vapid, shallow, or hysterically devoted to toys and triflings.

An Exhibitionist

If you think that, it is well to read Kemp's "Nine Days Wonder". Will Kemp, clown of the Lord Chamberlain's Company and colleague of Burbage and Shakespeare, "created a sensation," as we say, by dancing all the way from London to Norwich. This exercise was surely as senseless as any modern "stunt". We rebuke the modern "dancing Marathons" as the jigging of nit-wits: why should we think any better of the droll who described himself as

Cavaliero Kemp, head master of morrice-dancers, high... headborough of heighs, and only tricker of your trill-lills and best bell-shangles between Sion and Mount Surrey?

He was an exhibitionist, exhibiting an unquenchable capacity for skipping to no purpose. Yet the public were ravished.

As fast as kind peoples thronging together would give me leave, through London I leapt. By the way many good old people, and diverse others of younger years, of mere kindness gave me bowed sixpences and groats, blessing me with their hearty prayers and God-speeds.

Many thousands followed him from Mile End to Bow. Later

the multitudes were so great at my coming to Burntwood, that I had much ado (though I made many entreaties and stays) to get passage to my inn.

Does a Dietrich or a Garbo expect more?

At Bury the mob, prepared to watch the Lord Chief Justice's Procession, all deserted the law for the lightfoot lad. At Thetford "the noble gentleman Sir Edwin Rich" gave him entertainment over a week-end and five pounds to help him on his way. At Norwich, needless to say, the reception was terrific. Perhaps some did comment on the silliness of this excursion; we have only Kemp's word for what occurred. But he appears to have had the favour of the Lords as well as of the Commons. Now if Messrs. Nervo and Knox were to insist on leaping and battering one another all the way from London to Manchester what an outcry there would be about the lunacy of the times!

People have always liked to stand and stare and always will. Not at Roman Triumphs or at modern Coronations only but at the least gaudy of spectacles. Whenever there is a political crisis of any kind a large number of people arrive in Central London and settle down for the ecstasy of a good day's standing in Whitehall or in Downing Street. For standing twelve hours in an east wind or drift of rain they count it sufficient compensation to see for a second the overcoats, the bowler-hats, and possibly the faces—not a singularly romantic or flamboyant vision—of Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Neville Chamberlain. That apparently is somebody's idea of a long, happy

day in London. There are myriads more who would stand as long in weather as foul for a glimpse of Miss Gloria Glamour and, with their squeals and gibberings, turn the street into a wilderness of monkeys when she arrives.

A Difference

But one important difference between the mass-stupidity of to-day and that of yesterday is that the former is not, at any rate in this country and in times of peace, destructive or sadistic. It is better that thousands should hover about and push and jostle to see and to venerate with almost divine honours one silly young woman of the films who is often, in fact, no prettier than half the girls in shops and offices than that thousands should hover and push and jostle about one "simple" old woman whom they deem to be a witch and would gladly tear limb from limb or throw to the flames because of some rumour of the crone's maleficent power. Our hysterical film-fanciers are the successors of the hysterical witch-burners and surely they are some improvement on the old model of mob-frenzy.

There is still, we know, a passion for "thrills" and an eagerness to see dangerous performances on the track, the stage, or the circus trapeze. But that kind of excitability, however we may deplore it, is far better met to-day by boxing matches and even by all-in wrestling than by the revolting cock-fights and baiting of animals which they have supplanted. Matching of terriers in a rat pit, to see which could kill most and quickest, was a comparatively recent pleasure of democracy, and the setting of captive lion against several mastiffs was always sure to draw a gigantic crowd to enjoy the ensuing bloodshed in early Victorian London.

There is certainly a dwindling of hysterical passion in our native politics. Perhaps this may be attributed to the fact that there is less interest in politics. If that is true, it is a melancholy matter. But, true or not, the average Parliamentary election, despite a certain amount of shouting down, does not evoke absurd scenes of democratic frenzy, with wild hostilities and grovelling

devotion. Eatanswill is not of our time—and Chinese Slavery, with its theatrical processions, would not be a vote-winner to-day. Economics have something to do with this. There are fewer posters, slogans and cartoons than there were when voters were fewer and electioneering cheaper. After the announcement of victory there are no carriage horses to be unharnessed in order that the conqueror may be drawn by his zealots round the town. It would be difficult to remove the engine from a motor-car and it would look foolish to push it. Moreover, owing to the facilities provided by wireless, the night of a general election becomes more and more

of a domestic feast. Why stand in the street, when you can sit over the fire? The most eager politician can hardly be hysterical over his own hearth. When we talk about the emotional disturbances caused by film-stars and fan-mails, crooners and record-breaking athletes, let us remember the settling effect of wireless in our time. The B. B. C. is a wonderful prop of home-life. In an age liable to the increased and excitable crowding which vast populations can provide it keeps us dispersed and able to receive our news in healthy and tranquil isolation. Therein lies one of the chief values of the voice "on the air": it is airy and it cools.

(Concluded from page 13)

its evolution from a stupa raised on a series of terraces, the whole being surrounded by a series of umbrellas one above the another.

This completes the summary of the various types of building from which the temples of different parts of India have been derived, so far as these are known to me, and of the merging of three of these styles to produce the composite Hoysala type of Temple. Underlying all of them, it will be seen, there is at least **one common feature—the production of towers by a process of vertical repetition instead of by increasing the height of any single structure.** In some towers there appears to be a repetition of roofs, in others a repetition of terraces. But vertical repetition of some kind is present in all forms, though in the Northern the resulting horizontal lines are dominated by stronger vertical ones. May not this deeply rooted tendency to vertical repetition indicate some sort of fundamental unity underlying all the various styles of Indian Temple Architecture?

The service which Rotary renders is made up of all the little things you and I and our club do, multiplied by all the club and all the Rotarians in the world.

(Concluded from page 8)

will no doubt come through the meeting and agreement of many minds which among themselves possess diverse views on most subjects—and even on methods of attaining this objective.

For my part, I am sufficiently optimistic to believe that if the men of goodwill living in the nations which were under arms in 1914-18 were to demand it, a six-month moratorium on war would be declared by their Governments. This proposal, which has the support of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of the Carnegie Endowment for International peace, is offered as both a desirable and practical measure.

Such an armistice for six months would, above all, give us time to think. And those who always pay for wars in blood and treasure could reflect on this indubitable fact: that nations of the world are like so many families crowded into a wooden apartment house, that if one starts a fire all are imperilled. Meanwhile, statesmen would be encouraged by mounting public opinion to meet in friendly conferences. Unharassed by the pressure of emergency, they could adjust conflicting interests and reduce those tensions which, unless they are checked, will throw civilization itself into a new Dark Age.

Colonial Revision

A Candid Review of Colonial Policies

A reader sends us the following extract of a leading article from *The Manchester Guardian* which gives a candid review of the modern cry for colonies, its bearing on the question of world peace and the ethical aspect of the whole problem. —Ed.

HERR von Ribbentrop has come back to London, as all the world knows, to ask for Germany's colonies. Mr. Eden, as it happens, is leaving London for the South of France, but not even if the rest of the Cabinet were to follow him and hide their heads in the sand of the "plage" could the British Government avoid much longer the dreaded question. For two years it has been coming, and now it has come, and Hitler himself has told us that "the demand for colonies will ever and again be raised for our very densely populated country as a matter of course." In the circumstances the only thing left for the Government (and for all thinking people) to do is to face the question squarely and decide what answer we should give to it.

The so-called "colonial question" is not one but two. There is the immediate question, which is largely one of political expediency, of what to do with Germany; and there is the long-term question, which is far more important, of what to do with colonial empires. One answer may fit both, but it is important that they should not be confused as they were confused in 1919. By distributing Germany's colonies as League Mandates at the end of the war the Allied and Associated Powers took one step forward and one step back. The mandatory system itself was a tremendous advance in colonial theory; it marked the beginning of a totally new conception of empire. But it also helped to conceal the fact that

two or three Great Powers, all of them hardened imperialists, were grabbing the colonies of another Great Power as the reward of victory. As a result we are not quite certain to-day whether we have gone forward or back. If all that happened was that Britain and France added to their vast possessions at the expense of Germany, then Germany has a good case for demanding them back again; but if Britain and France really abandoned the old tradition of national possession, then it is high time we proved our sincerity by advancing still further.

Mandates

Unless, therefore, the French and British Governments begin at once to consider what they can do to extend the mandate principle to all their colonies, to revoke all economic restrictions, and, better still, to offer the mandated territories for international administration, it will be extremely difficult to resist Germany's demands. At present neither the French nor the British Government is in any position to use moral arguments. There is no such thing as a "right" to colonies, but, if we use that outworn language, Germany has as much right as Britain. Both are Great Powers, both are industrial nations, both have big guns and a feeling of superiority to the dark races. If colonies are good for us they are good for Germany; if they are bad for Germany they are bad for us. On the level

of imperialist politics the only difference is that Germany has lost one empire by losing a war whereas Britain has gained a second by winning it. There is no room for moral arguments here. We claim (naturally) that we are better colonial administrators than the Germans, remembering only the worst examples of German history and conveniently forgetting shameful incidents in our own. So long as nations exercise absolute and uncontrolled dominion over subject races there will always be examples of gross injustice, whether the administrators be Angles or angels. But the conclusion is not that we should return Germany's former colonies to her, for that would merely perpetuate an unjust system. On the contrary, the conclusion is that unless we are prepared to surrender our own colonial privileges to the general good we shall not have a single moral argument with which to resist Germany's demands. Certainly the racial doctrine of the Nazis is thoroughly repulsive, but, again, how could that danger better be met than by international administration?

A Myth

Colonial equality is a transparent myth, and the "colonial question" will never be solved by adding one nation to the list of "haves" and subtracting one from the "have-nots." Germany is not the only claimant. Japan and Italy have already taken something, and will one day ask for more. Poland already has her "Colonial League" which stimulates the cry for colonies. There is only one solution. We

must continue to extend the mandate principle with the ultimate goal of international administration of all backward territories until they in their turn can stand alone. Empires are *not* a natural phenomenon; like millionaires, they are the rich fruit of a period which is already passing. And just as Liberals and Social Democrats hope that millionaires may become extinct without a violent revolution, so they should work that empires may disappear without war. International administration is certainly difficult, and more than usually difficult without a strong League of Nations, but it is possible. As yet it has only been tried in a few petty cases, and then not wholly without success. But to imagine that we can go on as before, comfortable in the possession of a gigantic empire, to imagine even (as some people do) that the British Empire is the strongest guarantee for peace in the world, is a piece of self-complacent folly. It is unfortunate that at present the chief claims for colonies come from a Government which can be condemned on so many different grounds and which, incidentally, puts its faith in doubtful economic arguments. If, let us say, Sweden or Czecho-Slovakia were to demand colonies, we might see things in a different light. Better still, if every "have-not" in the world were to present a simultaneous demand for colonies, we might realise the fallacy of our assumptions. For the "Colonial question" is not just a wrangle between Great Powers; it is a question of right and wrong. And ultimately its solution depends on the realisation by ordinary people that colonial empires are wrong.

A Call for Help!

Secretaries of Clubs in this District will remember the appeal made at the District Conference for their co-operation in securing advertisements for *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*. We are conscious of the fact that in some Clubs a special member has been elected for this purpose. We appeal to these special members and to secretaries of clubs where no such special member has been appointed to help us in securing advertisements early. —Editor.

The Nagpada Neighbourhood House

A Radio Talk by Rtn. C. Manshardt

The Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay, is one of the most successful social service organisations in India, its present Director being Rtn. Clifford Manshardt, of the Rotary Club of Bombay. Rtn. Manshardt, in a Radio Talk from the Delhi Station, gave a plain and simple, but none the less inspiring, account of the work done by the Nagpada Neighbourhood House and concluded with the confident assertion that what has been achieved in Bombay can be achieved in other cities also. We heartily endorse his statement and recommend to every Rotarian a careful study of Rtn. Manshardt's talk reproduced below. Ed.

WELCOME the opportunity to speak of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House this evening, because this week marks the tenth anniversary of the founding of the House, and so provides a suitable opportunity to view some of our work in retrospect.

The growth of the city of Bombay from a quiet fishing village to one of the great cities of the world is a most romantic story, but the problems occasioned by this growth are still problems which almost baffle solution. In the section of Bombay from which the Nagpada Neighbourhood House takes its name—the Nagpada area—we have a population density of about 650 to the acre: a small city of 22,000 people crowded into a four-block square. The most of the people live in one-room tenements, with from 5 to 20 people occupying each small room. Indeed, I have by actual count discovered as many as 16 families occupying a single open hall, with no partitions, and with but the most primitive attempts at privacy.

The population of the Nagpada area is varied. The majority group is Muslim,

but the population also includes Hindus, Jews, Parsis and Christians, drawn from every part of India and from Afghanistan, Persia, Iraq, Arabia, Egypt and Russia as well. A large percentage of the population consists of men who have come to Bombay in search of work, leaving their wives and children in the villages. Thus in one Cross Lane, just back of the Neighbourhood House, there are several hundred Pathans, all men—15 or 20 crowded into each room, making the room their headquarters, but sleeping in the streets at all times of the year.

The Nagpada area borders on the segregated vice district, with its several thousands of prostitutes, and all the evils which accompany such a region. It is a section which has been noted for trouble during communal disturbances, and which has borne the unenviable reputation of having one of the highest—if not the highest—sickness and mortality rates in the city of Bombay.

The Nagpada Neighbourhood House was established in 1927 as an attempt to cope with some of these problems. The Neighbourhood House is, as its name suggests,

a centre where men, women and children of all castes and creeds can come together in a friendly fashion as neighbours: can play together, work together, and attempt to solve common neighbourhood problems.

Though established by the Amercian Marathi Mission, the Nagpada Neighbourhood House has no sectarian axe to grind. It aims, not at making converts, but at building men. It believes that people, even of diverse backgrounds, can and will co-operate together, once they have become acquainted and have experienced the will to co-operation.

The Neighbourhood House is for all. It admits the rich and the poor, the illiterate and the educated. It knows no distinctions of any kind. It has no membership. Its rules are few and simple. It simply asks those who take advantage of its facilities to respect and use the physical plant as though it were their own. Practically all of its activities are conducted without fees—the financial support of the House coming almost entirely from the philanthropic public of Bombay.

Let us spend a day in visiting Neighbourhood House. It is six o'clock in the morning. The nurses from the Infant Welfare Centre are already at work, boiling the morning's supply of milk—much of which will feed the babies of working mothers before the mothers depart for their day in the mills. Over one hundred babies come to the Centre every morning for milk and a warm bath. Those who are in need of it, receive medical attention. During 1936 a total of 12,000 babies attended the Infant Welfare Clinics, while 5,000 expectant mothers were examined and advised by the two lady doctors. Almost 20,000 home visits were made by the Centre nurses.

The Infant Welfare Centre is conducted in co-operation with the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society and serves as the demonstration centre and model clinic for the Health Visitors Institute, a school which trains public health nurses for their exacting work.

From the Infant Welfare Centre we move into the Hall, where the Municipal

Vaccinators have come for their weekly vaccination clinic, and then into the Dispensary, where our Lady Medical Officer treats over 2,000 women and children patients each month.

Going up the stairs, we pass into the Nursery School. In this School, 35 children of working mothers spend the entire day, from early morning until evening, in games, handwork, and elementary study eating and resting on the premises.

Although it is still early, a group of men is gathered outside the office, awaiting the opportunity to interview our employment officer and to avail themselves of our free employment service. As a private agency, our contacts are naturally limited, but we are successful in helping a considerable number of men to secure the work which they so much desire. In our experience, relatively few of the unemployed ask for money. What they seek is a chance to earn, and to provide for their own families.

In the room next to the office a number of young men and women are studying shorthand and typewriting to prepare themselves more adequately to take their place in the business world.

Although classes for the wives of the workmen are more or less uphill work, because of the home responsibilities of the women, we do maintain a considerable number of regular weekly appointments. This morning there is an English class for women. After lunch there will be Urdu and Sewing Classes. Then will come the Mothers Club, and at 4 o'clock, a free cinema show, attended by several hundred women. The majority of the women in attendance will be purdah women—women who enjoy no other out-of-the-home entertainment.

As the women leave the building, a howling mob of children swarm into the hall for their weekly cinema. For an hour the place is bedlam as the children scream with delight at the antics of their favourite comedians.

In the Hall on the first floor, scores of boys and girls are playing table games: Ping-pong, carroms, draughts, table-golf

and the like. On the outdoor playground the swings, see-saws and slide are in constant use; while the older boys are playing hockey and volley-ball, and practising track and field sports on the playing field about a block distant.

Evening comes. The mothers and children have gone home and the working men begin to gather. In the same hall which has already done service as a vaccination centre and cinema theatre, a group of students have assembled for a lecture in our adult education series. The lecture over, the benches are pushed to one side, and our boxers begin their training. The boys in the boxing club are mill workers, living in the crowded chawls, working at a wage of little more than a rupee a day (when they are in work), eating but one nourishing meal during the day,—and yet these same boys enter the ring and hold their own with the best of the well-fed and well-trained military boxers in India. There is never a boxing tournament of major importance in Bombay when Nagpada boxers are not found near the top.

While the boxers are in action, another group of young workers are enjoying a music class in the waiting hall of the dispensary. In the same room three or four men may be singing different tunes, and another three or four playing different instruments. The situation would be agony to a pure musician, but no one who watches the faces of these men during this period can discount its value. Men, who, during the working day, endure the monotony of tending machines, find here at night a means of release and self-expression which gives them new strength for the duties of the new day.

Passing to the first floor, we find the evening typing class in session. The library is crowded. Every game table is occupied, while a class of 40 young men is studying accountancy with a highly-trained young English accountant.

Eight-thirty in the evening: A regular weekly news lecture on the outstanding events of the week. The typing class has given place to an English class. The music class is followed by a group of amateur

dramatists, preparing for the next public performance.

At nine-thirty, the Hall changes again, and a Neighbourhood Association assembles for its regular meeting or social gathering. At midnight all is quiet—no, not quite! A shout is heard in the court-yard below. An excited husband has come to call the Centre Nurse. A woman is in labour pains, and at 4-30 A.M., a new neighbour is born.

6 A.M., and the day begins again. A different schedule, but a never-ceasing activity. 1,000 people per day, year in and year out, using our crowded facilities.

What does it all mean? Activity for the sake of activity, or activity with a purpose? Simply amusement and education, or something more?

Only those of us who have actually watched the experiment during the last ten years can answer. We have seen a section of the City which was rapidly disintegrating, begin to achieve a civic consciousness. We have seen boys, who were ashamed to admit they belonged to Nagpada, become young men who are proud of Nagpada. We have seen scores of potential street-loafers and delinquents become attached to higher ideals. We have seen an infant death rate, which was for years the highest in the city, reduced, by dint of constant effort and education, to a figure lower than that of the City average. We have seen women, who were practically prisoners in their homes, experiencing the joys of play, unlocking the treasures of knowledge, and learning such useful arts as sewing and home-making. We have trained young men and women for better business positions. We have heard hundreds of cases of family troubles and have had some hand in their solution. We have given men new hope through our employment service. We have returned workmen to the new day's toil—re-created, in the best sense of the word.

We have staked much on simple friendliness, and in times of civic trial, such as the periodical communal riots which Bombay seems to experience, we have seen our faith justified. Though living in what has

been known as a notorious trouble zone, Nagpada young men of all communities distinguished themselves in the recent communal riots—not by fighting, but by sweeping the streets when the sweepers had fled, and thus helping to restore public confidence.

Nor are our efforts confined to Nagpada alone. From the beginning the Nagpada Neighbourhood House has stood for the development of civic consciousness. Despite handicaps, we have endeavoured to maintain a free public platform. In our debating societies, our young men are wrestling with the pressing problems of the day. Our adult education efforts are all in the direction of making a man at home in his world. We have sponsored three notable lecture series, looking toward the improvement of the public life of the city.

Our latest venture, and that which may prove to be our most significant, has been

the establishment, in co-operation with the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work—a graduate school, drawing carefully selected students from all parts of India—for a two years' thorough grounding in the elements of social work. The Nagpada Neighbourhood House conceived this institution and serves as the principal centre for the training of its students.

At the present moment we are, with the co-operation of certain officials of the Government of Bombay, presenting a most informative series of lectures on the Social Services of the Government of Bombay.

The Nagpada Neighbourhood House has not been the outgrowth of a set of ideal conditions. That which we have accomplished in one of the most unfavoured sections of Bombay can be repeated in other cities. The field is here. The result will be dependent upon the devotion and intelligence of the workers.

If you are interested in securing the best life insurance policy at the lowest competitive rates of premium, it will pay you to consult the **CROWN LIFE AGENT**.

If you are interested in saving only without insurance protection ask for details of Crown Life Income Bonds which possess unrivalled advantages as safe yet lucrative investment.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(OF CANADA)

Head Office for India—12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay

Chief Agencies at Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Lucknow, Colombo.

The Governor Speaking

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

DEAR FELLOW ROTARIANS:

1938 District Conference: I have received from the Baroda Club a unanimous invitation to hold the next District Conference there. Subject to consultation with the incoming District Governor, Sir Phiroze Sethna, I propose to accept this invitation, and will shortly circularise members of the District Conference Committee a note for their views. I consider this is a courageous action on the part of the Baroda Club, though I know it must have the full approval of the Dewan of Baroda, Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, who has been the Club's first President.

Club Visits

During March, I visited the Rotary Clubs of Amritsar and Lahore, and I am deeply indebted to them for their very warm welcome. Amritsar is a very solid and representative Club, and under the energetic guidance of its new President Rtn. Major R. D. Jackson, will, I feel convinced, have a good year. The Lahore Club has been passing through difficult times, but the new President, Rotarian H. W. Hogg, so well known in the Boy Scout world, has a splendid team of Directors with an experienced Secretary to help him. I have great hopes of this Club during the coming year. On my way through Rangoon on March 21, I had the privilege of meeting the members of the Rangoon Club at Tea generously provided by Rtn. S. N. Haji. In spite of the short notice, a large number of the members of the Club turned up, and after tea we had a most useful discussion on matters relating to Rotary in Rangoon and throughout the District. The Club is already talking of inviting the District Conference in 1939 to be held in Rangoon.

In Malaya

Leaving Delhi on the evening of March 20, I was able to visit Rotary in the 80th District (Federated Malay States, Siam and Dutch East Indies). Thanks to the speed of the K. L. M. 'planes, I had 5½ days in the Peninsula, and visited the Ipoh and Singapore Rotary Clubs, the District Conference at Kuala Lumpur, and met Rotarians in Penang and Kuala Lumpur. I conveyed the greetings of the Clubs in our District to the Clubs in the 80th District, and I was charged by the Governor of that District, Rtn. W. Allan Eley, to transmit to all the Clubs in this District the greetings of the 80th District.

District Committees

With reference to the District Committees which were to be appointed as a result of the resolutions of the last (Madras) District Conference, I have pleasure in announcing that the following Rotarians have been chosen by their Clubs for the respective Committees:

1. *Eastern Rotary Wheel Committee:* (Resolution No. 12) Rotarians M. B. Amin (Baroda), W. Buchan (Calcutta), M. L. Tewary (Jamshedpur), D. B. Avari (Karachi) and Canon H. A. J. Edmonds (Madras).

2. *District Conference Committee (Special):* Rotarians S. V. Mukerjea (Baroda), S. L. Boothroyd (Calcutta), A. Gardiner (Colombo), J. Rakshit (Jamshedpur), Mir Ayub Khan (Karachi), B. L. Rallia Ram (Lahore) and R. B. Rushall, Jr. (Rangoon).

3. *Second Object Committee:* (Resolution No. 1) Rotarians C. D. Parikh (Baroda), S. L. Boothroyd (Calcutta), P. F. Kohllass (Jamshedpur) and E. D. Shroff (Karachi).

(Note: The Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bombay, Colombo, Lahore, Madras, Poona, Rangoon, Sholapur and Thayetmyo Clubs have

not yet sent in the names of their representatives for all/some Committees. Will the Secretaries please give their immediate attention to this?)

4. *International Youth Rally Committee:* (Resolution No. 4): Lt.-Col. M. A. Kureshi (Convenor), Rotarians M. R. A. Baig (Bombay), Mir Ayub Khan (Karachi), J. H. De Saram (Colombo), M. Ratnaswamy (Madras), L. Brooke-Edwards (Calcutta) and the District Governor (Ex-officio)

5. *Membership Extension Committee:* (Resolution No. 8) Rotarians M. R. A. Baig (Convenor), C. E. V. Nathanielsz (Colombo), Dr. P. V. Cheriyan (Madras), Dr. A. C. Ukil (Calcutta) and H. Chew (Jamshedpur).

May I remind the Convenors of these Committees that they are expected to present their reports to the next District Conference?

Refugee Spanish Rotarians

During the past several months Rotary International has received many appeals for help to Spanish Rotarians who have been forced by the Civil War to leave Spain with their families and take refuge in some other country, and there are others who have had to leave everything behind them and who now find themselves penniless in strange lands. The situation of many of these cultured families is pathetic. French, Italian, Swiss and other Rotarians have done a great deal to provide funds for helping those stranded by way of loans to those who do not want to be objects of charity, notwithstanding their temporary circumstances. Rotary International as such has not taken any official action, but I am asked to bring this appeal to the notice of the members of your Club. Contributions should be sent to *Rotarian Mariano Font, 32, rue Tailboul, Paris (France)*, with a covering letter indicating that they are contributions to the Relief Loan Fund for refugee Spanish Rotarians. Rotarian Mariano Font, who has agreed to act as the Trustee of this Fund, is the European Manager of Dun and Bradstreet. He is a Spaniard, but his headquarters are

in Paris and he is a member of the Paris Rotary Club. His position and experience give assurance that funds placed in his hands will be considered as a sacred trust and that disbursements will be made wisely with the advice of leading Rotarians in France and of leading Spanish Rotarians who are temporarily sojourning in Paris.

Nice Convention News

By now I trust all clubs have nominated their delegates to the Nice Convention and handed them the Credential Certificates and Voting Cards. Those delegates who are not able to attend the Convention personally are recommended to hand over the Credential Certificate and Voting Delegate's Cards to their proxy who will present them to the Credentials Committee on his arrival in Nice. *They should not be mailed to Chicago or Nice.* Information received goes to show that the following official delegates from this District will be attending the Convention, and any of them is qualified to act as Proxy to those delegates who are unable to be present personally.

Rotarians W. J. C. Campbell (Lahore), Lt. A. V. Jakkal (Sholapur), L. C. Mousell (Calcutta), E. A. Langham (Calcutta), E. S. Marker (Bombay), J. D. Kothawalla (Bombay) and F. Moseley (Bombay); Rotarian Sir Phiroze Sethna (Governor-Designate); Rotarian H. W. Bryant.

Besides these, there are also Rotarians from Bombay, Madras and Colombo who will be attending the Convention, but I have not yet received their names. It is the duty of every Rotary Club to be represented at each Convention of Rotary International, either through a Delegate or his proxy, in order to take a directive and positive part in the formulation of the policies of R. I. and in the election of officers to carry out those policies.

Many of the steamship companies and railroads everywhere, and particularly in America and Europe, are granting substantial reductions on fares. For example, in France, Rotarians attending the Convention will have a reduction of 60%

for rail travel in France for the period May 15 to August 15. Very favourable reductions are also being granted in Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, etc., and the Governor's office will be glad to furnish details of these concessions on application.

"INTEROTARY" has been registered as the cable and telegraphic address for Rotary's 1937 Convention Office in the Hotel Negresco, Nice, France. Messages should be addressed to "Interotary, Nice, (France)."

Greetings from Dewsbury

The Rotary Club of Dewsbury celebrated on February 22, the birthday of Rotary and toasted clubs in all parts of the world. The Chairman of the International Service Committee, Rotarian A. N. Cooke, has sent

to clubs in this District the following message which, I am sure, we all heartily reciprocate: "We would like to write to every Rotary Club in the world, but the task is too great. We are, therefore, doing the next best thing, and writing to every District Chairman, asking him wherever possible to intimate to the clubs in his District that our thoughts on this auspicious and memorable occasion are worldwide, and it is our fervent hope that the continued prosperity of Rotary in general, and international service in particular, may be crowned with the success that it undoubtedly deserves." I am acknowledging this suitably.

Governor's Office—Madras

The Governor's Office will close in New Delhi on April 6 and re-open at 200, Mount Road, Madras, on April 11.

What Rotary Does

ROTARY PROVIDES the opportunity for each Rotarian to do something to his liking and within his means, for his community, along with others of similar inclination.

ROTARY OFFERS the inspiration and the avenues to render these services, to discharge the obligation which every Rotarian feels to his community.

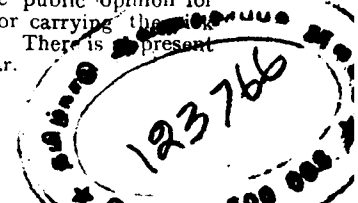
ROTARY GIVES the broader view point which comes from a fuller life and a closer association with and understanding of one's fellow-men.

ROTARY REQUIRES an active interest in the club which is manifested by willingness to share in service, by regular attendance—surely no more than a fair return for all the gifts of Rotary.—*R. I. News Letter.*

After sixty years of thinking over the things which are really worth while in this life, Goethe concluded that the life of service in which self is forgotten is the only one that brings true contentment.



Major Donovan Jackson, Agent of the Imperial Bank of India, Amritsar, who has been elected President of the Rotary Club in Amritsar. A keen Rotarian, he plans to arouse public opinion for providing ambulance cars for carrying the sick and the injured to Hospitals. There is at present no ambulance car in Amritsar.



News from the Clubs



President: G. V. Mavalankar
Secretary: V. K. Heble

The ladies' night on March 16 proved a great success.

Escape: Miss Saber Moogaseth gave an interesting and thought-provoking speech entitled "In Praise of Escape". She said that in a world where science helped men to leap over the frontiers of time and space and approach nearer each other, all pointed one way—the way of escape, whether from reality of life and its facts and problems, or escape in its simpler sense of avoiding unpleasant situations. Thus man's whole life in the world could be looked at as a series of escapes.

Miss Moogaseth said that great poets like Keats were criticised as 'escapist' poets: but she was of opinion that Keats' escape into a world of transcendent beauty was one of the happiest escapes in English literature. It was an escape from ordinary life into the realms of his genius, and the results of it still enriched the imagination of his fellow men. The imaginations of poets were no less a part of the realities of life than the demands of the Income-tax collector, and though it might be immoral to escape from the second, it was to the first that people often turned in search of a more profound as well as of a more pleasant experience.

Mr. Nadar Shah S. Lalkaka proposed the toast of the ladies and Mrs. Bryan replied suitably. Dr. H. Desai proposed the toast

of the guests, replying to which Mr. Garrett expressed his pleasure at the progress made by the Ahmedabad Rotary Club.

New Office-Bearers: Following are the office-bearers of the Club for 1937-38 elected at the Annual Meeting on March 8: President, G. V. Mavalankar; Vice-President, Dr. H. M. Desai; Directors, Sir Mahbobmiah Kadri, Khan Bahadur H. P. Chahewala, Lt.-Col. A. H. Harty, and I. R. Bhagat; Hon. Treasurer, S. J. Rustomjee, and Hon. Secretary V. K. Heble, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.



President: Major R. D. Jackson
Secretary: P. C. Bhandari.

At the open Installation meeting held on March 9 President Labh Chand Mehra welcomed Rtns. H. W. Hogg and S. S. Chawla, of the Lahore Club, and presented a Rotary Lapel Button to Rtn. Bhandari in recognition of his high record of attendance at the meetings.

Making over the Chair to the President-elect, Rtn. Jackson, the President, expressed his gratitude to the Club Executive and the members who had all assisted him in the discharge of his duties as President. He felt convinced that Rotary would grow from strength to strength in Amritsar, as their Rotarians were alive with a strong sense of fellowship.

Rtn. President Jackson congratulated Rtn. Sir Sunder Singh Majithia on his

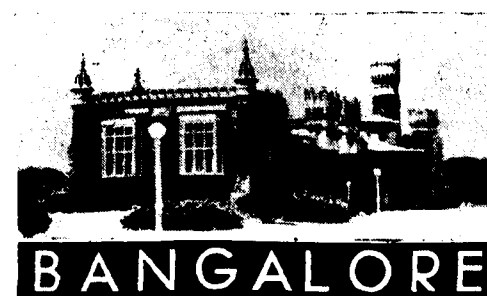
appointment as a Minister in that Province. He thanked the members for having elected him as their President and likened the taking over of the Office of the Presidentship to a relay race. It was a strong sense of *esprit de corps* that held Rotarians together. He had no doubt that in Amritsar Rotary had helped to promote better fellowship.

Rtn. President Jackson deplored the absence of suitable arrangements in Amritsar to convey those injured in accidents to hospitals and said that it was essential that they should explore the possibilities of organising a fund for the purchase of an ambulance car.

The President presented a silver salver to Rtn. Satya Paul Virmani as a wedding gift from his fellow Rotarians.

After conveying to the meeting the greetings of the Lahore Rotary Club, Rtn. President Hogg addressed the gathering and said, that the highest thing about Rotary was that it helped fellows to understand one another. All the unrest which they found in the world to-day was caused by people not knowing one another well.

New Office-Bearers: The following office-bearers were elected for 1937-38. President, Major R. D. Jackson; Vice-President, Sardar Santokh Singh; Hon. Secretary, P. C. Bhandari; Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Sohan Singh; Directors, The Rt. Hon. Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Rai Saheb Lala Labh Chand Mehra, W. Robertson Taylor, Capt. H. F. Maneckshaw and A. MacFarquhar.



President: Dr. S. Subba Rao
Secretary: H. Richardson

At the meeting held on March 20 reports of the activities of the different Committees were received.

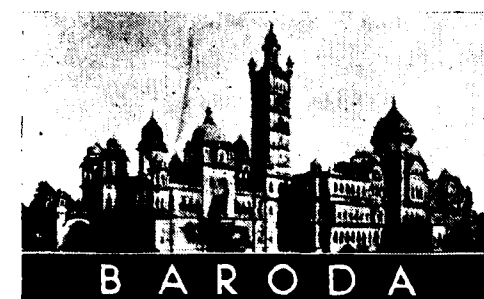
Rotarian Medapa gave a brief account of the activities of the Classification Committee and traced the fluctuation of the membership during the past year.

Rotarian Goverdhan presented in outline the activities of the Community Service Committee and pointed out the results already achieved in their programme of Safety First Propaganda.

Rotarian Fowler conveyed the hearty greetings of the Madras Rotary Club. Members might recollect that Rotarian Fowler had given an address at the Madras Rotary Lunch a few days previously.

Rotarian President MacIver wished on behalf of the Club "Bon Voyage" and a safe return to Rotarians Subba Rao and Hance who were leaving for Japan and Europe respectively.

The President announced that the newly elected Office-bearers will start their duties from April 1. He reviewed briefly the progress of the Club during the past year and expressed his appreciation of the co-operation received from the Board of Directors, and particularly from the Secretary and Treasurer.



President: S. V. Mukerjea
Secretary: A. B. Pandya

The first meeting in the New Official Year was held at Baroda Guest House on March 14 when the following Officers and Directors were elected for the year 1937-38: President, Rtn. S. V. Mukerjea; Vice-

President G. D. Parikh; Secretary, A. B. Pandya; Joint Secretary, D. M. Desai; Treasurer, C. L. Chokshi; and Directors, B. D. Amin and Rai Bahadur Ram Kishen.

Members were deeply grieved at the sad demise of Rtn. the Rev. Charles B. Hill, Principal of the Methodist High School, who was a Rotarian and a Founder member. He had shown all through his life an excellent Christian spirit and was one of the most enthusiastic Rotarians, setting an outstanding example of the spirit of service in Rotary. A resolution of condolence was passed and will be communicated to his family.

The gavel presented by the Rangoon Club was received from Rtn. Governor James and was greatly appreciated.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved that Rotarian President for the next year (S. V. Mukerjee) be nominated as the club's representative on the District Conference Committee.

Resolved that Rotarian G. D. Parikh be nominated to represent the Club on the District Conference Committee.

Resolved that this Club agrees to holding a Rotary Good-will Day as recommended by the District Conference in Madras and authorises the Programme Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved that the following By-law be adopted as an addition to By-law 5 of the constitution. "The admission fee of a member in good standing shall be waived on his rejoining his own or another club in the District provided he rejoins within a reasonable time."

Resolved that territorial jurisdiction of this Club extends to the whole of the Baroda State; it is not necessary, therefore, to adopt any system of out-post membership, but members not residing in the Baroda District shall be taken to have complied with the provisions as to qualifying attendance if they attend not less than one meeting of the club during each quarter and six meetings during the year.

Resolved that a Committee consisting of Rotarians M. B. Amin, J. C. Patel and L. M. Doctor be appointed to assist the Editor of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* in securing advertisements.

The Next District Conference: The meeting also considered informally the suggestions received from the District Governor to invite the next District Conference at Baroda.

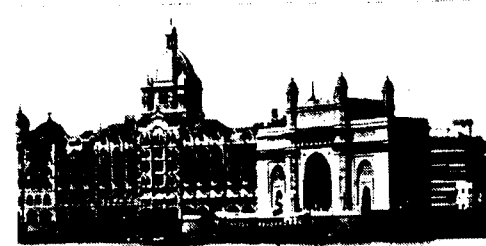
* * *

The second meeting of the club was held on March 25, Rtn. G. D. Parikh presiding, and the following new members were inducted: G. N. Hakin and Dr. R. A. L. Haworth.

Invitation for 1938 District Conference: Rtn. Secretary A. B. Pandya informed the members of the arrangements made by the Board of Directors who were requested at the last meeting for advice regarding an invitation to the next District Conference to be held at Baroda. The Board concurred with the general wishes of the members for extending a formal invitation. He also informed that arrangements were being made for obtaining necessary contributions for meeting the financial obligations.

The meeting unanimously accepted the proposal made from the Chair to depute Rtn. Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, who is proceeding to Europe shortly, to represent the club at the convention of the Rotary International to be held at Nice (France), and authorised the Secretary to make necessary arrangements in the matter. The meeting extended a hearty send-off to Rtn. Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar.

Rtn. Laxmilal M. Doctor, gave an interesting lecture on "The Life of a Journalist". Rtn. R. A. L. Haworth thanked the speaker and said that despite all their hardships he had found journalists a happy people at all times.



B O M B A Y

President: T. R. S. Kynnersley

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

Rtns. Sir William Lamond and John Stobbs were welcomed at the meeting on March 9, on their return from leave.

Rtn. Vice-President Dr. N. H. Vakeel addressed the meeting on the "Medical Profession and the Public".

Dr. Vakeel began by tracing the growth of medical science. Superstition, he said, had swayed the minds and methods of men from time immemorial. Education and civilisation had to a great extent done away with superstition. In India, superstition was mixed up with the art of medicine. However, its force in obstructing the path of medical science was waning, and if civilisation were not to be destroyed by savage wars in the future, they would find superstition soon dead.

Medical men, continued the speaker, would be judged not so much by the scientific discoveries that they might make, but by their ability to mitigate human suffering.

Medical science had a phenomenal growth during the last 75 years, but despite their herculean efforts, they were unable to cure completely such diseases as cancer and tuberculosis.

Medical science and medical men had become almost indispensable to the industrial world. Dr. Vakeel thought that the Compensation Act had done some good to the worker, and none could better appreciate the effects of the Act than medical men.

As a result of the Act, the interest of the injured had been secured. There was, however, a long felt want in health services to industry, and the speaker hoped that an Act of insurance against illness would be passed through the combined efforts of Government employers and workers.

Another important problem before them was the expensiveness of medicine. Poor men got facilities in hospitals, while the rich could afford to pay for medical facilities. The middle class people were, however, the sufferers. While the habits and culture of these people made them unwilling to be patients in a hospital, their purses were too slender to meet the doctor's bills. For such men, nursing homes attached to hospitals, where the charges would be very reasonable, were necessary. There was lack of such nursing homes in this country. The city and suburbs also needed more hospitals and Dr. Vakeel appealed to the rich men of Bombay to endow funds for establishing hospitals.

Rtns. R. G. Higham and M. R. A. Baig attended the Charter Meeting of the Sholapur Rotary Club on March 5 and Rtn. Higham presented the Charter to the Club on behalf of Governor James and Rtn. Baig presented a Gavel with the compliments of the Bombay Rotary Club.

* * *

At the meeting on March 16, the new members, Rtns. H. F. Knight and W. A. Clarke, were inducted. The visiting Rotarians at this meeting were Dr. P. P. Payne (U. S. A.), Mr. Harold Colton (Arizona), and Mr. A. B. Pandya (Baroda).

Co-operation and the Village formed the subject of an address by Rtn. the Rev. W. E. Wilkie Brown. He said he had lived for many years among agriculturists and had noticed the evil effects of the policy practised by money-lenders, including Pathans, who were to be found everywhere throughout the districts. He cited one case where he himself knew of large sums of money being remitted by Pathans to their friends on the Frontier, doubtless for the purpose of purchasing arms. The net result was that money was drained out of the country by

Pathan money-lenders and the Indian tax-payers had then to pay for the trouble which the receipt of this money caused on the Frontier.

Mr. Wilkie-Brown, continuing, said that the centre of gravity of political and administrative interest has moved from the city to the village. We are all, from the Viceroy downwards, village-minded to-day. "Village Uplift" and "Rural Reconstruction" must not remain sounding phrases, but must be translated into a juster distribution of the rewards of labour.

The city has absorbed attention to the detriment of the village. The assumption that if the city prospers the village must be prosperous too is quite erroneous. It would be nearer the truth to say that the city has prospered at the expenses of the village, that in everything that ministers to sound well-being, equitable finance, education, medical service, communications, etc., the village farmer has not had a fair spin.

The speaker gave instances that had come under his own observation of the money-lending system that bleeds the farmer, and of the terrible handicaps under which he labours. The marvel is that, in spite of these the Indian farmer remains the very embodiment of patience, perseverance, and courage. His is the figure that matters most in this country, and if ever we let that be forgotten, we shall have forfeited our right to represent anything that Rotary stands for.

The establishment of rural reconstruction institutes in every district, to train men to apply the principles of co-operative credit, is a task that ought to be taken in hand without further delay. If we have heard more about the failure of co-operative credit societies than about their success, that is because we have relied too much on amateur effort. There is nothing wrong with the system; on the contrary, it is the finest application of the Golden Rule; only it needs trained minds and a good deal of the missionary spirit to work it. Given these, it can be a triumphant success.

There is a co-operative commonwealth at Gosaba, in the Sunderbans, 24 Parganas, Bengal, created out of what was waste

jungle 40 years ago, now reclaimed and supporting upwards of 10,000 people with their farms, schools and dispensaries. That is due to the self-sacrificing enthusiasm of one man Sir Daniel Hamilton—and the instrument he has employed is co-operative credit. An object-lesson like that multiplied throughout India, would solve many of its economic, and in consequence, many of its political, problems.

* * *

Educating for Business: At the meeting on March 23, Rtn. M. L. Tannan spoke on "Education and Business Administration". He explained the necessity of business education and said that in modern times, personal control was neither effective nor feasible owing to the fact that the affairs of business had become diversified and complex. There were not the same chances as in the days gone by for persons with a moderate amount of capital to establish themselves as independent business men. The opportunity for starting a new business was now being replaced by the ability to take up a responsible position in a large concern. The requirements of those two spheres were different, the former needed individual courage and initiative, while the later required a sense of co-ordination and co-operation.

That change had been brought about by a number of factors, such as large scale production, the extension of markets, the separation of ownership and management, the application of science to industry, rationalisation and the rise of labour. As a result of those forces, industry and business were compelled to make greater changes in their organisation and to demand of their personnel a wider knowledge, a greater specialisation and a more intense training. It had become absolutely necessary to make the work of business administration a task requiring special skill.

He then passed on to the examination of the development of business education in a few important countries. Business education had already made great strides in America. In 1900, there were only seven institutions in that country, which provided collegiate education for business. At the

end of the first decade of this century, 12 more were added, and the next five years brought 21 more. Between 1915 and 1930 160 more of such institutions were added. In England, the movement was sponsored by business men rather than by Universities.

"When we turn our attention to this great continent, we find that business training is in its infancy," said Rtn. Tannan. It was treated as a stepson not only by the industrial and commercial people, but also by the state and the universities. Business men still feel sceptical about the utility of higher commercial education. Sometimes he was asked to explain how it was that a particular man who had made crores of rupees did so without having gone to a commercial school. His answer to the question was that he might have made much more money if he had been to a good commercial school or college.

The State had so far reserved its resources largely for education of a non-vocational character.

* * *

Visiting Rotarian J. R. Vakil (Ahmedabad) was heartily welcomed at the meeting on March 30.

"Income-Tax": In the course of his talk to the Club, Rtn. F. R. Merchant, Assistant Commissioner for Income-Tax, explained the principles underlying the assessment of income-tax and its collection and administration. Income-tax, he observed, was the most equitable tax, because it was payable only on the profit or income which a person earned. It could not, therefore, be regarded as an addition to the cost of production. A high and uniform levy of income-tax might retard industrial progress by discouraging investment of money. Judged from these points of view, the varying rates of Indian income-tax were so arranged that its burden fell on shoulders capable of bearing it.

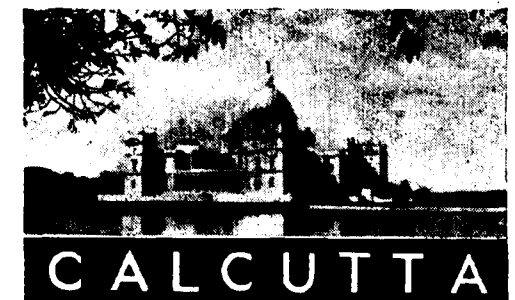
The rate of income-tax and super-tax was fixed by the Indian legislature every year in the Indian Finance Act. The surcharge up to 1935 was 25 per cent. of the tax. For 1936 it was reduced to one-sixth

of the tax, and with improved finances, it was further reduced to one-twelfth. The speaker hoped that the financial position would improve so that super-tax could be altogether abolished.

He then dealt with the executive machinery set up for the assessment and collection of income-tax and said that the work was done so thoroughly that it minimised the chances of leakage of revenue or evasion of tax by unfair means and also ensured an honest and efficient administration of the Act.

The speaker incidentally referred to the activities of income-tax experts and warned the public not to entrust their work to such experts, but attend to it personally or through professional accountants or lawyers.

In conclusion he declared that right-minded and honest citizens should not grudge paying the income-tax. If every person honestly paid tax on every rupee earned by him perhaps a much lower rate of maximum tax than the present one would suffice to get equally good revenue. Unfortunately, the mentality of some people was different, with the result that a heavier tax was necessary for meeting national expenditure and honest tax-payers had to suffer for the evasion by others.



President: S. L. Boothroyd

Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton

Fellowship Committee: It was decided that each member of the Fellowship Committee should be allocated ten members, or any other number that may be thought desirable, to look after, as an experimental measure for three months. The idea was

that one member of the Fellowship Committee could adequately look after a small number of Rotarians with a view to fostering fellowship. It was decided to hold the Monsoon Dinner in August.

International Service Committee: Eighteen members were specifically appointed for the purpose of keeping alive close relationships and goodwill with various Rotary districts in the world, particularly through their respective consular representatives. Each of these eighteen members was allocated specified districts.

International Goodwill Day was celebrated with a very successful meeting on March 9. Rtn. President Boothroyd welcomed the following Club guests: The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Consuls-General for Belgium, France, Italy, China and Norway, the Consuls for U. S. A., Switzerland, Denmark and the Netherlands, the American Trade Commissioner, the French Trade Commissioner, the British Trade Commissioner and Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Hogg.

The President felt gratified at the great response to the Club's invitation. Such a gathering justified the existence of Rotary whose object was the establishment of understanding between man and man and the dispelling of distrust which caused international misunderstandings. Though Rotary was composed of men of divergent views and religions it was bound by one common factor, namely, the will to do good and pull together in common fellowship.

On behalf of Rtn. J. C. White, Consul-General for America, Mr. C. H. Lane (Consul) read the speech prepared by the former who was unavoidably absent. Rotary worked along a four lane highway and it was with the fourth lane, International Service, they were specially concerned that day. In all international relations the application of the motto "Service above Self," which meant nothing but honesty, would banish the bogey of distrust and replace narrow and blighting nationalism with the ideal of service to all mankind.

Mr. Chan Chang Lok, the Chinese Consul-General, emphasised the need to under-

stand and tolerate the other man's point of view. He disagreed with the dictum, "When you are in Rome do as the Romans do." When they were in Rome they should be themselves but have sympathy with the ways of the Romans. Let them all *live* the ideals of Rotary and not merely talk about them.

At the meeting on March 16 two new members, Rtns. W. J. Savage and C. B. Pecker, were inducted.

Mr. C. E. van Aken, Consul for The Netherlands, wrote to say how impressed he and his wife had been by their attendance the previous week at their first Rotary meeting.

The Leper Problem: The Rev. P. A. N. Sen addressed the meeting on "The Leper Problem in Calcutta". He dwelt on the fact that leprosy was more common among the poorer classes than was generally supposed and said that for fear of social ostracism, loss of employment and similar reasons many afflicted persons kept their affliction a secret.

After detailing the facilities available in Calcutta for the treatment of lepers, Mr. Sen said that the shortage of proper accommodation and lack of proper equipment hampered anti-leprosy work.

Dr. J. Lowe, of the Calcutta Tropical School of Medicine, struck a more optimistic note and said that in the case of adults leprosy was not contagious. It was all the same necessary to intensify their anti-leprosy campaign. Conditions of living, such as suitable feeding and housing, played a great part in the regulation of the disease and it was essential to bring home that aspect of the matter to the public. Children were much more susceptible to the disease than adults and it was with them that much of the work needed to be done, by way of better accommodation and lung-space in schools, etc.

At the instance of Rtn. Dr. G. H. Ghosh it was decided to form a sub-committee of the Club for the fostering of anti-leprosy work in Calcutta.

Referring to the meeting held on March 23, the Bulletin of the Calcutta Rotary Club says:

Mr. P. D'Abrew spoke to us on "The New Thought Movement among Stenographers". It was with a good deal of curiosity that we awaited the address and that curiosity, to a very large extent, remained unsatisfied for so long that, when the briefest inkling of this 'new thought' came late in the paper, the effects of a good tiffin were all too apparent in most of us!

The paper opened with a review of stenography, or rather that it was conjectured that stenography existed as far back as 195 B.C.

And then, with unassuming modesty we were introduced to the All-India Institute of Stenography, a body which came into being in 1933 for the purpose of looking after the interests of stenographers and of their employers, and as this stranger to most of us made its graceful little bow, we found that it held a posey towards us in the shape of an extract from our President's speech at the Annual Dinner. Like the Rotary movement this Institute had, 'one common binding factor, and that is the will to do good and pull together in common fellowship.' This, we were told, was the basis of the new thought among stenographers.

In inviting comment on the paper, the President, Rtn. Boothroyd, asked what the Institution were doing to permit such rag-tag and bob-tail schools for shorthand as seemed to be the usual rule in Calcutta, and learnt, in reply, that there was still a great deal for the Institution to get done; they had tackled the subject and sent out recommendations.

I do not propose to set down in detail Rtn. Newbery's remarks. It was bad enough some time ago to be hauled back by our President to our first father, and be informed that Adam's Rotary classification was probably, "Loose Leaf System", but nothing nearly so modern pleased Rtn. Newbury, who, modestly admitting that he had not been there personally, plunged

into two million years ago, to prove that there was "nothing new under the sun" — not even New Thought amongst Stenographers!

Basic English: At the meeting on March 30, Mr. W. C. Wordsworth spoke on "Basic English". According to him what the world wanted was that at least 1,480 of its 1,500 living languages should be made dead languages and that there should be evolved a language for international communication which was capable of being learnt easily. Esperanto was the best known among such artificial languages but had no appeal to the East at all. It was with a view to meeting such a world need that Mr. C. K. Ogden devised an English of small dimensions and simple structure known as Basic—the initials of British, American, Scientific, International and Commercial. Basic was simple, straightforward, idiomatic and suitable for narration and description. It was not subtle and aimed at no literary effects. It had the least possible grammar.

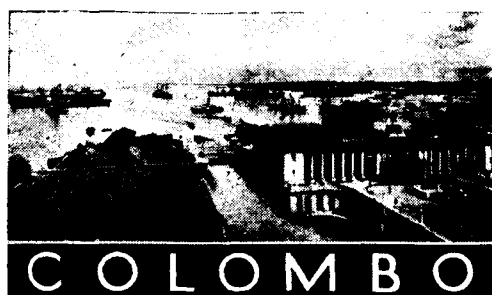
For India an additional interest was that Basic made an easy approach to English. A boy with a few simple rules and 850 words to master would not be terrified by English and from Basic to normal English would be an unconscious advance. In reply to a question it was made clear that the hint was not to replace English by Basic in University work. Basic might be a useful beginning for small boys.



President: Sir R. K. Shanmukam Chetty
Secretary: H. R. Mills

Folklore of Malabar: At the meeting on March 20, Mr. K. Achutha Menon, Dewan

Peishkar, Cochin State, gave a very interesting address on "The Folklore and Spirit of Malabar". He picked out the most important figures in the family of spirits—Yakshi, Chotala and Pottichi from the feminine group and Gandharva, Chetayan, Thandan, Kalladimuthan and Kuttichathan from the masculine order—and explained in detail, with short stories in illustration of his points, how those devilish characters worked harm on mankind. His stories and definitions of the spirits were interesting and amusing.



President: Col. J. G. Vandersmaght
Secretary: John A. Pye

Our first meeting in March was the Annual General Meeting on the 4th, at which office-bearers for 1937-38 were elected. The end of June will see the completion of our eighth year as the Rotary Club of Colombo and we may perhaps congratulate ourselves on our membership having risen from the first 62 "Charter" members to the present roll of 84.

The meeting was well attended, and the choice of Rtn. Col. J. G. Vandersmaght as our next President was hailed with great enthusiasm. The Colonel is well known to us all and his election is a popular one.

Other office-bearers for the ensuing season are: Vice-President, Rtn. K. W. Taylor; Hon. Secretary, Rtn. John A. Pye; and Hon. Treasurer, Rtn. A. P. Browne.

Rtns. Kitching, Little and Pye were appointed scrutineers of the ballot for the election of Directors other than *ex-officio*, and the following were announced as the

successful candidates: Rtns. H. S. Perera, H. E. Newnham, Maj. C. H. Brazel and R. L. Buell.

For the information of other Clubs, our Hon. Secretary's address now is: Chartered Bank Buildings, P.O. Box No. 290, Colombo.

* * *

The meeting on March 11 was a business one, the chief items on the agenda being "District Conference Resolutions" and "Plan of Constructive Work in Rotary", but this proved too heavy a programme to be dealt with in 30 minutes, and the second item had to be postponed to a later date.

All the Conference resolutions were considered, and also Governor James's letter dealing with those requiring special note. Rotarian A. Gardiner was nominated to serve on the committee to be appointed by the District Governor in connection with Resolution No. 1, and Rotarian F. C. Gibbs, to the committee required by Resolution No. 12. All the Resolutions were formally confirmed.

* * *

The meeting on March 18 saw a welcome return to our normal half-hour Address, after what had seemed rather a long spell of business meetings. Mr. C. C. Schokman, Inspector-General of Prisons, gave us a very interesting account of the Training School for youthful offenders which it is hoped will be inaugurated near Colombo early next year. This Training School is intended to operate in the same way as the Borstal Institutes and to provide a more satisfactory manner of dealing with youthful law-breakers than the present plan of sending them to jail. As the lecturer pointed out, most boys between the ages of 16 and 22 have either just left school or are just about to leave, and with the present difficulties in the way of finding employment they are very apt to drift into bad companionship and eventually to swell the ranks of the criminal classes. The number of youthful offenders in Ceylon was, in 1933, more than double the figure of 1925, and has reached a total of 1895. Since in all countries it is found that the majority of convicted criminals have been guilty of

their first lapse between these ages it is very clear that the reformation of the youthful offender is a very important step in the reduction of serious crime.

The new scheme will provide instruction in agriculture, carpentry, and other trades and the normal period of detention will be three years. It is proposed to devote at least four hours daily to the teaching of school subjects, particularly in the local vernaculars, so that when discharged the boys will be well equipped to take their place as industrious and law-abiding citizens. The necessity for after-care is fully recognised, and a special state-aided organisation is proposed to deal with the question of suitable employment for each individual case.

Mr. Schokman painted such a pleasant picture of the conditions in the proposed School that it seemed a pity that it should be necessary to qualify for admission by first going to jail!

We were much indebted to the lecturer for giving us such an interesting account of a scheme which aims at dealing effectually with a matter of grave importance to the community, and he was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks.

This concluded our meetings for the month, the advent of Easter holidays coinciding with our next statutory date.



President: John Leyshon
Secretary: H. Chew

At the meeting on March 1, Rtn. President Keenan dealt with the resolutions passed at the Fourth District Conference and the following action was taken.

Rtn. P. F. Kohlhaas was nominated as the Club representative to serve on the

Committee to be appointed by the District Governor for the purpose of furthering the second object of Rotary.

The feeling of the meeting was that the resolution to hold a Rotary Goodwill Day by all Clubs in the District in order to achieve the ideals of Rotary deserved every support and the Rotary Club of Jamshedpur would contribute in any way it could to achieve the desired object. But it was felt that the Club had insufficient experience to offer any useful comments or suggestions on the programme or procedure.

The waiving of a second entrance fee for a member in good standing on re-joining his own or joining another Club in the District within a reasonable time was favourably regarded and it was decided to put the subject on the agenda for further attention at the next meeting.

It was decided to defer the question of introducing Outpost Membership for further consideration.

Rotarian M. L. Tewary was nominated as the Club representative to serve on the Committee to assist the Editor, the *Eastern Rotary Wheel*, in securing advertisements for the magazine.

* * *

New Office-Bearers: At the meeting held on March 15, the following office-bearers were elected for the year 1937-38: President, John Leyshon; Vice-President, E. D. Johnson; Hon. Treasurer, A. M. Hayman; Hony. Secretary, H. Chew; Directors, Sirdar Indra Singh and A. A. Bryant.

The resolution passed at the District Conference with reference to the exemption from entrance fee for members rejoining a Club or joining another Club in this District was discussed and approved.

The question of outpost membership was discussed and referred to the Club Service Committee for report, and survey if necessary.

After a short discussion about the next District Conference it was elicited that the

Jamshedpur Club is too young to take the responsibility of acting as Host Club for the 1938 District Conference. But the Club hoped to offer its hospitality to the District Conference at a future date.

Rtn. A. M. Hayman was nominated as a delegate to the R. I. Convention at Nice and Sir Phiroze Sethna, the Governor-elect, was nominated as Rtn. Hayman's proxy.

The statement of accounts relating to the Club's finances was approved as also Rtn. Treasurer Hayman's suggestion that a monthly statement of accounts be presented at a monthly meeting.

The proposal for a Boys and Girls week from April 24 to May 1 was considered and the Programme Committee asked to prepare a suitable programme.



President: Dr. E. D. Shroff

Secretary: T. B. Dalal

Hot Water Springs: At the meeting held on March 3, Rtn. G. R. Tambe spoke on "Hot Water Springs in India". He said that hot water springs were scattered all over India and the temperature of the water varied according to the depth of the spring. All hot water springs were not perennial and in many cases they appeared and disappeared suddenly. The underlying principle of the springs was syphon action.

After referring to the medicinal properties of the water obtained from these springs, Rtn. Tambe deplored the neglected condition of many such springs and concluded with an appeal for establishing an up-to-date spa at Mangho Pir near Karachi.

* * *

"Effective Citizenship" was the title of an address delivered by Rtn. Secretary T. B. Dalal at the meeting held on March 17. He referred to the general confusion existing in the public mind about what Rotary is and what Rotary does and said that the first essential in Rotary Education was that the members of a Club should themselves be first instructed on the ideals of the Movement. It was the duty of every Club to provide all possible opportunities for its members to become effective citizens.

When they came to their "journey's end," continued Rtn. Dalal, there would be three replies to the tests of effective citizenship. There would be the man who had neither lost the world anything or given it anything; the man who had taken away something with him; and the man who had left something to the world. The last one was the effective citizen.

After further analysing the qualities of the effective citizen, Rtn. Dalal concluded by saying that the world could not be improved without improving the individuals who composed it: it was *just that* which Rotary was doing.



President: H. W. Hogg

Secretary: B. L. Rallia Ram

The Installation meeting of the Club was held on March 6 with Rtn. President J. C. F. Davidson in the Chair. Rtn. Governor F. E. James and Mrs. James were present, besides four Visiting Rotarians from Amritsar and other guests.

Rtn. Dr. Vishwa Nath welcomed the guests on behalf of the Club.

Retiring President Davidson gave a resume of the work of the Club during his

term of office and thanked the members for the Co-operation they had always given him.

Rtn. President Hogg then assumed his office and thanked the Club for the great honour done to him.

New Office-bearers: The following office-bearers for 1937-38 then took office: Rtn. J. G. Bhandari as Vice-President; Rtn. B. L. Rallia Ram as Hon. Secretary; Rtn. Inder Singh as Hon. Treasurer; Rtns. J. C. F. Davidson, S. Sampuran Singh Chowla, E. D. Lucas, S. P. Singha, W. J. Campbell and Vishwanath as Directors.

Major Jackson, of the Rotary Club of Amritsar, conveyed the greetings of his Club.

The Governor's Speech: Rtn. Governor F. E. James spoke on the "Rotary Movement". He traced the origin and development of the Movement and its phenomenal growth in all parts of the world.

Each Rotary Club, he said, was directly a member of Rotary International without any national organisation as an intermediary. By the very nature of his nomination and election a district governor was a representative both of the Clubs and of the International organisation.

Continuing, Rtn. Governor James dwelt on the fundamentals of Rotary and the importance of regular attendance inasmuch as it helped them achieve their object of close fellowship. In conclusion, the Governor wished the Lahore Club all success and hoped that it would take its due share in Rotary in India.

The President proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor.

* * *

Challenge of Youth: At the meeting held on March 12, Dr. C. L. Wood, of the Forman Christian College, spoke on the "Challenge of Youth". He narrated his personal experiences as a student in America in 1932 and later in Germany. Then the

students in America had led a care-free life, in spite of rumours of depression. But in Germany social life had then disintegrated with the result that German youth were sullen and hostile. In all collegiate elections in Germany the political parties in the country played an important part. With a view to placing the programme of the nationalist party into effective working trim they had consented to a dictatorship, though they realised that such a course meant the surrender of certain individual rights. But the reality of Hitler's regime had disillusioned German youth.

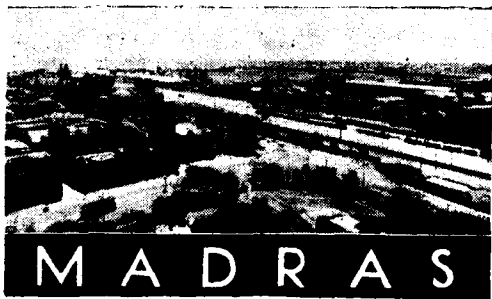
Later, when he returned to America Dr. Wood found a different kind of youth—confused, doubting and disillusioned. As a result of that change their social consciousness had been aroused, their 'blind idealism' had given place to a realism which was not necessarily pessimistic.

The students in India, said Dr. Wood, were faced with all the problems which students faced in the West—unemployment, corruption, worn-out traditions, social and economic inequality and numerous mal-adjustments. They were not fully trained to think for themselves and they had no set purpose or goal in life. There were however signs of a growing unrest among the students which held good promise. Though the world's youth might be losing some of its old idealism there was still the same old drive and determination in youth. In short, the challenge of youth to-day might be termed the Challenge of Realistic Idealism.

Rtn. Yusuf Ali spoke on the need for a revision of the whole system of education and said that in any such revision youth must have its say.

* * *

The meeting held on April 2 was addressed by Prof. Amolak Ramkhanna, of the Lahore Government College, who spoke on "Swat" and gave a sympathetic picture of this beautiful country.



President: Dr. P. V. Cherian

Secretary: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid

At the meeting on March 12 the following new members were welcomed: P. K. Wattal, R. Subbiah Nayudu, Walter P. Blakesley and S. T. Srinivasa Gopalachari. Dr. Paul Tuxen, Prof. of Sanskrit, University of Copenhagen, was present and contributed to the discussion following the address.

Sanskrit Scholarship: Dr. C. Kunhiraman Raja spoke on the contribution of Europe to Sanskrit Scholarship. He said that India owed a deep debt of gratitude to a long line of European scholars whose labours had enriched the field of Sanskrit scholarship.

* * * * *

There was a large gathering of members and guests at the meeting on March 19, when Rtn. Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler (Bangalore) spoke on "The Wasted Wealth of Madras" and outlined a plan of economic disposal of sewage in cities. (A full report of this address was published in the March issue of the *E. R. W.*—Ed.)

* * * * *

Leper Problem in India was the subject of an address by Dr. R. G. Cochrane, of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, at the meeting held on April 2.

Dr. Cochrane said that it was very fitting that the Rotary Club should take an interest in the leprosy problem. Till about 10 or 15 years ago the problem was neglected, but now people were beginning to realise its importance and the need for effective relief and control measures. But, he said, attention was not directed to research work in

leprosy in the same way as in the case of malaria, cholera and other diseases.

Dr. Cochrane observed that leprosy did not deserve a social stigma, and it was a most important thing that people should get rid of the notion that leprosy was an accursed disease. They should regard it in the same way as they would regard tuberculosis. Leprosy generally affected persons in early life. The disease should never be considered as incurable. Dr. Cochrane thanked the Madras Government for their efforts towards the control of leprosy and particularly Sir Frank Connor for his great interest in the matter. Leprosy was primarily a village disease. Therefore, if they wanted to control the disease they should start from the villages. Then only could they solve the leprosy problem.



President: S. N. Haji

Secretary: S. Chatterjee

The Annual General Meeting was held on March 2 when the following office-bearers for the year 1937-38 were elected: President, S. N. Haji; Vice-President, U Tun Nyoe; Hon. Treasurer, L. H. Ruffin; Hon. Secretary, S. Chatterjee; Directors C. P. Wilton, H. Hughes, U Ba Win, R. B. Rushall (Jr.) and Prof. D. H. Peacock; and, Sergeant-at-arms, T Kaneko.

The resolutions passed at the Fourth District Conference (Madras) were considered and approved.

* * * * *

The meeting held on March 9 was informed that the Board had nominated Rtn. R. B. Rushall (Jr.) to represent the Club on the District Conference Committee.

Port Health Administration in Rangoon: Dr. J. A. Anklesaria, Port Health Officer, Rangoon, delivered an address on this subject. He had been told that the function of the Port Health Office consisted solely in delaying the meetings of anxious couples, friends and relations and in rousing from their beds at an unearthly hour in the morning passengers who merely wished to be left alone to sleep off the night's festivities! (Laughter). He would, however, assure them that that was not so. The object of the medical inspection on board was to prevent infection spreading from one country to another and to supervise the sanitation on board the ships.

Continuing, Dr. Anklesaria gave impressive figures relating to the work of the Port Health staff and detailed the administration of quarantine regulations.

* * *

U Hla Aung, a new member, was inducted at the meeting on March 16.

The letter from the Rotary Club of Baroda thanking the Rangoon Club for the gift of a gavel through Rtn. Governor F. E. James was read.

The meeting congratulated Rtn. Ba Lwin on his election as Deputy President of the Burma Senate.

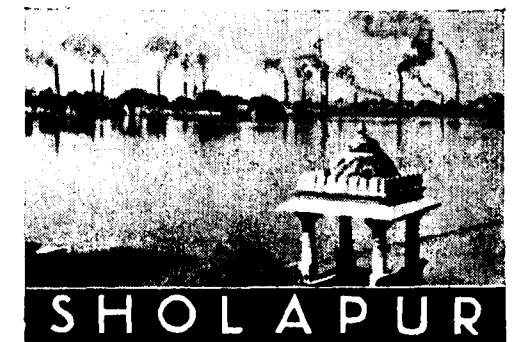
Essentials of Human Understanding formed the title of an address delivered by Dr. B. M. Barua, of the Calcutta University. He spoke on what constituted the fundamentals for real human understanding and said that the Rotarian way of securing such understanding seemed to him almost the ideal way.

* * *

Rtn. W. J. Gibb, of the Bangkok Rotary Club, was welcomed as a Visiting Rotarian at the meeting on March 23.

The question of Rangoon acting as the Host Club for the District Conference was considered and a decision was left to the Directors' meeting.

Diamonds: Rtn. C. P. Mehta spoke on Diamonds. He traced the production of the precious stones from the time they left Africa to the stage of its marketing through Amsterdam. The blue diamonds were the best and the only method of selection was by the "eye-test." Though there were some privately owned diamond mines in India their products did not have high commercial value.



President: H. P. Hinchcliffe

Secretary: V. B. Sathe

Charter Meeting: The Charter Meeting of the Club was held on March 5 when Rtn. Higham (Bombay) represented Rotary International and Rtn. Governor F. E. James.

Letters and telegrams of felicitation from the Clubs and Rotarians in Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Baroda, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Poona and Jamshedpur and from Rtns. Bryant, Major-General Skelton and V. G. Shethe were read.

The President proposed the toast of Rotary International coupled with the name of Rtn. Higham and said that at the International Convention at Nice the Club would be represented by Rtn. Lt. A. V. Jakkal.

Rtn. R. G. Higham read a letter from Rtn. Governor James wishing the Club all success and congratulating it on its successful representation at the recent District Conference.

Rtn. Higham gave a brief account of the growth of Rotary and explained its ideals. No one should join the Movement for what he could get out of it, he said but for what he could put into it.

Rtn. Higham then presented the Charter to Rtn. President J. A. B. Grier.

Rtn. Limaye proposed the toast of the Rotary Club of Bombay and made special reference to the work done for Rotary by Rtn. M. R. A. Baig.

Rtn. Baig gave an interesting account of the work of the Bombay Club. On behalf of the Club he presented to the Sholapur Club a beautiful gavel suitably inscribed.

The President thanked the Bombay Rotary Club for the gift.

Rtn. Vice-President proposed the toast of Rtn. President Grier who was due to leave Sholapur after nearly thirty years' residence therein. The toast was heartily responded to.

* * *

Hygiene in Industry: Rtn. Thanawalla spoke on this subject at the meeting held on March 16. He said that it was only in recent years that industrialists had begun to employ medical men for advice in matters relating to the health of the workers. He then gave a brief account of the illnesses which industrial workers were prone to and emphasised the need for co-operation between medical officers employed by the municipalities and the mills and factories.

The meeting then elected the various committees for the year.

A Gramophone Causerie

ANOTHER list of successful records is included in the latest releases from Columbia House and we have pleasure in giving short notes about the principal ones.

Under the title "This England—A coronation toast" is included a series of pleasant and typical old English tunes. The Debroy Somers' Band play them in their most stirring style. All the seventeen selected tunes are quite well knit. Opening with a fanfare, the record runs through the gamut of the most popular tunes and concludes appropriately with "Here's health unto His Majesty."

Music lovers there are who have not yet realised that they have lost Claudio Muzio,

the great soprano, for ever. But Columbia House says that they have not lost her, for there are releases this month which give us records she made just before her passing away. The two arias which never failed to move Muzio's audiences, "They call me Mimi" and "Mother, you know the story", are included in Columbia's current release.

In much more stirring and dramatic vein are the records of new cowboy song hits, such as "I'm leaving on that Blue River train" and "Home, Sweet Home on the Prairie" rendered by Carson Robinson and His Pioneers. The Hill Billies also have contributed some successful numbers to this lilting batch of records.

Burmese Superstitions

An Address by Rtn. Tin

At a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of Thayetmyo (Burma) Rtn. Tin gave an interesting address on the "Superstitions of the Burmese People" from which the following extracts are taken. It will be noticed that many of the superstitious beliefs to which Rtn. Tin refers closely resemble similar beliefs in India.—Ed.

I HAVE written this paper more for the benefit of Non-Burman Rotarians than of Burman Rotarians. "When in Rome, do as the Romans do," as the saying goes. If you are living in a country other than your own, you would do well to have some acquaintance at least with the beliefs and customs of the people of the land of your adoption, if you wish to enter into their life.

The fear of the invisible is said to be the fuel of all religions. Beliefs in regard to what is mysterious or supernatural are based upon fear; and some of these beliefs are irrational and dubbed superstitions. Superstitious customs are the outward and visible forms of these beliefs.

According to the Buddhist scheme of things, evil spirits are the denizens of the peta world, which is one of the five gatis, that is, states of existence of beings. While, therefore, Buddhism does recognise the existence of evil spirits, it lends no support to their worship; and we, as Buddhists, believe in the existence of ghosts, devils, *nats* of the malignant type and the like. We are told that we can see the ghosts, only when our luck is down. Even making allowance for this, very few of us must have seen them! I have never seen one in my life. The Buddhist Peta world is something like the "Purgatory" of the Roman Church; it is a place of temporary suffering or expiation. We seldom, if ever, see ghosts

nowadays and the reason for this, as explained to me by a well-known ghost story-writer in the Burmese papers, is that we moderns, being more wicked than the ancients, go straight to hell after death! There are, therefore, fewer ghosts in modern times. The explanation is rather intriguing and it is for you to believe it or not.

Atmosphere of Superstition

It may be asked why English-speaking Burmans, notwithstanding their contact with western education and civilisation, still share some of the superstitious beliefs of their fellow-countrymen. It should be remembered that that we live our lives from the cradle upwards in an atmosphere of superstition. Superstition is bred in the bone, so to speak; some of the superstitious beliefs of our forefathers have become almost instinctive with us, English-speaking Burmans.

In our childhood days we were forbidden to do this and that thing by our elders, for fear we might incur the displeasure of some evil spirit; we used to be told incredible stories about spirits of all kinds. Incidents in the lives of persons, who are believed to have become *nats* on their death, were staged by troupes, professional and amateur. When a woman, particularly a young woman, became hysterical, we were told that she was under the influence of

witch-craft. When a baby cried too hard and could not be appeased, he was said to be possessed by some evil spirit.

I now propose to deal with the more important of the superstitious beliefs and customs of our people. There are as many as 74 *nats* of the malignant type officially recognised. Half of these *nats* are classed as *apyin* (outer nats) and the other half as *atwin* (inner nats). The images of the former class are installed outside the ramparts of the Shwezigon Pagoda, at Nyaung U, and those of the latter class inside those ramparts. Hence their classification as *apyin* and *atwin nats*. Most of these *nats* are still revered in Burma proper, and many Burmans still pray to their images. Annual festivals in honour of some of these *nats* are still held in some parts of Burma, and the festival held at Taungbyon annually attracts thousands of people, mostly pleasure-seekers from all over the country.

Votive Offering

I will mention two of the *nats*, most worshipped by the *Min Mahagiri* and *U-yin-gyi*. In many a Burmese home you will find a coconut hung up as a votive offering to *Min Mahagiri* on the head wall. The votive coconut has to be replaced by a fresh one before the water in it dries up; it is believed that if this is not done regularly the *nat* will be displeased and there will be some misfortune in the family. Some devotees earmark a silver four-anna coin for the purchase of a fresh coconut and generally tie up the coin with two strips of cloth—one red and one white—with which the votive coconut is decorated, lest they should forget to replace the votive coconut in time and thereby incur the displeasure of the *nat*.

In this connection, the following, reminiscence may be of interest. A domestic servant of my parents gambled at cards in an empty house in a small Lower Burma town. I was then only a boy. He lost and gambled away the four-anna coin that was tied up with the strips of cloth decorating the votive coconut hung up in the house. I remember having been told that the *nat* was so provoked by this outrageous sacrilege,

that he informed the owner of the house of this in a dream. The owner complained to my parents against that servant, who was ordered by them to put another four-anna coin in place of the one he had laid sacrilegious hands on!

Why a Coconut?

It is of interest to speculate as to why this *nat* is propitiated with coconuts in particular. Legend has it that when this *nat* was in the flesh, he was a blacksmith by the name of Tintde living at Tagaung. He was so strong and muscular that when he was at work at his anvil the earth in the neighbourhood trembled. News of his physical prowess reached the ears of the then reigning King who became apprehensive that Tintde would oust him out from his throne. The King made up his mind to put Tintde to death, and ordered his immediate arrest. Tintde, however, managed to escape. Refusing to be let down like this, the King made one of Tintde's sisters his wife. Under the pretence of giving Tintde some state appointment, the King prevailed upon Tintde's sister to induce her brother to come back to the capital. Thus deceived, Tintde surrendered before the King, who ordered him to be burned alive. It is believed by Burmans that coconut water is a good ointment for burning, and this belief may account for the propitiation of this *nat* with coconuts as a token of sympathy.

In the Delta Districts *U-yin-gyi* is propitiated with cooked glutinous rice in order to ward off sickness or some imminent danger in a family or locality.

There are many professional mediums, generally women, in Burma. In cases of illness or loss of property or any minor trouble in a family the medium is consulted. The medium throws herself into a hypnotic condition. During this condition her body is supposed to be possessed by her patron *nat*, and every word she may then utter is believed to be divinely inspired.

An amusing anecdote is told in the current number of the "Efficiency Magazine," a

monthly Burmese Journal, of how a somewhat goodlooking medium was fooled by three students on the platform of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda one day. One of them pretended that he had lost his wife and requested the medium to communicate with the spirit of his "departed wife". The medium threw herself into a trance and soon became possessed by the spirit of his "departed wife". The spirit, or rather the medium, became so emotional in her gestures and speech that the student was overcome to the point of hugging the medium! The medium thereupon lost no time in becoming her own self again; she struggled to get free, vehemently protesting against his behaviour. He contended that he embraced her while she was possessed of the spirit of his "departed wife" thinking that in doing so he was embracing his "dead wife"!

When there is draught in any particular locality, the *nats* are propitiated and a tug-of-war is held amidst much noise and bustle. I think there is a scientific explanation behind this superstitious custom; I remember reading that loud sounds attract rainfall.

When there is an outbreak of an epidemic disease involving a number of deaths in any locality strange customs are followed by the inhabitants of the locality, who rattle empty tins and similar objects and make bonfires of rubbish, so that the evil spirits haunting the locality may be scared away. Here again, whatever the origin of the custom, the burning of rubbish is much to be commended on hygienic grounds.

Before a dwelling house, we propitiate the guardian angels of the world at the time of fixing of the door posts. The *nats* are not forgotten even when we are in a sportive mood, and that is why we see offerings made to them at boat and cart races.

Food offered to Buddha is eaten by beggars and pagoda slaves only, but food offered to *nats* is eaten without scruple by all classes of the Burmese people. This sounds rather paradoxical, but we are told that if we eat food offered to the Buddha, our personal glory or charm will deteriorate, but that if we eat food offered to the *nats* we become free from danger.

It is said that when Manuha, King of Thaton, was taken captive by King Anawratha, the former was given food that had been offered to the Buddha, with the result that he lost all his personal glory.

Pagoda Festivals

On occasions of Pagoda festivals, you will notice swarms of beggars and pagoda slaves scrambling for food that is discarded after being offered to the Buddha at Pagodas; for, to eat such food is their birthright. The real explanation why we do not eat food offered to the Buddha seems to me to be that it is as sacrilegious to eat such food as to convert to our own use any property dedicated to Him.

Treasure-troves are believed to be guarded by spirits called *ok-la-saung* who are mostly females. In this connection I may mention that we say contemptuously of a miser, "He will become a treasure-trove guarding spirit when he dies." These female spirits are credited with the power of assuming human forms. Stories about them are part of Burmese folk-lore. There is another class of spirits called *kyats*. They are believed to live in "colonies" of their own and are credited with the power of creating villages and, assuming human forms, engaging in the various activities of actual village life.

Not only divination, but fortune-telling plays an important part in the life of the ordinary Burman. Belief in astrology is almost universal among the Burmese who believe that the stars and the planets exercise a real influence, sometimes baneful and sometimes beneficial, on their lives. That is the reason why there are so many fortune-tellers in Burma. Fortune-telling appears to be a lucrative business, for it is said that some fortune-tellers ride in their own motor cars. The fortune-teller casts our horoscopes and from these he reads our future.

His advice is sought by Burmans, when they intend embarking upon important enterprises.

In certain months certain days of the week are counted lucky, and certain days unlucky, for doing things.

It is believed that a dragon slithers round and round Mount Meru, the centre of the Buddhist universe, and in the course of these rounds it turns its head towards a specified cardinal point of the compass for three months at a time. For instance, during the current Burmese month the dragon is supposed to be pointing its head towards the south, and it is considered unlucky to undertake journeys in the opposite direction, that is, the north, during this month.

Marriage is forbidden in this country during Lent. Marriages are celebrated before and after Lent, and then in certain specified months only, on astrological grounds. Betrothals take place only after the horoscopes of the would-be couples have been submitted to a fortune-teller for scrutiny, and after he has made a declaration of the compatibility between the would-be husband and wife on astrological grounds.

"Rotary Institute" at Montreux

At the same time and place of the meeting of the official participations in the 1937 international assembly at Montreux, Switzerland, May 31 to June 4, inclusive, 1937, there will be a meeting or "institute" of such past international officers and officials and present international officers and officials (who are not official participants in the international assembly) as find it possible to attend at their own expense.

This gathering will be known as a "Rotary Institute" and will discuss and consider some of the larger policies of Rotary with reference both to immediate problems and to the future. Any present or past international officer or official who is not an official participant in the international assembly who can attend at his own expense, is invited to do so; but those

In this age of Science it may be asked why some of us still believe in unlucky days and seasons. In this respect I cannot do better than quote the following passage from a book on "Self-reliance" by Phillip Harrison: "The wearing of lucky charms and mascots is still popular, nor is the belief in unlucky days and seasons by any means extinct. These are small matters, no doubt, and we laugh at them ourselves. But they are not altogether illogical. Their survival, in fact, is due to a quite reasonable refusal to accept what seems to us an absurdity, viz., that in a world governed in its minutest details by the inexorable law of cause and effect, there should exist an incalculable element, whose operations are bound by no law that we can perceive. This is in flat contradiction to the teachings of modern science, and our superstitious practices may perhaps be excused or charitably explained as an unconscious attempt to bring this capricious and apparently causeless effect into some sort of orderly relation to our daily lives."

who desire to do so should write to either the central office or the Continental European office of the secretariat and make reservations for hotel or transportation or both, as the circumstances may require.

While the international assembly and the "Rotary Institute" will be in session at the same time, it is planned to keep them separate and distinct; and, of course, the official participants in the international assembly, whose expenses will be paid to the assembly, will be expected to attend the sessions of the assembly and not to attend the sessions of the institute. Probably, however, the opening session will be a joint session of the assembly and the institute. The plenary sessions of the assembly and the institute will alternate and the group sessions of the assembly and the institute will also alternate so that while a plenary session of one is being held, group sessions of the other will be held.—*R. I. News Letter.*

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. Mavalankar. Vice-President: Dr. H. M. Desai. Hon. Secretary: V. K. Heble, Mirzapur Road. Hon. Treasurer: S. J. Rustomji. Directors: Sir Mahbubmia I. Kadri, *Kt.*, Khan Bahadur H. P. Chahewala, *O.B.E.*, Lt.-Col. A. H. Harty, *I.M.S.*, and I. R. Bhagat.

Meetings: 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 8-30 p.m., Grand Hotel.

AMRITSAR.

Inaugurated: Feb. 17, 1933.

Charter No. 2854(b)

President: Major R. D. Jackson. Vice-President: Sardar Sahib Sardar Santokh Singh, *M.L.A.*, Hon. Secretary: P. C. Bhandari, New Court Road. Hon. Treasurer: Sardar Sahib Dr. Sohan Singh. Directors: The Rt. Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, *C.I.E.*, W. Stork.

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

BANGALORE.

Inaugurated: May 24, 1934.

Charter No. 3323(b)

President: Dr. S. Subba Rao. Vice-President: R. Rowatt. Hon. Secretary: H. Richardson, West End Hotel. Hon. Treasurer: B. G. Rajagopal. Directors: G. H. Krumbiegel, P. Medapa, V. K. Anantharaman, R. S. Milton.

Meetings: 1st Wednesday, 8-15 p.m., and Every penultimate Saturday, 1-15 p.m., West End Hotel.

BOMBAY.

Inaugurated: March, 1929.

Charter No. 3128.

President: T. R. S. Kynnersley. Vice-President: Dr. N. H. Vakeel. Joint Hon. Secretaries: R. G. Higham and M. R. A. Baig. Hon. Treasurer: B. S. B. Billimoria. Directors: Sir Shapurji B. Billimoria, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, S. T. Dockray, W. H. Hammond, S. R. Kantebet, C. B. Sethna, A. H. C. Sykes.

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

BARODA.

October 29, 1936.

Charter No. 4039.

President: S. V. Mukerjee. Vice-President: G. D. Parikh. Joint Hon. Secretaries: A. B. Pandya and D. M. Desai. Hon. Treasurer: C. L. Chokshi. Directors: B. D. Amin and Rai Bahadur Ram Kishen.

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

CALCUTTA.

Inaugurated: September 26, 1919.

Charter No. 587.

President: S. L. Boothroyd. Vice-President: B. M. Das. Hon. Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton, 59, Stephen House, Dalhousie Sqr. Hon. Treasurer: E. J. Carter. Directors: H. E. Corn, C. A. Newbery, F. C. Fyffe, P. N. Mukerji, L. Brooke Edwards, W. Buchan, S. C. Bose.

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

COCHIN.

Provisional.

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

COLOMBO.

Inaugurated: July, 1929.

Charter No. 3198.

President: Col. J. G. Vandersmagt. Vice-President: K. W. Taylor. Hon. Secretary: John A. Pye, The European Assn. of Ceylon, P. O. B. No. 290. Hon. Treasurer: A. P. Browne. Directors: H. S. Perera, H. E. Newnham, C. H. Brazel, R. L. Buell.

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

JAMSHEDPUR.

Inaugurated: Nov. 23, 1936.

Charter No. 4118

President: John Leyshon. Vice-President: E. D. Johnson. Hon. Secretary: H. Chew, Hon. Treasurer: A. M. Hayman. Directors: Sirdar Indra Singh, A. A. Bryant.

KARACHI.
Inaugurated: March, 1933.
Charter No. 3593.
President: Dr. E. D. Shroff, O.B.E., 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: Sir Montagu de P. Webb, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., B. T. Thakur.
Meetings: 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8-30 p.m., North Western Hotel.

LAHORE.
Inaugurated: February, 1927.
Charter No. 2714.
President: H. W. Hogg. Vice-President: J. G. Bhandari. Hon. Secretary: B. L. Rallia Ram. Hon. Treasurer: Indra Singh. Directors: J. C. F. Davidson, S. Sampuran Singh Chawla, E. D. Lucas S. P. Singha, W. J. Campbell and Dr. Vishwanath.
Meetings: Every Friday at 8-30 p.m., Nedou's Hotel.

MADRAS.
Inaugurated: May, 1929.
Charter No. 3186.
President: Dr. P. V. Cherian. Hon. Secretary: Captain M. Abdul Hamid, Principal, Govt. Mahomedan College, Madras. Hon. Treasurer: D. C. Kothari. Directors: Sir Mahomed Usman, K.C.I.E., A. Sinclair Rose, Lt.-Col. S. C. Contractor, S. G. Harrison.
Meetings: Every Friday, 1 p.m., Cricket Gymkhana.

POONA.
Inaugurated: January 14, 1936.
Charter No. 3994.
President: Khan Bahadur M. N. Melita. Vice-President: Dr. C. W. B. Normand. Hon. Secretary: Rev. A. R. Cooper, The Bishop's High School. Hon. Treasurer: T. R. Lalwani. Directors: S. N. Moos, I.E.S., T. H. G. Stamper.
Meetings: 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 1-30 p.m., Poona Club.

RANGOON.
Inaugurated: Sept., 1929.
Charter No. 3240.
President: S. N. Haji, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law. Vice President: U Tun Nyoe, B.A., B.E.D. (Edin.), F.R.G.S. Hon. Secretary: S. Chatterjee, M.J.I., 167, Sparks Street. Hon. Treasurer: L. H. Ruffin. Directors: C. Pleydell Wilton. H. Hughes, I.S.E., U Ba Win, B.Sc., B.L., M.H.R., R. B. Rushall (Jr.).
Meetings: Every Tuesday, 1 p.m., Strand Hotel.

SHOLAPUR.
Inaugurated: September 13, 1936.
Charter No. 4054.
President: H. P. Hinchcliffe. Vice-President: K. B. Abdul Latiff. Hon. Secretary: V. B. Sathe. Hon. Treasurer: R. B. T. C. Limaye. Directors: R. B. V. V. Mulay, R. B. D. G. Diwakar, Bar-at-Law.
Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 7-30 p.m., Dist. Local Board.

THAYETMYO.
Inaugurated: July, 1929.
Charter No. 3215.
President: W. L. Barretto, O.B.E. Vice-President, Rev. E. C. Condict. Hon. Secretary: G. H. Reily. Hon. Joint Secretary: U Than Sein. Hon. Treasurer: U Maung Gyi. Directors: U Tin, Banerji, U Ba Sein, U Ba Thein, U Tha Myat, Ab Nam.
Meetings: Every 1st and 3rd Saturday at 5 p.m. Rotary Club House.

MORE SPECIALISTS
New Hospital Patient: "Say, doctor, I asked that nurse to put a hot water bottle at my feet and she stuck up her nose and walked away."
Doctor: "What else could you expect? That was the head nurse."
Patient: "Oh, do they specialize that much? Then get me the foot nurse."

"You love her very much?"
"So much that when her first husband died I married her so that I might share her grief and so lessen it."
"And how did it work?"
"Fine! I'm sorrier now for his death than she is."

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon)
for March 1937

CLUBS	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	26	65	3	70	40	0	0	40
AMRITSAR	2	18	53	3	58	35	0	0	35
BANGALORE	2	24	54	1	58	45	0	1	44
BARODA	2	17	47	4	81	36	3	1	38
BOMBAY	5	84	61	11	66	138	2	3	137
CALCUTTA	5	40	41	18	51	98	2	2	98
*COCHIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COLOMBO	3	48	58	12	67	79	5	0	84
JAMSHEDPUR	2	14	67	1	70	21	0	0	21
KARACHI	3	16	35	8	43	45	0	0	45
LAHORE	3	15	47	1	48	33	1	0	34
MADRAS	3	26	49	6	56	52	4	4	52
POONA	2	13	48	3	54	28	0	0	28
RANGOON	5	15	25	8	29	60	0	0	60
SHOLAPUR	2	28	78	1	34	31	4	0	35
*THAYETMYO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*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., 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

The Eastern Rotary Wheel is published monthly under the auspices of the District Governor for District No. 89, F. E. James, 200 Mount Road, Madras. Editor—J. Munro.

PRINTED AT THE MADRAS PUBLISHING HOUSE LTD., 19, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

GENUINE CULTURED PEARLS

AT THE PRICE OF IMITATION.



Rs.
35
nett

Rs.
35
nett

A single row necklet, 16½ inches in length, 5 grains to one grain graduation. Guaranteed to consist solely of genuine cultured pearls—the natural product of the Pearl Oyster. Complete with dainty Marcasite snap.

P. ORR & SONS, LTD.
MADRAS & OOTACAMUND

123766

BURMA

RANGOON ROTARY CLUB
MEETS HERE TUESDAYS 1 P.M.

STRAND HOTEL RANGOON



The leading Hotel in Burma

Over a hundred Bedrooms with private Bathrooms. Thoroughly modern and perfectly located overlooking the Riverside gardens and the River.

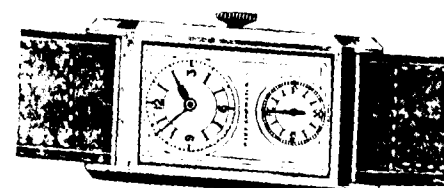
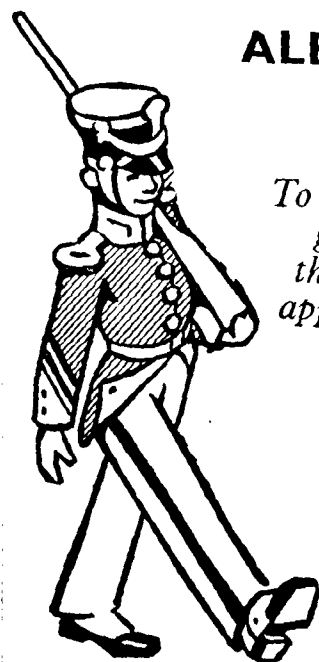
Hotel and Cuisine under expert European management.

CABLES: "STRANDHO"

TELEPHONE 74

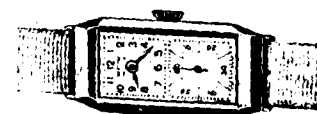
ALERTFUL ALL THROUGH THE DAY & NIGHT

*To serve and
guide you
through your
appointments!*



TWIN DIAL "B"

Everbright Steel .. Rs. 40
18-ct. Solid Gold .. Rs. 110



TWIN DIAL "C"

Rolled Gold (10 yrs.' Qty.) .. Rs. 45
18-ct. Solid Gold .. Rs. 90

The Wrist
Watches with
the useful
clearly read
Seconds Dial

Profusely
Illustrated
Catalogue
FREE on
demand

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA