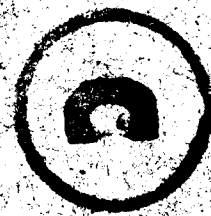


Eastern Rotary Wheel

Vol. V

No. 1 - 2

1937



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THE
**A S T E R N
ROTARY WHEEL**



L. V

No. 1

MAY

1937

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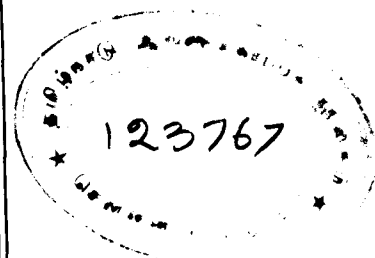
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THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL

(INCORPORATING THE 'CHAKA')

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

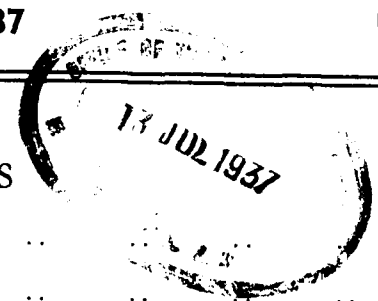
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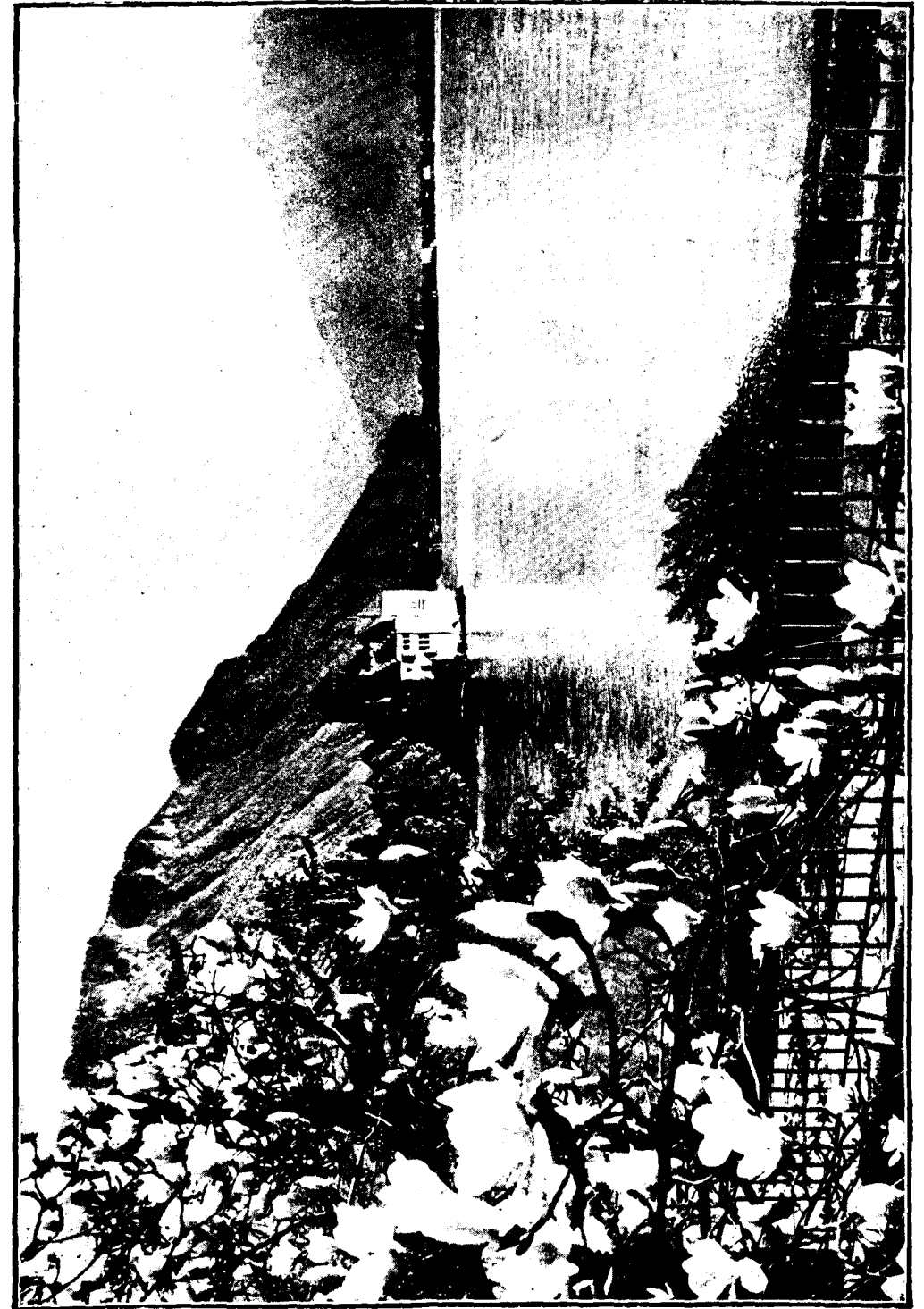


89th District at the Nice Convention

Delegates Attending

THE 89th District has every reason to be proud of the strength and quality of its representation at the Rotary International Convention, Nice, June 6 to 11. The following Rotarians from this District will be in attendance at Nice.

H. W. Bryant, Field Representative.
 J. S. Cama, Ahmedabad.
 W. J. C. Campbell, Lahore.
 E. J. Dunkley, Rangoon.
 A. M. Hayman, Jamshedpur.
 Lt. A. V. Jakkal, Sholapur.
 J. D. Kothawala, Bombay.
 E. A. Langham, Calcutta.
 Dr. M. N. Mahadevan, Bangalore.
 E. S. Marker, Bombay.
 F. Moseley, Bombay.
 L. C. Mousell, Calcutta.
 H. C. Papworth, Madras.
 Sir Phiroze Sethna, Bombay (Governor-elect).
 K. W. Taylor, Colombo.
 D. O. Thomas, Bangalore.
 L. R. Vincent, Rangoon.



CASTLE OF CHILLON AS SEEN FROM MONTREUX, WHERE THE INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY WILL BE HELD
 MAY 31 TO JUNE 4, 1937



ROTARY and the Communal Problem: Elsewhere in this issue we publish an address delivered to the Rotary Club of Bangalore by the Rtn. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry. He has mostly referred to the contributions which Rotary is capable of making towards the development of inter-communal harmony in this country but deplores that, in his opinion, it has done nothing as yet to realise its full beneficial scope in this direction.

It will be remembered that at the recent District Conference held in Madras, Rtn. M. Ruthnaswami and Rtn. Goonetilleke (?) also spoke in more or less the same strain and asked what Rotary has actually done in order to realise the high ideals of community and international service which the Movement has set before itself. One of the speakers at the District Conference also attacked the "smug self-complacence and self-satisfaction" which it seemed to him the Conference seemed to live in.

It cannot but be admitted that whenever the question of Rotary and what it can do towards a betterment of inter-communal relations in this country crops up there is an instant division of forces. There is one school which holds (as Rtn. N. S. Subba Rao would appear to have held at the meeting in Bangalore) that it is too much to hope that Rotary could settle the communal problem and "they could not associate with

politics." Another school opines that by merely bringing together persons of different races, castes, creeds and religions over a common table every week (or, fortnight, as the case may be) Rotary in India is already doing an invaluable service towards the promotion of inter-communal harmony. And, finally, there is the other group of Rotarians who believe that Rotary in India definitely has failed in this direction at least up till now.

Referring to a discussion on a similar subject which took place recently at the Calcutta Rotary Club, Rtn. Governor F. E. James (in his monthly letter for May reproduced in this issue) says that the Directors of the Club recorded their opinion as follows: "That the conflict of interests between the various communities is so deep-rooted, involving as it does mainly politics and religion, that Rotary (in India) at the present day can serve no purpose except that which it is already fulfilling, of bringing members of all communities and religions together in regular fellowship."

It will thus be seen that there is a tendency to look at this problem in a pessimistic vein and that except for a few brave souls in some of the Clubs who dare to question "the utility of it all" there is found a general inclination to let sleeping dogs lie and shirk major issues.

In reply to the claim that Rotary is already doing a service by merely bringing together persons of different communities round a common table, we have heard the criticism that Rotary has not brought into its fold any one who had, previous to joining Rotary, not attended cosmopolitan gatherings. The membership of the Clubs in this District is composed of diverse races, castes and creeds. But these persons were already of a broadened outlook, persons who used to move in cosmopolitan society even before they joined Rotary and who found in Rotary only an increased opportunity of doing so. We then arrive at the result: Rotary is preaching to the converted.

The problem of Rotary and the Communal question in India is a real test of the Movement in this country. We frankly believe that it cannot be solved by ignoring it: It cannot be solved by labelling it as "political" and, therefore, outside the scope of Rotary: It cannot be solved by our claiming to have accomplished what we still have to accomplish. It is no disgrace to Rotary in India to say that it has not yet succeeded in finding its own solution to this problem. The disgrace will lie in saying that Rotary does not *try* to contribute anything towards the development of harmonious inter-communal relations.

We feel that the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastry has done a real service to Rotary in India by making us see ourselves as others see us. We feel encouraged that such a clear thinker as he realises the full potentialities of the Movement and the immense service that Rotary is capable of rendering to this country. Let us—every Club in this District and every Rotarian in this District—then set about realising the full potentialities of the Movement of which we are so justly proud and to which we are privileged to belong.

Rotary International Convention, Nice: There is no Rotarian in this District, we feel sure, but does not envy those

seventeen Rotarians from India, Burma and Ceylon who will attend the R. I. Convention at Nice. A gathering of similar minds from all parts of the world...an atmosphere of a conscious determination to serve...intimate and searching discussions on what Rotary is doing, and what it has failed to do, and what it should do to avoid such failures—such will be the Convention at Nice. Even without the enticing allurements in the way of social doings, sight-seeing itineraries and the numerous opportunities for fellowship, the mere business programme for the Convention is enough to make every Rotarian wish he were in Nice, June 6 to 11.

This District may justly be proud of the strength of its representation at the Convention. We have among them our Governor-elect, Rtn. the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna. We have among them our indefatigable Field Representative, Rtn. H. W. Bryant. Among the others are representatives from the Clubs in Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Sholapur, Calcutta, Poona, Colombo, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Jamshedpur and Rangoon. This is easily a record for direct representation of this District at a Rotary International Convention and may be taken as a sign of the increasing interest which the Movement is evoking in India. We take this opportunity of wishing the delegates every success at the Convention, from a Rotarian and from a social point of view.

Safety First Movement in India: Thanks to the enthusiastic direction of many Rotarians in this District the Safety First Movement, to use a colloquial but expressive term, is catching on. Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore have fallen in line. We draw the attention of our readers to an article on "White sticks for the blind", contributed by Rtn. A. S. Trollip and appearing elsewhere in this issue. Here is an easy but effective form of community service which all the Clubs in this District may well take up.

Has Rotary Contributed Anything Yet to India?

Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastry's Address at Bangalore

A very challenging speech on the contribution which Rotary has yet to make to India was made by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Bangalore on May 6. The following report of his speech is reproduced from *The Madras Mail*.—Ed.

ADDRESSING a dinner meeting of the Rotary Club of Bangalore, at the West End Hotel on May 6, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar referred to the opportunities before Rotary in India for a constructive effort towards promoting inter-communal harmony in the country. He said that though Rotary was capable of making a substantial contribution in the direction yet it had not so far done so.

Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar referred to the resolution passed at the Rotary District Conference held in Madras in January this year, reiterating Rotary's policy that none should be refused admission into the Rotary Movement because of his caste, creed, race, or colour.

He pointed out that a Rotary Club in America had refused admission to a Chinese on the ground of his race. That refusal resulted in a controversy amongst Rotary Clubs in the world and at the Madras District Conference the question was brought up by the Rotary Club of Calcutta. As a result of a discussion the conference adopted the resolution recommending to Rotary International a reiteration of its policy that none should be refused admission into a Rotary Club for reasons of caste, creed, race or colour.

If Rotary was being worked according to its professions there should not have been any necessity at all for such a resolution being passed at their District Conference! Though there were not acute racial cleavages in India, it was but too true that racial prejudices obtained in a strong

measure in many parts of the world, even in many parts of the British Empire. It was particularly so in South Africa, and at the Madras District Conference pointed attention was drawn to the attitude adopted by Rotary Clubs in South Africa towards the admission of Indians. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar added that though when he was Agent to the Government of India in South Africa, he did not hear of the exclusion of Indians from Rotary Clubs, yet he had heard something of a like nature.

Scout Troop for Indians

During his term as Agent, he said, there was a move to start a Scout organization for the benefit of the Indian boys in South Africa. As soon as a Scout Troop composed of Indian boys was started in Johannesburg, there was a strong opposition from the local Europeans who did not like Indian boys taking to themselves the name of "Scouts." They insisted that the organizer should adopt some other name for the organization but that organizer was unwilling to give in. In consequence he was faced with the alternative of abandoning the organization or resigning from a Church where he held a post. When that gentleman approached him (Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar) in his dilemma, the latter sent a protest to Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, who replied stating that racial equality was unknown in South Africa!

A few months ago, Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar said, he was informed that those troubles were now all over and that the Indian Boy Scouts in South Africa were affiliated to the

general movement in that country. He hoped that in the near future they would hear that some such amicable settlement had been reached in South Africa in connection with the Rotary Movement there.

A Recent Problem

But they all realised that South Africa was a land where they always had trouble of some kind or other pertaining to racial and colour problems.

At the present time the question which agitated South Africa was the employment of European women by Indian traders. Though it had not been an acute problem during his Agency it had developed into one subsequently. He was glad to note that that trouble had passed, though as a result of a compromise which was vehemently attacked in the Indian Press. By voluntarily agreeing not to employ European women, the Indian traders in South Africa had managed to keep such a discriminatory legislation out of the statute book. It was only in South Africa that they found those problems always taking an acute form. Abyssinia, thought Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar, was not quite free from it, though Abyssinia, suspiciously, was not in the news at all recently.

A Welcome Contrast

Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar said his recent experience in Malaya provided a welcome contrast to that in South Africa. It was a land absolutely free from race and colour prejudice. In fact, the Malaysians took pride in claiming that they had no repercussion of the race question in any sphere of the country's activities.

The point of the whole thing was that neither in the Boy Scout Movement nor in the Rotary Movement was there any room for artificial distinctions between peoples. It was a sad feature that in India there was some colour prejudice among the Scouts, though he had been assured by Lord and Lady Baden-Powell that such a tendency was beginning to disappear.

When movements like Rotary and Scouting suffered in such manner people began

to realise how difficult a problem was that of race and colour prejudice. Let them look at the present-day Germany. There, racial antagonism seemed to reign unchecked; not only that, it was actively encouraged. Such a state of affairs was bound to have its reaction in other countries. Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar hoped it would not affect India.

Inter-Communal Harmony

It was more than ever necessary for them in India to explore all possible ways of promoting inter-communal harmony and co-operation. While among certain sections of the public a feeling of common brotherhood prevailed, there were other sections in which separatist tendencies were becoming pronounced. He wished that some good influence which would counteract all disintegrating tendencies could be discovered. There were no signs of clear days in the near future. On the other hand, they frequently heard of some trouble or brawl which brought in bloodshed in its wake.

He wondered why movements like Rotary failed signally on such occasions. He did not wish to cast any slur or aspersions on Rotary, but he had yet to hear of a single Rotary Club in India which had taken a leading part in settling any local difficulty of a communal character.

They frequently heard of Hindu-Muslim, Christian-Muslim and similar communal clashes in which one section of the public went out for another section.

"As an organization, I feel sure, you must feel sad on such occasions. Is there none among you, Rotarians, who can settle the issues on both sides? For Heaven's sake, for the sake of citizenship at least if not for the sake of our country, do it now if it has not been done till now. You must be able to do something to assuage this communal situation when you see the anxiety, the loss and the grief caused—a condition of things so contrary to the spirit which

binds you together as Rotarians. Your silent feeling of disapprobation will not do any good: it must find strong expression."

Great Possibilities

Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar remarked it was not his intention to abuse their hospitality. He did realise that there were great possibilities in the Movement. He appealed to those who felt diffident to take heart and banish their despondency. Good people only made matters worse if, due to fear, diffidence and hesitation, they held themselves aloof from difficult problems and assumed the role of mere spectators. **The Rotary Movement could contribute substantially towards a solution of the communal problem and it was a pity that such a contribution had yet to come.**

Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar said he had said the same thing of the Boy Scout Movement very frequently; such a statement applied with even greater force to Rotary than to the Scout Movement. The other day the Chief Scout had said that the Scout Movement would one day play a great part in abolishing war. That was a great hope, indeed.

Count Our Blessings

In going through life we often bewail our misfortunes but seldom dwell upon our blessings. The illness is reckoned to a day, the bad debt is computed to a cent, the sleepless night is spoken of with deep self-commiseration.

But we forget to reckon the many months of our health and we take as a thing of course and not worth mentioning that we enjoyed hours of calm and refreshing sleep undisturbed even by a dream.—*Lou McCabe, Moberly, Missouri.*

Promising Agencies

While the Scout Movement was composed of immature young men whose day was still in the future, Rotary consisted of persons mature in judgment and ripe in experience. "Service above Self" was their motto, and the Movement was made up of people from all walks of life. Therefore, it seemed to him, said Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar, that it opened up life to them in an especial degree and conferred upon them the responsibility and privilege of trying to use their influence towards the development of goodwill among, and the betterment of, the large communities of which they formed a part, in times of difficulties as well as in normal times. Rotary Clubs were very good and promising agencies in that direction. (Cheers).

Mr. N. S. Subba Rao (Rotarian and Acting Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University) thanked Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar. Mr. Subba Rao could not help feeling that Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar had great admiration for the aspirations of Rotary, though not for its actual work! (Laughter). He would, however, remind him (Mr. Srinivasa Sastriar) that it was not the function of Rotary to act as ambassadors or as an "auxiliary League of Nations". They could not hope for too much either from Rotary or from Scouting; their functions were very limited and they could not associate with politics.

A Suggestion

Several district governors have called attention to the opportunity Rotary clubs have for creating a larger sympathy for Rotary and its programme, by giving to guests attending their meetings concise information on Rotary. One governor suggests that the little yellow folder, "Brief Facts About Rotary" should be used for this purpose—perhaps with a notation attached explaining to the guest why the club is giving it.—*R. I. News Letter.*

White Sticks for the Blind

A Lifebelt of the Road

In a letter addressed to the Editor, the 'E. R. W.', Rtn. A. S. Trollip, Joint Secretary of the Safety First Association of India, says:

"Viewed from any angle, the white stick is a real life saver. It has saved a number of lives from death on the road.

"If you consider, as we hope you will, that the Association's proposal is a move in the right direction, would you kindly publish the accompanying article on 'White Sticks for the Blind' in your esteemed journal, and thereby co-operate with us in saving the blind from the hazards of the road, and incidentally reducing one of the causes of traffic congestion?"

WITH the rapid advance in motor transport, there is not the least doubt that of all persons who need especial protection on the road, the most important class is the unfortunate blind, who number over 600,000 in India. Under the conditions prevailing at present, there is nothing to distinguish them from pedestrians endowed with vision. The result is that motorists who rely on audible signals, instead of helping the blind in their difficulty, may only force them in front of other vehicles with easily imaginable consequences.

Experience in Western countries has shown that the lives of blind people can be safeguarded if they are provided with something readily recognisable by the motorist, to enable him to avoid them without giving any warning likely to confuse them. It is for this reason the Safety First Association of India has suggested time and again that blind pedestrians be equipped with sticks painted white, so as to warn motorists, gharries and cyclists, of their presence on the road.

The white stick has now become more or less an International symbol to denote sightless people on the road, and is in evidence in many cities in France, Belgium, Morocco, Spain and the United States of America. Of the 64,000 registered sightless people in the United Kingdom, more than fifty per cent. carry this identifying symbol.

The Safety First Association of India, Bombay, appeals to all humanitarian undertakings in India to equip the blind with this lifebelt of the road and save them from the perils of modern road travel. As a mark of their co-operation, the Association will be prepared to paint white, free of cost, one thousand sticks. The finance of the Association, unfortunately, does not permit exceeding this limit. Individuals or organised bodies interested in the care and protection of the blind are requested to communicate with the Hon. Jt. General Secretary in the first instance before sending in their sticks for painting.

The Value of Poetry

An Address by Prof. A. J. Boyd

Are you thrilled by Poetry?

If so, do you know why you are so thrilled?

Read below what Prof. A. J. Boyd told the Rotary Club of Madras when he addressed its members in April.—Ed.

It is only five years since I last addressed the Club, and on that occasion I gave an account of my own work as a teacher, and in particular as a teacher of English, in the Madras Christian College. To-day, I thought I might take a very different subject, while still keeping well within my own particular province, and offer you some reflections on "The Value of Poetry".

And, first of all, let me sketch the general lines of the situation as I envisage it. For purposes of this address, I am conceiving myself to be addressing a company which chiefly consists of hard-faced business men, and hard-hearted medical men, and other people of that description—men whose daily occupation and delight it is to grind the faces of the poor, or to remove their adenoids—plain, blunt men (with very sharp wits, however) who do all sorts of useful things, but who do not pay much regard to such unsubstantial things as poetry. That is the imaginary conception which I have constructed for myself for purposes of this address.

I do not say that it bears any close relationship to the fact; the only thing I am quite certain about is the adenoids, and you cannot build much on an adenoid or two—but that is how I am imagining it. Well, then, I have come into this den of lions as a messenger of sweetness and light; and most of the lions are supposed to be growling rather inarticulately, "Poetry? What is the good of poetry?" After I have finished speaking, however, everything is to be quite

different. Men who had never read a line of poetry since they left school are to dash off to Higginbothams, with tears in their eyes, to buy copies of Palgrave's "Golden Treasury". Mr. President is to arrive to-morrow morning at the General Hospital with "Poems of To-day" sticking out of his pocket, beside his stethoscope. On First Line Beach to-morrow, Managing Directors will be shamefacedly concealing their poetry books, when the peon unexpectedly enters the room, just like men caught unawares at their prayers. But perhaps I am going too fast. All this will happen only if I succeed in my task of convincing the lions that poetry has some value. But has it?

Wrong Demands

I think poetry suffers a good deal in reputation from having demands made upon it which it does not pretend to be able to satisfy. People expect wrong things from it, and are naturally disappointed when they do not get them. Some people, for example, expect poetry always to teach some sort of a lesson—some sort of moral lesson, or some sort of truth. A great majority of students are like that. If you ask them which English poet they like, and why, ninety per cent. of them will take a highly moral line and say "I like so-and-so, because he teaches us very important truths about life." And that shows that they are looking for wrong things altogether. Almost like saying, "I like watching Bunny Austin's tennis, because he is such a good-living young man," or "I like

Charles Laughton's pictures, because he never beats his wife." Some poets *do* teach most valuable lessons, and some poets do convey quasi-philosophical truths, but that is not what makes them poetic, and the fact is that too much "message" sometimes spoils poetry. Certainly, the value of poetry is not to be judged mainly by truth or the importance of its teaching.

What ought we to expect from poetry? I think that man was not so very far wrong who said "it ought to give you a funny feeling down your backbone". It may sound rather undignified, but I think he was not so very far wrong. Some good poetry is morally edifying, and some is not. Some expresses profound truths, and some does not. But all poetry, if it is real poetry at all, gives you "a funny feeling down your backbone".

That is to say, all real poetry thrills you. It thrills you by showing common things in a wonderful new light; or by giving strange things an air of reality; it thrills you by the very music of its language; it thrills you by presenting beauty to your imagination. I think that people who value poetry very highly are sometimes a bit reluctant to state its functions in this way. They feel that there is more in poetry than a thrill for the senses and the imagination. Well, there often is more. But whatever else there is—there always is this power to thrill. And, after all, that is a not unimportant function.

Minister of Delight

To be the minister of delight to humanity is a not unimportant role. It is a pity we are not always as appreciative as we might be. Poetry comes to us as a beautiful goddess, and proposes to sing and dance to us, tell us beautiful tales, call up strange or beautiful visions before our eyes. But we are very suspicious of her, most of us. We have a feeling that all this singing and dancing, and all this talk about beauty, are a bit too light-hearted. If only she would be a little more serious-minded, then we should know what to make of her. (We probably should not like her any better then, but at any rate we should know where to place her). If only she would sometimes convey

a nice little moral in her songs! If only she would profess to do us good! And so we get out of humour with the goddess because she will not behave like a deaconess, and, being out of humour with her, we lose all the effect of her spells. The first necessity, if we are going to enjoy poetry, is to accept it on its own terms, and that means we must look to it for delight rather than for instruction.

Put it another way. I proposed to make this my main defence of value of poetry, that for civilised people it is capable of doing all that alcohol does for uncivilised. You remember the man who said that drink was the shortest way out of Manchester. Well, poetry is an even shorter way out, and cheaper. What are the main functions of alcohol in the eyes of those who value it? It casts a new light over common things, a warm and rosy light, sometimes a tender light; it makes strange things seem quite possible and real; it gives man a thrilling sense of the grandeur and wonder of things; it enlarges his horizons and fills his life with music. It also, frequently, gives him a headache. Now I am prepared to show, point by point, that poetry performs precisely the same functions—even down to the headache, if one reads too much of it. It takes us out of Manchester by way of the imagination, either by transforming familiar things or by familiarising strange things. It makes us feel the wonderfulness of the world. It sets us in a large place, and makes the heart glad.

Escape

Let us put the same point this other way. Poetry has this in common with all imaginative literature, that it offers a way of escape from the humdrum world of actual fact. Now I know some people are suspicious of this idea of "escape". It is often thought of as suggesting something discreditable, like suicide or drugs. People who have a smattering of Freudian psychology—enough to enable them to talk constantly, and quite inaccurately, of inferiority complexes—when one talks of escape, are inclined to point the finger of Freudian scorn at one, and accuse one of wanting to escape from reality into the world of neurotic dreams.

But why all this suspicion? Golf is an escape. What rational justification could there be of this habit of propelling a small spherical object, with highly unsuitable instruments, on a piece of ground which presents many gratuitous obstacles, into holes which are quite unsuitably small? What justification could there be, I ask, except that it is a temporary escape from Fort. St. George or First Line Beach. Golf is an escape; music is an escape; the cinema is an escape; gardening is an escape (unless you confine yourself to cabbages). People sometimes talk as if Literature ought to be concerned only with the actual facts of everyday life, and, if possible, the more depressing and discreditable facts. But why on earth should I read books merely to see and experience what I can see and experience in actuality any time I want to? The business of all imaginative literature is to help me *either* to see and feel and understand familiar things in a new way, (and that, in itself, is a kind of escape, or at any rate an enlargement) *or else* to transport me into a different world altogether. And the latter has just as much "value", even in a practical sense, as the former. Life in Manchester, or in Madras, is likely to be all the more effective after a period in Xandu with Kubla Khan.

But, in order to grasp the real differentia of poetry, we have to go further. *Any* imaginative literature, whether or not it be in the stricter sense poetic, is capable of offering this escape of which I have been speaking. But what is it that specially characterises poetry? Well, it really is this power to thrill, which I mentioned a few moments ago; and this power to thrill is based, we may say, on two facts. First of all, poetry is akin to music, more akin than any other form of literature. Now, of course, some people do not like music, and some people do not have an ear for it. I have known of people who honestly did not know the difference between the National Anthem and the Blue Danube Waltz. But anybody with a reasonably good ear can feel the music of passages like these.

"Music when soft voices die
Vibrates in the memory",
or
"Thou wast not born for death, immortal
bird,
No hungry generations tread the down:"
or
"The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew
the furrow followed free."

Beauty in Sound

There is a beauty in the very sound of the words, and the very movement of the language. Of course one cannot prove that to anyone who does not feel it. Why should certain arrangements of sounds delight us more than others? I am sure I do not know, but neither do I exactly know why some of us like to perform all sorts of complicated antics on a polished floor in time with a band, or to sit in the Museum Theatre and listen to people making noises by delicately stroking strings of catgut stretched on a wooden frame. I do not know why we like such things. I suppose it is just that we are made that way. We have an elemental desire for ordered movement and beauty of sound. Now, poetry satisfies that elemental desire. Lots of people miss its value, by failing to see that there *is* something elemental about it, so that they come to it in the wrong attitude, and look for the wrong thing in it. The first thing we have to learn to do with poetry is to read it aloud, so that we may feel and enjoy its music.

The second main element in the poetic thrill is a certain quality of diction, which, in turn, arises from a certain quality of imagination. I am not going to attempt to expound that in the abstract, but let me give two concrete examples—the first two that happen to come into my mind. Wordsworth begins a sonnet,

"It is a beauteous evening, calm and free,
The holy time is quiet as a nun."

Now, if you have no sense of poetry, you can exclaim "What is all the pother about? Why does it need all this fuss to say, 'It was a fine evening'. What is all this about holy times and nuns?" You can exclaim that if you like, but, if you have got an ear for poetry, you will see that by starting up

certain associations of ideas, by a simile, by an adjective, by the very sound of the words, Wordsworth has *made real to us*, has actualized, the quiet beauty of a peaceful evening. Or again, Keats says,

"O for a beaker full of the warm South,
Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene,
With beaded bubbles winking at the brim,
And purple-stained mouth."

Well, he *could* have said, "O for a drink of red wine!", and, if anybody likes that better, he is welcome to it; but most people will see that Keats's poetic way offers us an imaginative experience which the baser language of prose is unable to offer us. Why not say it in plain English, cries the plain man. Well, why should he? Why should he try? No plain English, so-called, could have given us the pictures that his poetry has successfully evoked.

Plain English

The fact is, this "plain English" business is a dreadful fallacy. Suppose we went to a Madras Musical Association Concert, and Mrs. Papworth appeared at the conductor's desk, and bowed to us, and said "Well, we have decided not to play to you to-night. We thought it would be much simpler if I just gave you in plain English a little summary of what appears to be the main theme of each of the pieces on the programme." We should want to ask for our money back, should we not? Well, perhaps not all of us. There would be about ten per cent. who had gone just because they wanted to pretend they liked music, or because their wives made them go, and they would be secretly relieved, and would feel inclined to encourage the new idea, in order to get the agony over as quickly as possible. But most people would feel they had been robbed of an emotional experience. They did not want to know what the music was *about*. They wanted the music! They wanted the thrill, the transport, the joy, which comes from rhythm and melody and harmony.

Well, it is the same with poetry. You cannot take away all the vivid images, all the similes and metaphors, all the words which have been put there because of their asso-

ciations and the suggestions they convey. You cannot take away all, and make a plain prose summary of something like what the poet had in mind, and then claim that you have given the essentials. It is like telling a ballet dancer not to bother about posturing, or leaping, or pirouetting (not to bother about dancing, in fact!) on the ground that he will get to the other side of the stage more quickly if he simply walks across.

Now, then, there is only one thing more I want to say. I have been attempting to fasten your attention on the essential things in poetry—the qualities which are always present, more or less, in all good poetry, the qualities in virtue of which it *is* poetry. My argument has been that its characteristic appeal is not *primarily* to the intellect, but to the imagination and the senses. I have been putting those considerations in the foreground, because they are the most commonly missed, and I am prepared to vindicate the value of poetry on those grounds. But, of course, it is also true that poetry often conveys great truths to the mind, often inspires the soul. The important thing about the goddess is simply that she has such a delightful way of looking at things, and that she speaks and sings so beautifully. She makes even small things memorable—the dewdrops in the cup of a flower, the echo after the last note of music dies away, the bluish colour of the rook's feathers in the morning sunlight. But, of course, the goddess can take an interest in weighty matters also. She has got her head screwed on the right way. And when she does start talking about weighty things, she makes them vivid and she makes them memorable.

(Concluded from page 20)

International Youth Rally Committee (Resolution No. 4): Lt.-Col. M. A. Kureishi (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).

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. Chow (Jamshedpur).

"After Care" Work at Sholapur

A Rotary Address by Mrs. Cullen

At a meeting of the Rotary Club of Sholapur, held on April 13, Mrs. Cullen, President of the After Care Association of Sholapur, spoke on the work done by the Association in looking after juvenile offenders released from Borstal institutions. Her speech makes interesting and inspiring reading and may, perhaps, give other Clubs in the District an idea for Community Service.—Ed.

THANK you very much for inviting me here this evening. I understand I am the first woman to address the Sholapur Rotary Club, and I feel it a great honour. May I request you to forgive my shortcomings in public speaking—as I have never done anything of this kind before. But when Mr. Hinchcliffe asked me if I would tell you something about the After Care Association I felt it was too good an opportunity to be lost. We want to get everybody we can interested in the Association, and, of course, the Rotary Club is about as representative a body as it is possible to find—so here I am this evening to try to interest you.

I expect some of you know quite as much, if not more, about the After Care Association than I do. If so please bear with me. When I first heard of it I thought it had something to do with mothers and babies, and though I soon found I was wrong I also found that the underlying idea was the same. Whereas infant welfare aims to start a baby in life under the best possible conditions, the After Care Association tries to give children and young offenders a second chance and a fresh start in life. But I had best begin at the beginning and to do so I must go back a number of years.

In the old days crime was dealt with much more savagely than it is nowadays. Please understand that the crime I am talking about is not murder; that comes under quite a

different category and does not come into our discussion this evening at all. I am talking about ordinary crimes.

In the past these were almost always punished either by death or imprisonment, or else the criminal was beaten or mutilated in some way. His eye was gouged out, or a hand or ear was chopped off, the idea being that either dead or in prison the offender was "out of harm's way", and that the mutilation would act as an object lesson to other possible offenders.

A Changed View

As time went on the severity of these punishments was somewhat lessened and it was not till about 60 years ago that an entirely new idea was introduced. It was suggested that the crime itself was only the logical outcome of the circumstances and surroundings in which the criminal found himself, and that if the environment could be improved the chances for crime would be very much lessened. For instance, a poor child who has been brought up among thieves will be more likely to steal than the child of honest parents who has been taught to support himself by a trade. And it was further argued that while it is very difficult to reform habitual criminals, there is every chance of improving a child, especially if he comes under good influence before he has become accustomed to a dishonest life.

(Continued on page 42)

My Club

An Address by Rtn. Major Donovan Jackson

Rtn. President Major Donovan Jackson, of the Rotary Club of Amritsar, spoke on "My Club" at the Lahore Rotary Club on April 16. This address which is full of instruction and inspiration to all Rotarians in this District is reproduced herewith.—Ed.

I WAS asked to address you upon some Rotary subject, and after giving much thought as to what subject I should choose from the vast number open to me, and having explored the possibilities of a few, I came to the conclusion that I would be a bad speaker on any of them. I thus decided that I would tell you something of my Club—our difficulties, trials, experiences, perhaps some of our lighter moments, and possibly my ideas as to what the future holds for the Rotary movement in India.

All of you know the foundations of Rotary were laid as far back as 1905, but it was not until some fourteen years later—in 1919—that the spread of the movement reached the shores of India with the establishment of the Calcutta Club. It came to the Punjab in 1927 on the foundation of your Club, and it eventually arrived in the spring of 1933 at Amritsar in the shape of Rotarian Howland, a Canadian who had been sent out by Rotary International to develop the movement in India and Asia.

Rotarian Howland with a former well-known member of the Lahore Club, Rotarian May-Arrindell, promptly set things going with a vengeance. I remember them approaching me; unfortunately it was on one of those days which all of us have when the trials of business and the grind of the daily task seem to get one down, and I was in little mood for easy approach by anybody. They explained to me their ideas, and I must confess that I was very sceptical as to the probable success of a Rotary Club in Amritsar. I

knew very little of the Rotary movement, had been out of contact with the larger cities for over a decade, and had memories of the Calcutta Club in 1922 when things were not going too well there—in fact I believe Government officials had been advised that they must not join the movement—while it certainly did not then seem to appeal to Indians, for the Calcutta Club when I had the privilege of addressing it in 1922 and 1923 had, unless my memory is playing me tricks, only one or two Indian members—a very different story prevails to-day. I knew also of the failure, soon now to be rectified, in Delhi.

But I must bring you back to Amritsar. Rotarian Howland had collected about twenty good souls representing the services, industry, and the professions from the Deputy Commissioner downwards; some of them incidentally, although Rotarian Howland did not know it, had not been upon very amicable terms with one another for some considerable time. He invited us to dinner where he explained, in that mellow voice of his, Rotary's aims and objects amidst an atmosphere not charged with any great deal of enthusiasm. I very shamefully admit that I made a speech suggesting that Rotarian Howland was trying to 'rush the fences,' and I was not alone in my thoughts. However, after most of the company had departed Arrindell, and a German citizen, whose war treatment I felt could hardly have left much feeling of international fellowship, eventually induced me to come in, and I accepted the office of Treasurer. May-Arrindell became

our first Secretary, and to him we owe a great deal for having so well and truly laid our foundations; Roberson-Taylor, then President of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, our first President.

We held our first meeting; it was a great success, and I remember the present Chief Commissioner of Delhi, one of our foundation members, and then socially a very shy person, saying to me that he saw in the Club possibilities of getting to know the other man's point of view through an avenue of approach not generally open.

We found as our meetings continued that members were beginning to sit in 'cliques' at the single long table we occupied, and so we introduced the system of numbering places and members drawing for them under the supervision of the Sergeant-at-Arms—a system which, as is usual with any novelty, met with some opposition, though curiously not from the principal offenders! It still continues, and I think it is the main contribution to the fact that in my Club we pride ourselves that every member very quickly gets to know every other member and quite rapidly we all become friends. Those who denounce the goddess of chance might bear this in mind, though there was an occasion and at a time when communal feeling was running high in Amritsar (though it has no place in our club) when the dame goddess dealt out adjacent seats to all the Sikh members!

We found weekly meetings impossible, owing to our limited membership and the fact that a great number of our Rotarians are touring officers. At one meeting only four members could be present, and they duly met. We have thus continued fortnightly meetings and, despite mild murmurings of protest from Rotary International, have stuck to our point as being more suited to our needs. It surely is better to have full meetings at regular, if longer, intervals, than a succession of poor attendances at frequent short intervals: in fact we are considering having a brief close season in the late summer when no meetings will be held as the majority of our members take holidays at this time. The proposal has, I am thankful to say, the tentative approval of the District Governor.

We started off in great style, with all the number of Committees and Sub-Committees laid down in the handbook, but experience has shown that for a small club, at any rate for us, the only committees necessary are the Membership, Classification, and Community Service, each presided over by one of the Directors. The Directors, who meet frequently, retain the functions of the remainder in their own hands and appoint special sub-committees as and when necessary. Publicity is dealt with very successfully by an individual member.

Our Board consists of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and two Directors, with all the Past Presidents, now four, ex-officio members; obviously the latter cannot be carried on indefinitely, our idea being to build up a senate as it were, and to ensure that the Directors have, at least for some time, the benefit of the advice and experience of men who have passed through the Chair.

We originally, as you know, met at the Amritsar Hotel—hotels of the type you have in Lahore are non-existent in our city—but changes of management and different ideas as to the standard of catering to be attained led to a definite decrease in attendance, while the service offered became so bad that we decided, in order to preserve our self-respect, that we must seek other quarters. We were certainly in a quandary, and it looked for a time as if we should have to go into liquidation. We found, however, that by a manipulation of tables we could just seat twenty people in a small municipal reading room which occupied what must have been a bath or some such room in the summer palace of that great Sikh ruler of the Punjab, Maharaja Ranjit Singh. We gave the catering, at greatly enhanced cost to ourselves, to Messrs. Spencer & Co., of the North Western Railway. Our change of quarters has been a real act of community service, for the possibilities of using the almost derelict palace as a public hall—a building Amritsar sadly lacks—has thrust itself upon the powers-that-be and our occupation has led to the renovation and electrification of other rooms with the provision of very nice and serviceable furniture by the Municipal authorities. We

hope that before long the effort of our Secretary will result in the establishment for all time of facilities for large social entertainments in our city. We think nothing now of catering for 80.

Our membership has had a constant level average of 35 and consists of the senior representatives of all the major professions, industries, and the services. We have members who belong to the Council of State and the Central and Provincial Legislatures, while one of our active Directors is a Minister of the Crown. We also have the President of the Municipal Corporation as well as their Secretary, and last but not least His Excellency the Governor of the Province, and the Chief Commissioner of the neighbouring Province of Delhi are included in our fold. Opinions are sharply, though harmoniously, divided on the subject of increasing membership. Some are for a greater number, largely, I think, with an eye to finances; the others wish to keep the Club a select, but representative, body. Being President I express no view but explain that all the categories laid down by Rotary International could not be satisfactorily filled in Amritsar, at least I don't think so, while some members do not favour the additional active member idea. The District Governor knows our views and is content to leave progress in our hands.

Attendance is fairly regular, but it could be improved and the Directors are taking steps to this end. I must say that the example set by some of our busier members who could justifiably at times cry off for once is really heartening, and steadfastly proves how they believe that the Rotary ideal is one worth cultivating in the minds and hearts of men. I should be a poor Rotarian if I did not pay tribute to the encouragement they give. So far we have not had to take disciplinary action against any member; on the very rare occasions when misfortune or temperament has meant severance of ties, good taste and unostentatious departure has always been displayed, and we have regretted their going.

With two exceptions, all our Rotarians are members of the British Commonwealth, the exceptions being a German and an Italian. Not that it must be thought that this

is an indication of our views upon world politics, far from it. Politics—home, abroad, and communal—are strictly taboo: the Sergeant-at-Arms and his Sunshine Box would be quickly on the scene!

You will ask, what have we done as a Club. Some of the older Clubs might justifiably say precious little; but we can claim to have achieved what is almost priceless; made friends with each other, got to know each other better, and have brought men of high intellect and broad outlook, but of different races, religions, and public views, together in a way which until Rotary established itself in Amritsar had not been possible before. By offering the forum of our meetings to speakers representing the various organizations connected with human welfare we have enabled them to bring their necessities and viewpoints to bear from a different angle, in many cases directly upon those in whose hands remedies can lie. Distinguished travellers have educated us to the outlook of other peoples. And we have offered Government Departments opportunities for informal explanation of their activities with which we have not seen eye to eye!

But we do not intend to stand still now that we are steadily established. We intend to go forward; but exactly what we can do collectively which would be effective, and be within our capacity, is rather hard at present to discern. All sorts of suggestions have been made, from a campaign to suppress the use of bad language, to the organization of a fund to provide a motor ambulance for the use of our citizens—in Amritsar there is one. The latter object we intend to tackle first; if it is successful, and I am most optimistic that it will be, we shall attempt others; even if it does fail we shall not be deterred. Our Vice-President and myself are interesting ourselves in our local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which is passing through a bad time on account of the activities of vested interests; and already through our joint efforts we see an end to the present friction between the Society and those not kindly disposed towards its activities.



A SNAPSHOT TAKEN BY RTN. CORN OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF CALCUTTA AT THE CHILDREN'S TREAT GIVEN BY THAT CLUB ON MARCH 3. (See Page 41 of the E. R. W. for March).

To my mind the activities of the Rotary movement in the interior of India should be directed towards the promotion of international fellowship and we should, where possible, endeavour to recruit eligible citizens of other countries to our fold. At Amritsar we have gentlemen of various nationalities, Chinese, French, Greek, Japanese, Swiss, American, and it will be my endeavour to persuade some of these gentlemen to become good Rotarians which at heart I know they already are.

I now close this brief talk upon my Club. We are not the ideal Club; we could not be, for circumstances are against us; nevertheless, we look back with pride, and forward with hope, that each year will see us with greater achievement behind us than the modest ones to which we now strive.

There are some subjects upon which I feel I could have addressed you better, but you asked for something concerning Rotary, and so I have tried to oblige you. May I also thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to address you. Wars and rumours of war are around us to-day, let us remember that Rotary is an army of construction kept ever alive by creating and maintaining friendships, fellowships, and international understanding. (Cheers).



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT THE CHARTER NIGHT DINNER OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF JAMSHEDPUR.

The Governor Speaking

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

DEAR FELLOW ROTARIANS

1938 District Conference: Our incoming District Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna has approved of the holding of the next District Conference in Baroda, and the invitation of the Baroda Club has been most warmly received by all Clubs in the District. It may, therefore, be taken as definite that the District Conference of 1938 will be held in Baroda. The dates and other details will be announced later, as on these matters I am consulting the members of the District Conference Committee.

Club Visits

I visited the Rotary Club of Sholapur on April 10. This is an energetic and representative Club which owes very much to Rtn. H. P. Hinchcliffe, the President for the current year, who was largely instrumental in starting it. I had a splendid reception from the members and addressed a meeting of the Club in the evening. This Club usually meets before dinner in the evening when light refreshments are served. This appears to be the most convenient time for all the members and it certainly relieves the Club of the expenditure which would be involved, particularly in Sholapur where accommodation is limited, in providing a weekly lunch or dinner. I was impressed with the high standard reached by this Club in both its membership and in its achievements in fellowship and service.

Goodwill Day

Resolution No. 3 of the First (Madras) District Conference was recently considered by the Directors of the Calcutta Rotary Club, and their Minute and Resolution dealing with this subject are of such general interest that I have secured permission to include

them in this letter. Their Minute reads as follows:—

"The question of promoting good fellowship between the principal communities in India was next taken up, and the meeting listened with great interest to the views of Past Presidents A. F. M. Abdul Ali and D. C. Ghose on this subject. Although a desirable object in itself, they both feel strongly that it is beyond the province of Rotary to interfere in matters which are so bound up with politics as this question is, and more harm than good might result should the Rotary Club of Calcutta or any other Rotary Club engage in activities of this sort. It was pointed out that Rotary meetings tend to extend better feelings among opposing communities more effectively than will ever be achieved by intensive propaganda; to hasten such propaganda would be fraught with the danger of defeating its own object."

The following resolution was then put to the meeting and carried without dissent.

"The Committee agree with Rotarians A. F. M. Abdul Ali and D. C. Ghose that the conflict of interests between the various communities is so deep-rooted, involving as it does mainly politics and religion, that Rotary at the present day can serve no purpose except that which it is already fulfilling, of bringing members of all communities and religions together in regular fellowship. Instead of having an Annual Goodwill Meeting the endeavour should be to intensify good fellowship, in every Rotary Meeting."

The Colombo Rotary Club celebrated Goodwill Day on April 29.

Nice Convention News

I am glad to be able to report that in addition to those names mentioned in my last letter the following have expressed their intention of attending the International Convention in Nice, from June 6 to 11. Rotarians Sir Phiroze Sethna, E. S. Marker, J. D. Kothawala, F. Mosley (Bombay), H. C. Papworth (Madras), W. J. C. Campbell (Lahore), Lt. A. V. Jakkal (Sholapur), L. C. Mousell, E. A. Langham (Calcutta), H. W. Bryant (Poona), K. W. Taylor (Colombo), D. O. Thomas, Dr. N. M. Mahadevan (Bangalore), J. S. Cama (Ahmedabad), A. M. Hayman (Jamshedpur), E. J. Dunkley and L. R. Vincent (Rangoon).

It looks as though we shall have a record attendance from this District at the Convention, and that our incoming Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna will have the support of Rotarians from this District when he is formally elected by the Convention as our Governor.

The "Eastern Rotary Wheel"

I have addressed a letter of appeal to the Members of the Committee appointed to assist the Editor of the *E. R. W.* by the last District Conference to do all in their power to assist the Editor in securing advertisements. In this matter the co-operation of all the Clubs is required as it is not fair to expect the Editor, who is already devoting much time and labour to the publication of the magazine, to be responsible for securing advertisements as well. This is really the responsibility of the Clubs. I trust that every President and Secretary will do what he can to help in this regard.

R. I. Directory

I should like to remind the Secretaries of all Clubs that they should send to the Secretariat in Chicago *immediately* (if they have not already done so) the names and classifications etc. of their new officers for the year 1937-38. The R. I. Directory will be released in July, and it is therefore important that this information should be supplied to the Secretariat at once.

Rtn. Captain Abdul Hamid

Those Rotarians who were at the District Conference in Madras last January will be sorry to hear that Rtn. Captain Abdul Hamid, Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club (who was also the Conference Secretary), has been in hospital for the past few weeks. I am glad to report that he is much better now, and he hopes to convalesce in Bangalore shortly. I mention this in my letter because there is no doubt that the tremendously heavy work which the District Conference entailed had something to do with Captain Hamid's breakdown, and I am sure that every Club will wish him a speedy recovery.

District Committees

With further reference to the District Committees mentioned in my last letter, I have now heard from some more clubs, and the Committees up to date consist of the following:

Eastern Rotary Wheel Committee (Resolution No. 12): Rotarians G. R. Sethi (Amritsar), M. B. Amin (Baroda), J. Buchan (Calcutta), M. L. Tewary (Jamshedpur), D. B. Avari (Karachi), Canon H. A. J. Edmonds (Madras), D. F. Chinoy (Poona) and M. Gopaldoss (Rangoon).

District Conference Committee (Special): Rotarians Major R. D. Jackson (Amritsar), S. V. Mukerjee (Baroda), S. L. Boothroyd (Calcutta), A. Gardiner (Colombo), J. Rakshit (Jamshedpur), Mir Ayub Khan (Karachi), B. L. Rallia Ram (Lahore), R. B. Rushall (Rangoon), and S. N. Moos (Poona).

Second Object Committee (Resolution No 1): Rotarians H. F. Maneckshaw (Amritsar), G. D. Parikh (Baroda), S. L. Boothroyd (Calcutta), P. F. Kohllass (Jamshedpur), E. D. Shroff (Karachi) and D. F. Chinoy (Poona).

(Note: The Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Colombo, Lahore, Madras, Rangoon, Sholapur and Thayetmyo Clubs have not yet sent in the names of their representatives for all or some Committees. Will the Secretaries please give their immediate attention to this?)

(Continued on page 12)

Cantilever Bridge Over Hooghly

A Great Engineering Undertaking

An interesting description of the new Howrah Bridge and the process of its construction was given by Mr. G. E. Howorth, Agent of the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, of England, and the constructor of the Zambezi Bridge, at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Calcutta Rotary Club at the Great Eastern Hotel on April 20, says "The Statesman".

GIVING the reasons for selecting a cantilever type of bridge in preference to any other type, Mr. Howorth said that in a river like the Hooghly, any interference with the existing flow of water might disturb the unstable river bed and cause changes which would be very difficult to predict and still more difficult to prevent. Such changes, besides increasing the element of risk to any foundations built in the bed of the river itself, might extend a long way from the bridge and interfere with river traffic and other vested interests. The Bridge Commissioners decided not to take any such risks.

Proceeding, the speaker said that the type chosen for the Howrah Bridge was called a cantilever although it looked very much like a suspension bridge. As far as strength was concerned, the two halves were independent of each other. The bridge would stand quite strongly if it was cut into two at the middle. In the case of the suspension bridge there would be two high towers on the river banks, but in a cantilever bridge each tower carried two enormous brackets, or arms, which balanced each other on the opposite sides of the tower. The end of the arm, extending back over the shore, would be tied down to an anchorage foundation and being tied down, enable its opposite arm extending out over the river, to carry its load. Each tower with its brackets would be like a big see-saw with one end tied down to the ground. The two arms

extending over the river would not meet, but would be joined together by a short girder bridge hung between their ends. For this type of bridge all foundation loads were vertical, being much more suitable for the poor foundation materials available in Calcutta.

Even with vertical loading, the muddy silt material on which Calcutta was built did not give a good foundation but, fortunately, there was a thick bed of good clay underlying the mud. It was essential that the foundations should rest on this clay.

Foundation

Proceeding to describe the process of construction, Mr. Howorth asked his audience to imagine a large building covering an area of about the size of four tennis courts and divided into twenty-one square rooms—7 lengthways and 3 in width—with no passages, doors, windows, roofs, ceilings or floors. That was, he said, about the size and shape of the two main foundations.

"Imagine we start building a thing like that, with all the walls about 5 feet thick, but instead of spreading the walls at the bottom to give a good foundation, as is done with buildings, they are made thinner at the bottom so as to cut into the ground and are cased in steel plates. Remember there are no floors or ceilings. When the walls have been built about 20 ft.

high we begin dredging in all the rooms, lowering the grabs down through where the ceilings and floors ought to be and digging out the material from under the building. The whole thing starts to move down, and as it goes down we build more and more on to the walls and so on. It gets heavier and heavier and goes deeper and deeper as we build and dredge, until finally it gets down onto the clay which is suitable for carrying the foundation load. When it is deep enough we empty out the 21 dredging shafts, level up the bottom, pour concrete down the shafts and make a good solid floor over the whole of the bottom so that the weight of the affair is spread over the whole area of the clay. Then we put up a heavy concrete cap, or lid, all over the top and we are ready to stand the steel towers of the bridge on that."

Mr. Howorth said that the foundations of the Howrah Bridge would be among the biggest of their kind in the world. One main foundation would weigh about 50,000 tons before it stops sinking and a lot more when it had the floor in and the cap on. During the sinking of the mass it was an advantage to have as much weight as possible to help the cutting edge to force its way down into the ground. Once the mass was sunk to the foundation depth and plugged, this weight became a disadvantage because then, it was only an extra deadweight for the foundation to carry in addition to the weight of the bridge itself and the traffic crossing the bridge. The lighter the mass could be made, the smaller the foundation area required. Like so many other problems in engineering the answer was a compromise.

Describing the bridge, Mr. Howorth said that its clear span would be 1,500 feet, and the overall length would be rather less than half a mile. The height of the main towers would be about 300 feet or considerably higher than the wireless masts at the Fort.

Other Cantilever Bridges

There were two other cantilever bridges in the world, he said, bigger than the proposed Howrah Bridge. They were the Forth Bridge and the Quebec Bridge over the St. Lawrence.

The Forth Bridge, built about 50 years ago, was still one of the finest examples of bridge work in existence. It was very largely hand-made at the site.

The Quebec Bridge was finally completed during the Great War after two serious accidents during the construction. In the first accident, the whole of one tower and cantilever, weighing thousands of tons, collapsed into the river bed. In the second, the suspended span was being lifted into position when a part of the gear gave way and the span fell into the river and was lost. He trusted that no such misfortunes would attend the construction of the Howrah Bridge.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. D. H. Remfry said that in one of the original designs of the Howrah Bridge provision was made for a clearance of 29 to 35 feet above the high water level in order to get head-room for steamers to pass, and wanted to know what the head-room of the present bridge would be. In the case of the Howrah Bridge they did not want any large ship to break adrift from its moorings and go up or down the river and do damage to the bridge. The idea in the original design was to keep the lower main props of the cantilever and of the suspended span considerably above the deck of the bridge so that if a ship drifted down the tide and hit the bridge, the deck, which had a great deal of steepness and strength edgewise, would shear through the funnels, masts and top hamper of the steamer and the bridge itself would not be seriously damaged.

Rotarian Newbery wanted to know if any definite date had been fixed by which the bridge should be completed.

Mr. Howorth in reply pointed out that he was only responsible for the construction of the bridge and not its design. Mr. Remfry was correct in assuming that sufficient head-room had been provided so that if a steamer drifted down and hit the bridge no serious damage would be done.

As regards the date, the contract was that the structure should be finished within four years of the contract date and there was no reason why it should not be finished within that time.

News from the Clubs



President: G. V. Mavlanker

Secretary: V. K. Heble

At the meeting held on April 6, Rtn. Col. Harty spoke on "Poisonous snakes and how to recognise them". He said that only about 16 per cent. of land snakes were poisonous and they were divided into three main varieties—Cobra, Krait and Viper. If a snake had broad belly scales, with only one or half a row of skin scales at the sides, it could be considered as belonging to the poisonous variety. Snakes with narrow belly scales were non-poisonous. The speaker then detailed the distinguishing marks of the different kinds of poisonous snakes. Almost all sea-snakes were poisonous and had a comparatively flat tail end.

The "Club-of-the-year" Contest

On January 28, 1937, "The Rotarian" gave notice of its "Club-of-the-Year" contest. The Board of Directors of Rotary International has now agreed that, among other factors, the number of Rotary clubs admitted to membership in Rotary International, which had been organized during the year through the efforts of any existing Rotary clubs, shall be considered as one of the factors in awarding the plaque for club service. While this factor was, perhaps, inherent in the original announcement of the contest, because extension is really a form of club service, the board, in response to inquiries, has authorized the publication of this clarifying statement.

Antivenin, continued Col. Harty, was the only effective remedy for snake-bite, and if given in time would cure cases of Cobra and Viper bites, but this was not quite effective on a Krait bite, as the poison from that snake oxidises at once. Antivenin was prepared from horses' blood after they are first made immune to snake poison by being injected with increasing doses of the venom. First-aid against snake-bite was to cut open the wound and rub into it potassium permanganate or any such oxidising agent. It was pointed out by Col. Harty that deaths often occurred from mere fright. With the small percentage of poisonous snakes, it was always very likely that the bite may be from a snake of non-poisonous variety and hence it was desirable to kill the snake and ascertain its kind so as to assure the person bitten of its harmlessness, if it was a non-poisonous one.



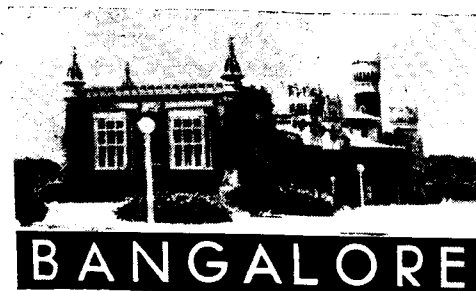
President: Major R. D. Jackson

Secretary: P. C. Bhandari

Reformatory Settlement: At the meeting held on March 30 Rtn. Hassan Mahmood gave a particularly interesting "My Job" talk when he spoke on the Reformatory Settlement at Amritsar, which is the biggest institution of its kind in the Province. He said that all Criminal Tribes were divided into two classes, those that were wandering and those that were settled. The period of detention was ten years in the case of the former and five in the case of the latter. It was during the period of detention that a

systematic attempt was made to reform them. Rtn. Mahmood then explained in detail the system of training given.

The President invited Lieut.-Col. F. R. Hawkes, Chief Commercial Manager, North Western Railway, to address the gathering. Speaking on "The Railways' view on some contentious questions", Lieut.-Col. Hawkes gave a very satisfactory explanation of certain discrepancies in the freight rates charged by the Railway over goods carried on different lines and pointed out how certain agreements had been reached between the N. W. Railway and the B. B. and C. I. Railway with a view to avoiding cut-throat competition and loss of traffic to other transport agencies.



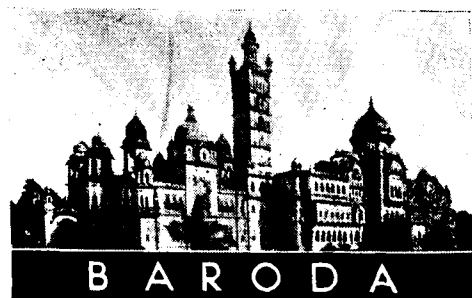
President: Dr. S. Subba Rao
Secretary: H. Richardson

The monthly dinner meeting held on April 7 was fairly well attended and Rtn. R. S. Milton presided in the absence of the President and the Vice-President.

Rtn. Secretary H. Richardson gave a brief address outlining the working of a Rotary club and pointing out the duties of each of the committees. He also gave a brief review of the work done so far by the Hospital Week Committee and the details of the programme for the Week as prepared up till then.

* * *

Hospital Week Central Committee: A meeting of this Committee was held on April 5, when the details of the arrangements for the Hospital Week to be conducted by the Club from May 30 to June 6 were discussed. A full report of the Hospital Week will appear in the *E. R. W.* for June.



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

Ladies' Night: The meeting held on April 9 was open to ladies. Rtn. Manubhai C. Patel, the new member, was introduced and inducted.

Birth Regulation formed the subject of address by Mrs. Premila Mehta. It was an interesting experience to have this controversial question discussed and fully analysed by a young and educated mother who has made a deep study of current social and economic problems.

Mrs. Mehta said that birth control or regulation was not a subject about which they should talk only in whispers. In these days of social and economic distress it was a vital problem which every one must face courageously with a view to ensuring a healthy adjustment of society. She purposely used the phrase *birth regulation* instead of *birth control* as the latter term seemed to carry with it the idea of a perverse decision not to have any children at any cost.

Educated young men and women, continued the speaker, who advocated birth regulation were often criticised as persons who did not have the full race instinct and who merely wished to "gad about and obtain all the fun, shirking the responsibilities of parenthood." The younger generation was further accused of immorality when it favoured birth regulation. Birth control merely meant the deliberate spacing out of the interval of time between two child births, taking into consideration the mother's health, the parents' economic condition etc. A large family was not objectionable

provided the parents were physically, economically and mentally fit. But it was difficult to find such an ideal couple. The observance of complete abstinence as a means of birth control in preference to the use of artificial means—a course urged by some of the highest men in the land—said Mrs. Mehta, sounded both impossible and hypocritical.

Referring to the position in India in regard to the bringing up of children, Mrs. Mehta said it seemed a tragic irony that while on all sides they saw attempts at improving the stock and breed of cattle, poultry and pigs none of them seemed to give a single thought to the improvement of the human race! Great attention was being paid in Baroda to rural reconstruction work and she thought that birth control propaganda in rural areas would be a very useful part of such work. Just as trained midwives were being sent to the villages for maternity help, qualified staff could be appointed to visit every home in the village to explain the need for and give instruction in the use of simple and inexpensive birth control methods.

Rtn. President Mukerjea spoke in support of birth control at least as a means of checking the high infantile and maternity mortality rate in India, if for no other reason.

* * *

Earth Roads: At the meeting held on April 23, Rtn. P. C. Patel spoke on "Earth Roads".

In the course of the discussion Rtn. Pashabhai said that in the interests of rural economics it was essential to build up a vast network of earth roads in India. It was not the extension of railways, steamship routes, air lines and pucca roads that would solve their rural economic problem.

The speaker surprised the gathering by quoting figures relating to road facilities in a country like the United States of America, which was believed to be rolling in millions. He stated that ninety-six per cent. of the roads in that country were Earth Roads, 2½ per cent. Pucca Roads and only 1½ per cent. Rail Roads. The country despite its wealth was not rich enough to afford anything but earth roads and was not interested in anything better than properly constructed earth roads.

He showed how Agriculture which was looked upon as something vague and undefined (indissolubly connected with barnyard odours, the twisting of bullocks' tails, drudgery, poverty and backwardness) should be viewed in its true light in India as a fundamental Industry in which every farm or village was a factory unit producing all the basic materials for food and clothing, employing more than 80 per cent of the population of the country. To supply the needs of a growing industry which operated through a net work of 7,00,000 centres of production, spread over a stretch of land 2,000 miles long and as many miles wide, providing occupation to 250 million persons. . . . presented problems of transportation which would tax the greatest engineering genius in the world.

The most urgent need was to construct extensive earth roads all over the country to link the units among themselves. He contrasted the conditions in the Punjab and Bihar and showed how the existence of adequate transport facilities in the Punjab played an important part in the prosperity of the farmer. Modern methods of using road graders for constructing Earth Roads would not only expedite the programme of road construction and cover a larger area but also prove considerably cheaper.



President: T. R. S. Kynnersley
Secretaries: M. R. A. Baig and R. G. Higham

Dogs: The meeting on April 6 was attended by Visiting Rotarians C. Warren-Boulton, F. Wolf and G. A. Dossani of the Calcutta Rotary Club. Mr. D. Chisholm gave a very interesting discourse on "Dogs".

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He said that however careful one was of one's pets in India there was always the danger of their contracting some disease or other. But in the past twenty years there had been a great improvement in breeds in India, where dog-lovers knew more about their dogs and breeders and kennel clubs were taking a deeper interest and were doing everything possible to improve types and educate owners in the care of their canine friends. In fact, such was the feeling of owners for their pets and such was the energy of the clubs that it was hoped shortly to provide a cemetery in Bombay city for "our doggie friends".

Mr. Chisholm reminded the audience that such a good friend as the dog needed exercise and care. "He may also at times cost you a few rupees in medical expenses, but he is worth every pie he costs you and will repay all your affection."

At the dawn of history the dog, continued Mr. Chisholm, was in appearance like the wolf of to-day, but about one-third of the size. The Dingo, the Australian wild dog, which answered that description, was the very earliest type. Like most aboriginals that type of dog was full of cunning and was a far more intelligent hunter of his prey than the modern sporting dog.

After describing various types of dogs, Mr. Chisholm said that the dog, no matter what his breed, was generally possessed of great fidelity, courage and affection. He also described some of the selected breeds, such as Afghan hounds, greyhounds, Alsatian wolfdogs, fox terriers and cocker spaniels.

At the meeting on April 13, Rtn. J. Malby, who was a Charter Member of the Rangoon Rotary Club, was inducted as a Member.

Holi in the Jungle: This was the subject of an address given by Rtn. A. A. Jasdenwala.

Giving his impressions of his visit to Kathiawar, in Central India, during the Easter Holidays, which this year coincided with the Holi festival, Rtn. Jasdenwala said that he came across thousands of persons who had come there from the surrounding

districts to celebrate the festival. The grandeur of the spectacle could not adequately be described, one had to see it to appreciate it. Women dressed in their picturesque costumes and bedecked with ornaments gave performances of folk dancing to the accompaniment of "weird but enchanting music" played by their men folk, who were armed with bows and arrows "as if it were to guard their charge of wild beauties."

He and his friends, who were watching the dance, were soon mobbed. They ran helter skelter but in vain. "The fury of the very devil had broken loose. This was their way of reception and greetings", said the speaker. Fortunately the Thakore Saheb of Kathiawar came to their rescue, and they were allowed a free passage, but only after the payment of the usual fine, which, quite appropriate to the occasion, was utilised in purchasing toddy.

Rtn. Jasdenwala mentioned another amusing incident which occurred during the celebration of Holi at Kathiawar. While at the market square he and his friends were received by the villagers with bucketsful of coloured water poured in torrents on them.

Rtn. S. R. Kantebet proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Visiting Rotarians T. H. Bird (Jamshedpur) and N. S. Gupchap (Poona) were welcomed at the meeting on April 20.

Home Aquarium: Mr. F. W. Thornback addressed the meeting on the "Fascination of a Home Aquarium". He spoke on the several varieties of fish which could be kept in a home aquarium, the tanks in which they should be kept and the food on which they should be fed. In India there were many inhabitants of local ponds and rivers which made ideal fish for a small aquarium and anyone who went out in search of his own fish could get a great deal of pleasure out of such an expedition.

Hospitality: On April 16, the President and 15 Rotarians entertained Rtn. Col. Cecil Rae, Second Vice-President of Rotary

International, and Rtn. Choo Kia Pang from Kuala Lumpur, at a dinner. These Rotarians were on their way to Nice.

Visiting Rotarians Mir Maqbool Mahmood (Amritsar) and J. C. F. Davidson (Lahore) attended the meeting on April 27.

The Trend of the Modern Interior: Speaking on the "Trend of the Modern Interior", Mr. Fritz von Dreiberg said that people now realised that the word modern did not necessarily convey to the mind, chaos and jazziness. On the contrary, its key-note was simplicity and restraint, with the elimination of all the frills and trimmings which characterised decoration of the past. The main point in successful modern interior decoration was that everything in the room—walls, ceiling, floor, carpet, furniture, soft furnishings, ornaments and even pictures—should be part of the one scheme, and the effect taken *en bloc*.

Referring to wall decoration, the speaker observed that it was seldom easy to convince people that simplicity of design was not only correct and in the best possible taste, but an essential background to the correct selection of furniture and hangings. The idea of making a room elaborate was a completely wrong one from the modern point of view. Correct modern decoration (apart from the theatre and cafe) was subtle, elegant and smart.

Dealing with the question of "taste" in decoration, the speaker asserted that there was no such thing as taste when applied to modern art and decoration, because there were definite rules and codes which were the fundamental acceptances that guided an artist in correct decoration and of which very often the ordinary person was totally unaware.

Ceilings were best when they were plain without any of the embellishments of the past. Fibrous plaster had been used to the best advantage in ceilings as it was a material which particularly helped smart and yet

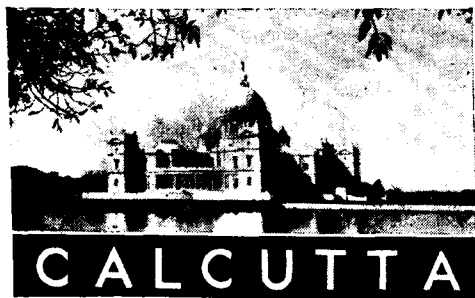
simple lines. Carpets were most successful in the modern scheme when they were self-coloured and of neutral tints, with a smart modern design to relieve it. Furniture was again departing from the square severity, so popular till about a year or two ago, and yielding to softer lines, and glass was being used to great advantage. Simplicity of line was in the best possible taste for furniture, which must be solid rather than finicky. Overcrowding a room with furniture was not to be thought of.

"In modern interiors," the speaker concluded "we must bear in mind that a room should be, firstly, livable in and restful, not disturbing and tiring. For this reason geometric patterns are less popular than they were a year or two ago, because people have found out that they are not restful. In striving after modernity, success can only be attained in striking the right note of simplicity, the simplicity which is the result of great study and restraint, but not merely negligible bareness. Modern decoration has, therefore, become a far greater and more complicated art than it ever was."

Honorary Rotarian Lord Brabourne and Lady Brabourne attended the meeting held on May 4. The President welcomed Lord and Lady Brabourne and referred to their impending departure to Bengal. He wished them godspeed and said what was Bombay's loss would be Bengal's gain.

Hon. Rtn. Lord Brabourne thanked the Club for its hospitality and good wishes. He was looking forward to attending the meetings of the Calcutta Club. To them in Bombay he would not say "good-bye" but only "*au revoir*."

Rtn. W. J. Moloney gave a talk on "Some reminiscences of a foreign correspondent" and related some amusing and interesting incidents relating to his life as a "foreign correspondent."



President: S. L. Boothroyd

Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton

Large Scale Fisheries in Bengal:

At the meeting on April 6 the speaker was Mr. B. C. Gupta who was accompanied by his wife and Mrs. Baig (wife of the Joint Secretary of the Bombay Rotary Club). In opening his subject, Mr. Gupta gave us an historical review of the investigations into the potentialities of the Bay of Bengal as a fishing ground, and the steps taken to further this idea. The most practical of them were the experiments made some years ago with the trawler, *The Golden Crown*. That was abandoned on account of various difficulties, of which the largest seemed to be that of retaining the necessary European staff on the vessel, but certainly not a dearth of catch.

Fish there were a-plenty; the Bay was considered by some experts to be second only to the Iceland fishing grounds, but the whole thing bristled with difficulties. Intense research was necessary to indicate the movement of the shoals; for fish never stayed long in one place. But there were other matters which eclipsed even this obstacle. Those who went to fish in Sunderbans waters had to brave the rigours of a very difficult climate, and had to take with them food and water supply for two months at a time.

Having caught their fish, there was the problem of how to dispose of them. There were grossly inadequate transport arrangements, and refrigeration was unknown, so that only a very small proportion of the fish caught could find its way to the ready market of Calcutta. Even here, the toll

of the middleman and the working of a "ring" all tended to hamper the development of the fishing industry.

Mr. Gupta's idea seemed to be that further research should be started by Government and that a Company should then be formed to work the project. If such a Company put up a capital of Rs. One Crore, the return, the speaker felt sure, would not be less than 50 lakhs within two years. An attractive proposition indeed, but if it would pay the Government to do the research work (with the hope of getting income-tax on the fifty lakhs?) there seems room perhaps for initiative other than jogging the elbow of Government.

At question time Rtn. Goodyear was not so enthusiastic about the prolific nature of the Bay, despite the reports that the Japanese trawler operating there had brought a catch of 5,500 maunds—it had not been stated how long it took them to get them on board!

The President, Rtn. Boothroyd, summed up the whole question by saying that it was a sad thing that when Government had proved conclusively that there was an abundance of fish in the Bay, and had put on sale in Calcutta fine fish at four annas a seer, business men of Calcutta had allowed the industry to fritter away.

"Indian Women and the New Constitution": Mrs. Nilima Devi was the very entertaining speaker on April 15 and the subject produced a larger number of guests than we have had for some time. In addition, we welcomed seven of the newly appointed ministers of the Government of Bengal and President Boothroyd took advantage of the opportunity to point out to them that Rotary formed a platform from which might be ventilated various matters of public interest. The manner in which the Club responded to Mrs. Nilima Devi's address proved adequate confirmation of the Chairman's remarks.

Mrs. Nilima Devi, who received a very warm reception, remarked that the New Constitution had been launched, but speaking

generally from the women's point of view the turn of events had caused some bewilderment. With a somewhat different approach the spirit of the New Constitution might have been more encouraging. Mrs. Devi then went on to review women's place under the New Constitution and pointed out that while under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms the percentage of women voters to men voters was one to twenty, at the present time it worked out at about one to five. This enlargement of the electorate was, however, no real guide to the women's constitutional advance, the numerical value being off-set by the system of franchise now introduced; and, secondly, by the character of women's representation which scarcely fulfilled the hope expressed by the Statutory Commission which held the opinion that the Women's Movement in India held the key to progress.

The speaker went on to say that women had been politically segregated and the idea of entering the legislatures through such special devices as reserved, separate or communal electorates was repugnant to women of all classes and communities in India.

The elections had been a great eye-opener; women could not exercise their extended rights of franchise as ordinary citizens but the right was contingent on certain claims arising only from their sex. No party or political group had put up any women candidates in constituencies other than those reserved for women and they did not like this relegation to an inferior place.

The New Constitution had ignored Indian women's demands for independent citizenship. If wifehood had to be regarded as so important a test of political privilege, wherein came the incentive in the New Constitution to educated citizenship? Whereas increased education and literacy was necessary, the wifehood qualification stressed women's dependence on men even for political recognition. The added prestige women had gained in the New Constitution appeared to be only superficial. The undue prominence which the franchise gave to illiterate wifehood, the attempt to form potential elements of obstruction to social

progress through the creation of a large electorate which was composed of the deeply orthodox layers of society; the denial of equal citizenship rights to the newly enfranchised women; the operation of the "sex-bar" through the reserved seats and the unnecessary emphasis on communal differentiation—all these most definitely stood in the way of Indian women's realization of their legitimate political aspirations.

Mr. Devi felt that when Federation arrived the identical impediments would have to be faced.

In the discussion which followed Mrs. G. L. Mehta corrected the speaker by pointing out that the Congress had nominated two women to the legislature, and Rtn. B. K. Sarkar rose to bless all that the speaker had said.

Rtn. D. C. Ghose, however, felt that there was a majority of women in India who had no desire for a change but was very well content for women to remain as they were.

Mr. Suhrawardy took his courage in both hands and said that in 1923 he had led the opposition against women's franchise and the opinion he then held had not changed in the years. He had a rooted objection to women receiving special privileges. Not only did they not want to exercise their franchise but did they not know how to exercise it, he said.

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The Howrah Bridge: At the meeting held on April 20, Mr. G. E. Howorth spoke on "The Howrah Bridge". His speech is reproduced on page 21.

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The Chemist, The Miller and The Baker: Rtn. F. C. Fyfe's address (on April 27) was the classification talk of an expert and the speaker confined himself almost entirely to facts of a technical and specialized nature. (As he has printed his address, should Rotarians wish to have it in full we are sure that Rtn. Fyfe would be very happy to supply a copy.)

At the outset brief reference was made to acreage, production and yield per acre of wheat; statistics in various countries of

the world and relative figures showing the per capita consumption of bread in which India was the lowest with 55 lbs. per head per annum and Canada the highest with 666 lbs. per head per annum. After describing the physical construction of wheat Rtn. Fyffe outlined the chemical history of the wheat plant, its growth and agricultural development.

The speaker then dealt with the question of milling and some of the difficulties with which the trade had to contend and the various treatments necessary for varying results.

The speech concluded with some interesting facts in regard to baking and further technical details regarding Protein and Carbohydrates. In the discussion which followed Rtns. Sarkar, Ukil, A. C. Chatterji and Malik took part.

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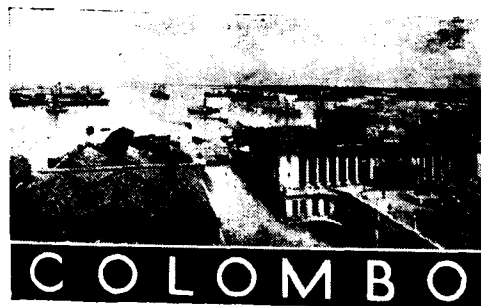
Items of Interests: President Boothroyd represented the District Governor at the Charter meeting of the Jamshedpur Club and presented it with an aluminium gavel as a token of the goodwill of the Calcutta Club.

We were sorry to learn that Rtn. Galstaun's flight to England came to an abrupt termination at Allahabad. Fortunately, the occupants of the plane were unhurt.

New Members: During April the following Rotarians were admitted to membership of the Calcutta Club: Mathurbhai P. Amin, W. G. Cross, H. J. Lyle, F. F. M. Fergusson.

The President: The best wishes of the Club go with Rtn. President Boothroyd on his trip to Europe. A man of marked ability and possessed of a fine sense of humour, his popularity in the Calcutta Rotary Club has grown even more since he became President, an office which he has filled with distinction by a practical application of the spirit and principles of Rotary. We wish him a safe return to India and renewed health as a result of the change.

On April 27, the Vice-President, on behalf of the Club, bid adieu to Rtn. C. Delph who sailed for England that week via the Far East and America.



President: Col. J. G. Vandersmaght

Secretary: John A. Pye

April, for Colombo Rotarians, has surely been a busy month.

At the meeting on April 3, Rtn. F. C. Gibbs gave an interesting talk on "The General Motors Strike".

On April 10 Mr. M. J. Cary, Member of the Ceylon State Council, addressed the Club. His subject "Public Opinion", was broadcast and gave us all cause to think a while.

The third meeting consisted of a member's conversazione. It was agreed that Governor James be advised that the Rotary Club of Colombo is willing to act as Host Club for the 1938 District Conference, the Members who attended the Madras Conference pressing the point strenuously—the hospitality they received in Madras making them all the keener to reciprocate at the earliest possible opportunity. Since, we have heard that Governor James proposes to hold the next Conference in Baroda. Perhaps, 1939, Colombo?

The most successful meeting of the month was Goodwill Day, on April 29. A large and distinguished gathering, including no less than five Foreign Consuls, met and really enjoyed what was to all Colombo Rotarians a day to be remembered in their Rotarian Careers. Over 100 visitors attended.

Mr. Yule in his opening address said that the way in which those present had responded to the invitation to that Goodwill Meeting was the chief measure by which

it was hoped to fill the cup of friendship to the brim that evening. If there was one word which was predominant in the Rotarian vocabulary it was the word "Goodwill". All Rotarian activities centred round that word.

Mr. Robert L. Buell, the American Consul, speaking next, said that they should remember that the overwhelming majority of the leaders and citizens of all nations were animated by good motives and were anxious to promote the cause of peace. The objectives of Governments were almost invariably prompted by motives honestly believed to be good. They should have faith in their leaders and should not embarrass them by giving unsolicited and unguarded advice. He appealed to them to remember that one could catch more flies with sugar than with vinegar and that it was by the use of more sugar and less vinegar that real international fellowship would be achieved.

Baron L. Von Plessen, the German Consul, said that they all wanted international goodwill and understanding and the generation that lived through and remembered the world war wanted it more than ever. There was no reason for despair; there were many hopeful signs in the world to-day that they were on the right track. Meetings such as that at which they were met, and held by Rotary Clubs all over the world, helped to promote goodwill and understanding.

M. Leon Morand, the French Consul, said that France was proud of the fact that ever since the last war she had made the best endeavours towards the promotion of world peace. He had no doubt that all those who were assembled there were animated by the same ideal. From a realistic point of view they all recognised that war had ceased to be a paying proposition. He paid a tribute to Rotary for the great work it was doing.

A delightful Cabaret performance followed.

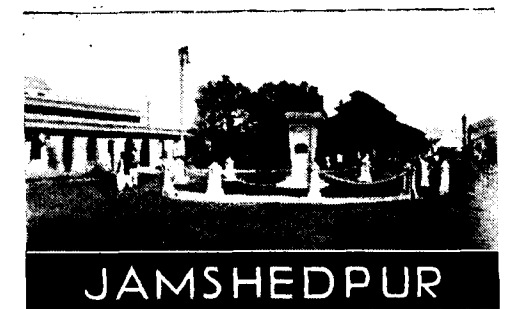
Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan, acting Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, speaking next, recalled the words of a Greek Philosopher that without friendship and fellowship man was either a god or a beast, and said

they welcomed the Rotary Movement in Ceylon which deserved the encouragement of all communities in the Island. If they truthfully pursued the ideal of fellowship and friendship among members of different races and communities and achieved that ideal they would have gone very far, indeed.

Mr. C. Batuwantudawa, acting Minister of Home Affairs, said that it was very difficult for one nation to understand another except for meetings of that kind and for that reason he thanked the Rotary Club for arranging that function. Their country was a very small one and they could not afford to carry on by themselves without the aid of others who were the prime movers of progress and success, without whom "we will be stagnant as we have been in the recent past."

Mr. Yule, at this stage, formally handed over to Mr. A. P. Browne, a flag presented by the Colombo Rotary to the Rotary Club on board the "Queen Mary".

Sir John Tarbat thanked the Rotary Club for the really good party it had given them and hoped that it would be made a regular feature of the Colombo Rotary Club.



President: John Leyshon

Secretary: H. Chew

At the meeting on April 5, President Leyshon thanked the Charter President of the Club, Rtn. J. L. Keenan, for the great services rendered by him to the Jamshedpur Rotary Club and voiced the members' regret that Rtn. Keenan could not continue to be their President.

New Members: The President then welcomed the new members—J. J. Ghandy,

E. V. Parkinson, P. H. Kutar, N. J. Haley, E. P. Hillier, J. N. Dastur, W. D. Russell and T. G. Price—and hoped that they would actively take their share in the promulgation of Rotary work and ideals, and be regular and punctual in their attendance at meetings.

Messages of congratulation and greetings received from 27 Rotary clubs from different parts of the world were then read. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge them suitably. It was decided to acknowledge with thanks the gracious gesture of the Rotary Club of Bombay who had sent a flag through Rtn. B. S. B. Billimoria.

Safety First: Mr. M. L. Tewary then addressed the Club on the "Safety First Movement". He said that the Hindu scriptures had it that *not to hurt* was the most important duty (Ahimsa Paramo Dharma). It meant, in other words, "preserve yourself and everything else" and was synonymous with the Safety First Movement. He pointed out that in these days of rapid industrialisation and speeding up of transports it was only by a continuous education of the public on that point that a proper appreciation of the hazards of modern life could be cultivated.

Mr. Tewari commended the Safety First Movement for assistance by the Rotary Club of Jamshedpur.

The President suggested that at a future date they should consider in detail the ways and means by which the Club could sponsor the Safety First Movement in Jamshedpur.

Charter Meeting: The Charter Meeting of the Club was held on April 19. After the visiting Rotarians and guests had been welcomed, messages of felicitation and congratulation received from Clubs in different parts of the world were read.

Telegrams of congratulation, welcoming Jamshedpur into the Rotary fold, were received from District Governor F. E. James, Field Representative H. W. Bryant and the Baroda Rotary Club.

President Leyshon having proposed the toasts of the "King-Emperor" and of

"Rotary International and the District Governor," Rtn. President Boothroyd, of the Calcutta Rotary Club, delivered the Message on behalf of the District Governor. Jamshedpur being new in Rotary, said President Boothroyd, and in response to a request, he would briefly relate the activities of the Calcutta Rotary Club and the *modus operandi* of the Club. Rtn. Boothroyd's description of the work of the Committees of his Club was of great interest. Judging by the questions and inquiries which have subsequently been received from members, it is hoped that as a result of Rtn. Boothroyd's address the Jamshedpur Club will actively engage in establishing the true Rotary spirit and initiating Rotary activities to the best of its abilities.

Rtn. Boothroyd then presented the Charter amidst great acclamation. The handsome gavel which the Rotary Club of Calcutta presented to the Jamshedpur Club was also delivered by Rtn. Boothroyd with the congratulations and greetings of the Calcutta Rotary Club coupled with a hearty invitation to Jamshedpur Rotarians to visit the Calcutta Rotary Club whenever opportunity afforded.

President Leyshon, in proposing the Toast to "The Sponsor Club—The Rotary Club of Calcutta, and all the Rotary Clubs in the 89th District," referred to the help received from the Rotary Club of Calcutta and the pleasure it gave them all to have Rtns. Boothroyd and Brooke-Edwards, of the Calcutta Club, with them. He thanked them for their offer to help the Jamshedpur Club on all matters on which assistance might be required and told them that Jamshedpur intended to take full advantage of the offer! Rtn. President Leyshon then extended to all Calcutta Rotarians an invitation to visit the Jamshedpur Rotary Club.

Vice-President Johnson proposed a toast to the "Visiting Rotarians and Guests" and hoped that the next time the guests attended it would be as *members* and not as guests.

Mr. R. B. Woakes and Mr. J. O'Hara Murray responded.

Visiting Rotarian W. W. King (Calcutta) was welcomed at the meeting on May 3. The meeting adopted a resolution supporting the proposed enactments and resolutions to be considered at the Nice Convention.

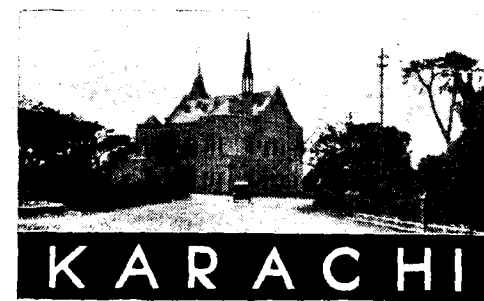
Boys and Girls: This was the title of an address delivered by Mr. R. W. Mathur, Education Officer, Jamshedpur. He said that there were nearly 26,000 boys and girls, (between the ages of 3 and 14) in Jamshedpur. Of them about 8,000 were at school and therefore something was being done for them by way of moral training and the training of will through play methods, Scouting, drill, etc. But, there were 18,000 boys and girls for whom nothing was done to make their period of boyhood and girlhood a happy one.

As most of those children lived in *bustees* the speaker suggested that every *bustee* should have at least one playground in charge of a selected teacher. There should also be a social centre attached to the playground where the boys and girls might come together and learn scouting and social activities. By giving its moral support to such a scheme, said Mr. Mathur, the Rotary Club would help to make the lives of those boys and girls much brighter.

Rtn. President Leyshon thanked Mr. Mathur for his interesting address and said that the matter would receive the deep consideration of the Club. At the present time the Club was considering the question of giving support for a Tuberculosis Hospital in the Ranchi District and it would not be advisable for the Club to take upon itself too many schemes simultaneously.

Rtn. Percival said that though mention had been made of the need for helping the Boy Scout Movement, the scheme for playgrounds and the Tuberculosis Hospital, yet more important than all those schemes was the leper problem. He thought that question should receive their attention first.

Rtn. Percival's remarks found favour, it seemed, and the President said that the matter would be brought to the notice of the appropriate committee immediately.



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

At a dinner meeting held on April 7, Rtn. B. T. Thakur submitted a scheme for sponsoring an Aid to Employment Association. The scheme was approved and Rtn. Thakur authorised to proceed with it.

Change of Meeting Days: The meeting approved of the change proposed by the Directors in the monthly meeting days. It was agreed that meetings should be held on the first Saturday (Lunch) and the third Thursday (Tea) every month. The resignations of Rtns. H. F. L. T. Harrison and P. P. Nagarakar were accepted with regret.



President: H. W. Hogg
Secretary: B. L. Rallia Ram

At the meeting held on April 16, Rtn. President R. D. Jackson, of the Amritsar Rotary Club, spoke on the founding and work of the Amritsar Club. This speech is reproduced on page 14.

On April 23 the Club heard three members of the younger generation who spoke on "The Present System of Education".

New Member: Rtn. the Rev. J. I. Taylor, who was a member of the Rotary Clubs of Hull and York, has accepted membership of the Lahore Rotary Club and it is hoped that his experience of Rotary in England will prove a great help and encouragement to the Lahore Club.

The Board of Directors has resolved to spend Rs. 50 for the purchase of the latest Rotary Pamphlets for the use of members, and to contribute Rs. 50 to the Spanish Rotary Refugees Fund. The Board also passed the budget estimates for 1937-38—revenue Rs. 1,767, expenditure Rs. 1,640 and balance Rs. 127.



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

On April 16 the Rev. A. J. Boyd, of the Madras Christian College, addressed the Club on "The Value of Poetry". This is reported in full on page 9.

At the Directors' meeting on April 14, Rtn. President P. V. Cherian was elected to represent the Club on the next District Conference Committee. Rtn. F. G. Kersley was appointed Chairman of the Club Service, Fellowship and International Committee.

The flags of the Rotary Clubs of Ipoh and Singapore received through the District Governor were formally presented at the Club meeting on April 16 and gratefully accepted.

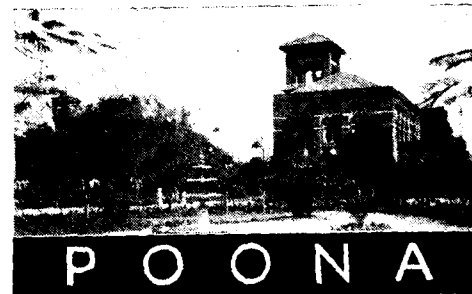
Selection: Rtn. M. Rathnaswamy addressed the meeting on April 30 on "Selection". He said that though Govern-

ment might be an organised institution, the actual machinery of Government had to be run by men, and, therefore, one of the most important things in governmental organization was the choosing of proper men to run the machinery. In the primitive days the selection was by test of strength. In the Middle Ages of European history the appointment of ministers lay largely in the hands of kings who restricted the appointment to one class only, namely, the clergy.

But in Germany and France, in the sixteenth century, selection was made more or less on a scientific basis. Curiously enough, it was the despotic States that paid more attention to efficiency in the sphere of administration than democracies. In Germany, the selection was made from among the learned men.

After referring to the "spoils" system which reigned supreme in a democratic country like the United States of America till recently, the lecturer said that democratic States also had come to realise that their administration should be efficient. And so the modern States were devoting their attention to finding out a method by which they could have the best men in the public services. The speaker referred to the "patronage system" which obtained in England till the 19th century, and how it was replaced by competitive written examination. The competitive written examination was not a new thing. It had been prevailing in China for ages. It was adopted in the nineteenth century by Lord Macaulay. It was first introduced into India by the East India Company and later on applied to the Civil Service in England.

The system of competitive examinations had a full run for about half a century. Then 'interviews' or 'viva voce' examinations came into vogue. The latter were useful in finding out the candidates' qualities of reliability, trustworthiness, alertness, etc. It played a very important part in selection for the public services. From his own experience on the Madras Services Commission, the speaker was convinced that interviews were very useful. The selection method should be used not only for recruitment, but also, he contended, for promotions.



President: Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta
Secretary: Rev. A. R. Cooper

The annual meeting was held on March 11 when the report and statement of accounts for 1936-37 were adopted and the following office-bearers elected: President, Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta; Vice-President, Dr. C. W. B. Normand; Secretary, Rev. A. R. Cooper; Treasurer, T. R. Lalwani; and, Directors, S. N. Moos and T. G. H. Stamper.

A dinner meeting open to ladies was held on March 25.

The resolution passed at the District Conference, referring to the waiving of entrance fee in the case of members seeking re-admission in a Club in this District, was approved and added to the Club by-laws.

Col. W. T. Fletcher delivered an address on the "Early English beginnings in Western India". He gave a brief but interesting outline of the penetration of the English in the Bombay Presidency.

Rtn. Cooper suggested that as Poona was the centre of so much that was of great historical interest the Rotary Club might sponsor the publication of a brief local history.

Rtn. S. N. Moos thanked Col. Fletcher for the interesting address and wished him and Mrs. Fletcher happiness in their retirement.

The meeting on April 8 was a quiet one, the members trying to keep cool with the temperature at 104 in the shade! The general topic of discussion was whether the

Club should go on vacation during April and May. It was decided that so long as five or six members at least could come together the meetings could go on, though no special talks need be arranged.

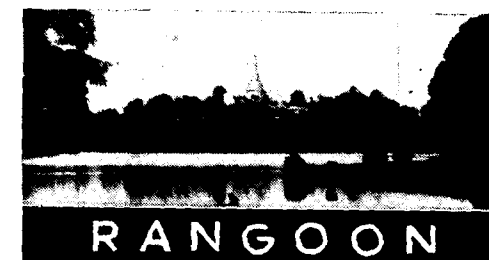
The question of a Club Flag was discussed at the meeting on April 22 and a design with an elephant head was approved.

Rtn. D. F. Chinoy has been nominated to represent the Club on the District Committee on the Second Object.

It was decided that February 23 should be observed as a Rotary Goodwill Day every year.

Rtn. D. F. Chinoy was appointed to the E. R. W. Committee to assist the Editor in securing advertisements.

Rtn. S. N. Moos was appointed to the District Conference Committee.



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

Rtn. Vice-President Haji took the chair in the absence of President Peacock on March 30.

Statistics: There was a very interesting lecture on "Statistics", by Mr. E. G. Lewis, Lecturer in Mathematics, University College, Rangoon. He drew attention to the immense statistical work awaiting to be done in Burma. Rtn. McIntyre remarked that much needed light had been thrown on the subject by the speaker and he was glad to inform that Government had agreed to appoint a well qualified statistician in Burma.

Rtn. Nariman thanked the speaker endorsing the remarks of Rtn. McIntyre.

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A closed business meeting of the Club was held on April 6, when Rtn. Director U Tun Nyoe took the Chair in the absence of both the President and the Vice-President.

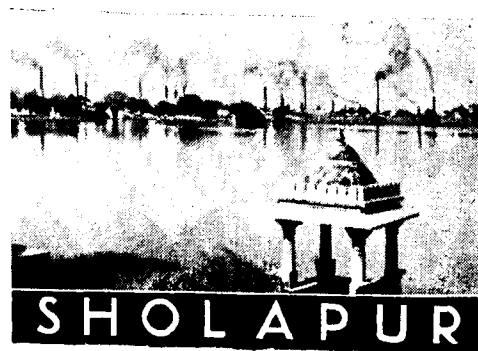
The Chairman informed the meeting that there would be no meetings on April 13 and 20 owing to the Burmese New Year Holidays.

District Conference: The question of inviting the District Conference to be held in Rangoon during 1938 was then considered. Since the Secretary had received a letter from Governor James intimating that the Baroda Club had unanimously invited the Conference to be held there next year and he proposed to accept the invitation, the meeting agreed to the proposal, moved by Rtn. U Set and seconded by Rtn. McIntyre, that the District Conference be invited to be held in Rangoon in 1939. Questions of ways and means being taken into consideration the Secretary explained how the Madras Club managed the last Conference, quoting figures on the main heads. The members agreed to the suggestion of Rtn. Dunkley of meeting the expenses *not* from the Club fund but by special contributions from each member.

* * *

At the ordinary meeting of the Club held April 27, Rtn. Director U Tun Nyoe took the chair in the absence of Rtn. President Peacock. The meeting recorded with thanks and appreciation the communication from Rotary Clubs of Czechoslovakia extending friendship and cordial invitation to their clubs and town and assuring comfort and company to all visitors.

There was an interesting paper read by Senator U Ba Thane on "Burma's Need for Industrial Education." Rtn. Ruffin thanked the speaker on behalf of the members and the club.



President: H. P. Hinchcliffe

Secretary: V. B. Sathe

A meeting was held on April 10 to welcome Rotarian Governor F. E. James. The President gave an "At Home" to all members and their wives and all gentlemen up for election, to meet Governor James.

The President after welcoming the Governor requested him to address the Club. In the course of his address the Governor said that Rotary was a world fellowship of individual clubs and one of its peculiarities in which it differed from other international organisations like the Boy Scouts was that the individual unit was the Club. He continued that one of the things that travelled fastest was hatred, making ordinary men think harshly of others; Rotary helped to build barriers of friendship against waves of hatred and reserves of friendship built up in Rotary Clubs would stand against communal hatred.

Rotarian Diwan Bahadur Limaye proposed and Rotarian Rao Bahadur Mulay seconded a vote of thanks to the Governor which was carried with acclamation.

On April 13 the President welcomed the guests among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Cullen, Mr. and Mrs. Cookson, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Thanawalla and Mrs. Irabati.

Mrs. Cullen, Chairman of The After Care Association, spoke on the Association's humanitarian work. A full report of her speech is reproduced on page 13.

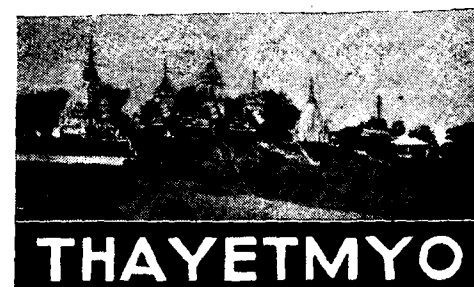
Rtn. Abdul Latiff after congratulating Mrs. Cullen on her address said that the

question of the Municipal Industrial School being allowed to take in young offenders should be considered and the attention of the President of the Municipality, Rtn. Mulay should be drawn to that.

Rtn. Thanawalla proposed that the Club should become a life member of the Association by subscribing Rs. 50. This was carried unanimously.

At a meeting of the Club held on April 27 the following were appointed to the District Committees: Conference Committee, D. B. Limaye. Eastern Rotary Wheel, R. Diwakar. Second Object, Captain Smithwick.

The following **new members** were elected: W. J. Cullen, N. V. Irabatty, Kalidas D. Desai, Vaikuntalal S. Thakore, C. R. Sonalkar.



President: W. L. Barretto

Secretary: G. H. Reily.

At the Annual General Meeting held on March 6 the following Officers and Directors were elected for the year 1937-38:—President, W. L. Barretto, O.B.E.; Vice-President, Dr. E. C. Condict; Secretary, G. H. Reily; Joint Secretary, U Than Sein; Treasurer, U Maung Gyi; and Directors U Tin, Bannerjee, U Ba Sein, U Ba Thein, U Tha Myat and Ah Nam.

The annual report and statement of accounts were approved. There were 30 members on the roll at the close of the year. Among the public services rendered by the club may be mentioned the entertainment given to local school children, the presentation of handkerchiefs to patients in the local Hospital, entertainment given to visiting football teams, the hospitality given to the Baby Show and the entertainment to the Thayetmyo Rovers.

A Gramophone Causerie

THE following short notes about some of the more important current releases from the Columbia House will be read with interest.

A consolidated and well arranged entertainment on the gramophone for an hour is assured by the selections included under the title "An Hour's Variety". All the records in this collection are in the Magenta series. Quentin Maclean may well open on the giant Trocadero Cinema organ a musical itinerary entitled "With Eric Coates through London". Rode and His Tziganes then follow with a rendering of Brahms' "Hungarian Dance No. 5" and "Dark Eyes" in true gipsy style and Les Allen sings two popular songs in his manly fashion. Then comes a Band selection, Debroy Somers giving his version of Delibes' "Naila" and "Fountain", ballet airs. Billy Meyerl's syncopation "Jasmine" and "Sweet Nothings" follow. Al and Bob Harvey, the popular duettists, contribute their version of "Organ Grinder's Swing". For their latest record the Rocky Mountaineers have done "Cowboy" and Carson Robinson's "There's a bridle hanging on the wall". Finally we commend unreservedly a new composition of Cole Porter's, "I've got you under my skin." Henry Hall and the boys have recorded it.

* * *

Sir Thomas Beecham rises to greater heights than ever in his recording of Beethoven's Second Symphony for Columbia this month. Sir Thomas seems to exercise a spell over his orchestra which responds magically to every shade of his emotion—a true Beecham touch.

"Christopher Robin is saying his prayers" (from A. A. Milne's "When we were very young") is rendered delightfully by Turner Layton whose own composition "The wind and the rain" is also coupled. Other titles sung by this gifted artist are, "I once had a heart, Margueritta" and "I'm still in love with you."

How Fare We in the 89th?

By Rtn. H. W. Bryant

I HAVE just been reading the Reports on the year's work received from the clubs in the 89th District. In appearance they vary from the mimeographed and printed sheet to the more elaborate productions of the clubs in the larger cities. But whatever the format, the contents, in every case, are such as to cause one to have high hopes for the progress of Rotary in India, Burma and Ceylon.

The outstanding feature is perhaps the emergence of a District consciousness. In a District where distance separates so terribly, it is no small gain to find our members drawn together in fellowship and service. The Club Bulletins and reports; the attainment of full District Status; the Conference in Madras—where 40 delegates were enrolled from outside that city's delegation; the interest in the official magazine THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL; the habit of visiting other clubs in the District; the decision to have only one club entrance fee in the District—these are some of the manifestations that we are making real progress, and that we are advancing together.

Regular Club Meetings: Glancing through the recorded results of the Programme Committees' labours, and, noting the volume and variety of the Addresses given throughout the District during the year, one can easily visualise the importance of the regular club meetings. The list of subjects dealt with, undoubtedly brought to Rotarians—and their guests—a wealth of interesting and valuable information. The ideal of having a Rotary subject, or a Vocational talk, at every fourth meeting has not yet been reached, but we are headed in that direction. More and more is the need for Rotary education and Rotary publicity being realised by Club Directors, i.e., educating our members and informing the public, of Rotary's purpose in the world. One indication of this is found in the increasing requests for R. I. literature

from all clubs "for distribution to the members." The Directors of the Jamshedpur club are prepared to spend up to Rs. 100 for this purpose, and this from the baby of the family too! Members will soon have the report of the proceedings of the Madras Conference in their hands. It will be found of absorbing interest, and club officers, as well as members, will find it a *vade-mecum* in their Rotary service, and this especially applies to members of the Programme Committees.

Membership: There has been a steady increase throughout the year, and the 800 mark has been passed. Increases have been recorded in all the older clubs, and the new clubs, organised during the year have without exception added, continuously, to their Charter list of members. True the leakage in the District is not inconsiderable, and we suffer a lot through transfers and retirements. But when we have Rotary clubs in every town and city, and we are in a position to welcome into membership all members transferred from one place to another, the loss by transfer within the District will be negligible. In spite of the many who thus leave the ranks of Rotary, the membership of each club is rising each year.

Highways of Service: The personnel of our clubs is fully representative of the various committees, and includes, besides Indians who, of course, predominate in point of numbers, men drawn from the British Isles, the U. S. A., and most of the Continental countries, not to mention some of the Far Eastern countries. Club Service may, therefore, be considered as International Service also. At some of the club meetings an Overseas club has been regularly toasted, when a brief statement on the life and customs of the people in the country concerned was made by one of the members. Most clubs, either through their Secretary or the International Service

Committee, keep up a correspondence with members of clubs in other countries. The Exchange of flags—Calcutta has received 27 from various countries—is becoming a general practice. Bombay and Calcutta had the rare privilege of entertaining the South African Parliamentary Delegation, a fine gesture from the 89th Rotary District to members of a Legislature, where the affairs of Indians call for sympathy and understanding at this time. Amritsar and Karachi celebrated R. I. Goodwill Day by calling representatives of different nationalities together. In this connection Bombay rightly says "under the existing conditions in India, our District in itself offered complete opportunity for the very best effort in Goodwill and harmony, owing to the large number of races and communities resident in the land with social, economic and religious leanings not always conducive to harmony." They, therefore, proposed a Rotary Goodwill Day all over the country. Although the response did not, last year, raise any enthusiasm, it is to be hoped that the idea will be again fostered, with better results, this year, and thus "do more than pleasantly paddle about in the childish shallows of our Rotary principles and professions!" The laudable effort in Bombay to induce the Press to refrain from reporting culpable acts of individuals under blazing communal head lines, could with advantage be taken up by every club. During the Bombay Riots great excitement prevailed when the daily report of the killed and wounded was published. If more Hindus than Moham-madans, or *vice versa*, were shown, efforts were made to equalise the score the next day. The writer well remembers the quick response of the Editors of the local newspapers, when the members of the Conciliation Committee requested them to omit all references to communities when reporting the daily casualties. Thereafter, only the total number of casualties appeared in the Press, and at least one friction point was eliminated.

Consular Day, when all the Foreign Consuls were present, was a feature in the Madras club, and is likely to be an annual event in the Port Cities.

Vocational: Talks on "My Job" have been given by Rotarians throughout the District, but we doubt if all the clubs are as fully alive to the number of potential speakers in their own clubs, as they might be. Every member is expected to give a talk on his own vocation, and we wonder how many such are already prepared, lying in the top drawer, waiting to be delivered? Rotary should not be behind in the matter of Vocational training, and the example of Calcutta might be usefully followed, *viz.*, the appointment of a vocational guidance committee. This committee is in negotiation with the Vice-Chancellor of the University with a view to creating contact between the two bodies and to take measures to make the student more "vocationally minded". Business and commercial leaders were approached, to see if they would be willing to deliver lectures of a particular nature about their respective professions at the University. Fourteen offered assistance. A list of existing factories, Commercial and industrial concerns in Calcutta is being compiled with the object of providing young men with the necessary information regarding employment in such concerns. Bombay has taken a new line by obtaining first hand knowledge of the conditions of life, ambitions for the future, and prospects of success of students studying for the professions, the views of both Professors and Students have been considered. The practice followed in Bombay of inviting students to put their point of view before Rotarians at a club meeting is commendable, and will, we hope, become more general.

Coming to **Community Service**, we observe the responsible committee of the Calcutta club is called the "Public Affairs" committee, while in Bombay "Public Service" is preferred. It is the services rendered that matter, and not the nomenclature of the groups concerned. It is perhaps in the realm of Community service that Rotary excels. To compile a list of all the activities would take up more space than is available. We were glad to see that new clubs like Sholapur, by meeting the cost of sending local Scouts to the Delhi Jamboree, have begun early, to be helpful. The question may be asked, what constitutes Rotary

service? Is it personal service, or monetary grants? From the reports under review, one is led to reply both, and the activities are as varied as the number of clubs. I will refer to but a few of them. The preservation of life and property—"Safety First"—begun in Bombay, has claimed the interest of quite a number of clubs. In Bangalore their campaign, was assisted by the co-ordinate ideas of Rtn. Milton, Chief Commissioner of Police, and the Mysore Government, in a very practical manner, resulting in well-regulated traffic at dangerous points and cross roads." The Calcutta club was instrumental in organizing an influential Safety First Association for Bengal, in affiliation with the All India Body. This club has also done an enormous amount of good work in connection with the Street Beggar Problem—and incidentally spent nearly Rs. 450—on propaganda. The Bill now pending will, we hope, soon be passed. It is bound to give a lead to other Provinces, as this menace to health is tackled in other cities.

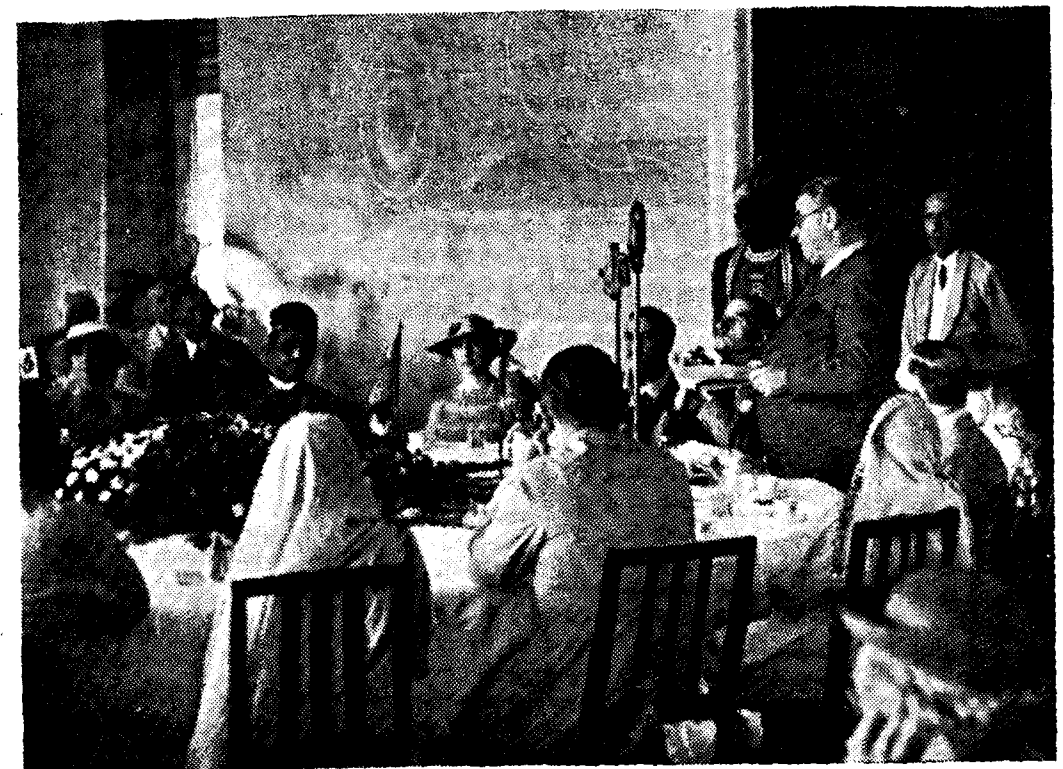
Bombay reports a survey designed "to obtain first hand information regarding social, charitable and public activities, undertaken by the individual member of the club, together with particulars of his hobbies etc. Karachi was active in the work of Earthquake relief, no less than eleven of their members being on the Committee, one as President, and another as Secretary. Calcutta is represented on no less than eight public bodies in the city, by invitation of the governing councils concerned.

Personal service is the keynote of Rotary, but money grants are recorded in practically all club reports. Generous financial assistance is afforded to social and charitable agencies as well as to Educational Institutions. These amount to many thousands of rupees. Calcutta reports donations to four Societies, but gives no account of the cost of entertaining hundreds of school children—an annual treat. Nor does it include the special gifts made to King George V Memorial Fund, an appeal that all clubs liberally responded to. The Bombay club, in addition to assisting 11 Societies with gifts amounting to Rs. 1,800, continued a scholarship for an orphan of Rs. 450. Educational grants were also continued for

two boys of the depressed class who have nearly completed their education. One of these being in the Inter-Arts and the other is now studying for admission to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Two other grants were made, one to a High School and another to a Boy's Hostel. These glimpses of how the clubs served their communities must suffice.

There are some internal organization matters upon which one would like to see action taken by all the clubs. I mention them with some diffidence. A few clubs have already taken action upon them. They are (1) *Attendance*: Emphasis should be laid on the fact that absentees not only rob the club of their fellowship, but they keep another man out of the club, who might fill their classification, and be more faithful in attendance. I am, however, glad to see that the number of one hundred per centers are increasing and Colombo is able to show a respectable list of members who have not missed a single meeting. (2) *A Classification Survey*: There are many classifications listed in Club Rosters that will never be filled. Why not then scrap them? The wise course is to carry about 20-30 unfilled classifications, and have the Directors declare at intervals what classifications are open, say, six at a time. The whole membership would then take a hand in finding suitable men to fill them. In the Bombay club they overhaul their list every quarter, and it must be good business, else why have they reached the 150 mark! (3) *A Community Social Survey*: How many clubs know what agencies for good are at work in their city? A Rotary club, before venturing forth on Community Service, should make sure they are not duplicating services already rendered by other societies. The Chairman and members of the responsible committee would do well to read Resolution No. 34, as amended at Atlantic City, last year, when drawing up their programme for the year's work.

Before concluding I would draw attention to a curious omission from these reports. There is no reference to a vital Indian problem viz., Mass Illiteracy. Nor does one find any concern on the part of Directors regarding it. I wonder why? Is it because it is not challenging enough, or is it



A FAREWELL LUNCHEON WAS GIVEN TO LORD BRABOURNE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, AND LADY BRABOURNE BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY ROTARY CLUB ON MAY 4. MR. W. J. MOLONEY IS SEEN SPEAKING.

considered so big that all are appalled at its magnitude, and "pass by on the other side?" Educationists will be only too familiar with the problem. Here and there efforts are made towards adult literacy, but the real problem is at the other end among the boys and girls. But this is a matter for special treatment in a later issue.

No one can read these Club Annual Reports without being profoundly thankful that such a Movement as Rotary is successfully operating in India, Burma and Ceylon at this juncture of history. Based as it is on Friendship and Service, it is marching on, and is destined to play a not unimportant part in the future Public life throughout the 89th District.

Programme Committees

We have adopted a new sort of Programme Committee, which has been so very successful that I mention it for the use, perhaps, of other clubs. We give each member a date of a luncheon. He is then personally responsible for providing a speaker for that date, giving the Secretary at least a week's notice. This means that practically every member of the Club is expected to do this small job of work, at some time or other, and it is remarkable how each member has reacted—and how much better are the programme arrangements. We have had no programme difficulties since we started this scheme, and the programme committee can at least see a few weeks ahead, says the *Rotary Club of Queenstown (Africa)*.

(Continued from page 13)

This new and revolutionary theory was tried out in America and Europe, and, as with every new idea, at first it met with a great deal of opposition. But a few far-sighted and philanthropic people persevered and the results obtained from this experiment were so encouraging that it is now a universally accepted fact that crimes can be more satisfactorily prevented by training and judicious supervision than by punishment and the fear of imprisonment. It is therefore with this underlying principle in view that most of the penal laws are now framed, and more especially the Children's Acts which have been passed in different forms all over the world to assist in the reformation of the young offenders.

The Bombay Children's Act was passed in 1924, but it was not till 1927 that it was enforced in the city of Bombay itself, and it took even longer to reach Sholapur and other provincial towns. However, in 1932, the After Care Association was started here to supervise children who were released on probation from the Borstal and Reformatory schools to return to their homes in Sholapur. At that time there were not many such probationers. You will readily understand that innovations such as the Children's Act take a little time to grow and spread. But in December 1935 a Children's Court was started here in Sholapur, and since then the work has been increasing rapidly. We now have 21 boys on our books and more than a dozen cases have passed through our hands and been satisfactorily settled. This will show you that the Association really is *doing* something.

Children's Courts

I have already said, that the underlying principle of Children's Courts is to work for the prevention, rather than for the punishment, of crime. For this purpose the evidence brought before the Court is much more varied than that submitted at an ordinary trial. What is considered is not so much the actual crime as the life and surroundings that led to the crime. If these surroundings are found to be such as would exert a bad influence on the child, the aim of the court is to provide other and better influences which will induce the child to become a good citizen.

For instance, a boy is arrested for pilfering. In the old days he would have been fined or imprisoned for a short time, and then allowed to return to his former ways of life, and the only lesson he would have learnt would be that he should be more careful next time and not be caught!

But now, under the Children's Act, if the same boy was arrested the Probation Officer attached to the Court would immediately inquire into the cause of the theft. What is the boy's home life? Did he steal because he was in want, or because he had been taught to steal, or was it pure mischief? Perhaps he has no home or guardian—perhaps the people among whom he lives are lawless themselves—or perhaps he is difficult and uncontrollable by nature or chooses bad companions and bad ways for himself. In any of these circumstances the Court will probably send him to the Industrial School at Yerrawada or the Borstal School at Dharwar, where he will be taught a trade. But as the Court has the future welfare of the boy at heart it will commit him for a period of three years or more—not because the crime itself was very serious, but, because, if the boy was allowed to return sooner to his former surroundings, it is almost certain that he would also return sooner to his thieving habits, whereas the object of the Children's Court is to turn the children brought before it into good citizens. At Yerrawada the boy will be trained in habits of industry and order, and taught a trade by which he can support himself honestly.

Probation

We have supposed that our boy has been committed to the Industrial School for a period of three years. But during the first part of this term he has been so steady and hardworking that the authorities decide to release him "on probation." This means that he may return to his own town and work there as a free citizen. But the local Probation Officer will keep in touch with him and make sure that his progress remains satisfactory. If it is not, the boy may be returned to the Industrial School to complete his sentence, but of course every effort is made to avoid this, and this is where the After Care Association comes in.

It tries to find suitable work for the boy, and give him help and encouragement to work honestly and make a real fresh start and to bridge the gap between the boy's being at the Industrial School, where he is under supervision the whole time, and his entire freedom, when he is responsible to no one but himself. This is what is meant by After Care. The Government school has done its part, but if the child is left too much alone after his discharge the novelty of his independence may undo all the training of the school, and the child may soon be back again in the dishonest and unprofitable life from which he started. It is the object of the After Care Association to be a good friend to him and to stand by him till he is really "on his legs" again.

On the other hand, it may be that our boy is only hopelessly poor. The Probation Officer finds that the father is dead or out of work. The mother has a large family to look after, and the eldest boy was perhaps only "doing what he could to help."

In such a case the Court might decide that there is no need to send the boy away—that he only stole from necessity and that he would work honestly if he could. Here again the After Care Association steps in and tries to find work for the elder members of the family, and to arrange that the younger ones should go to school. Please note that in every case it is work or training that is given and *not* so-called "Charity."

I seem to have been talking about "boys" all the time. That is only because here in Sholapur we have more boy offenders than girls. But we are just as anxious and able to help the girls as the boys. Here is the story of a girl, which also illustrates another type of case, which comes before the Children's Court, that of the lost child or vagrant.

Well, not long ago a girl of about twelve came to Sholapur from Poona to visit her father, but found that he had left the place a few days before her arrival and nobody knew what had become of him. The girl became terrified and refused to give any account of herself except that her husband lived in Poona. He could not be found at the address she gave. She was taken to

the Girls' Remand Home at the Umedpur Settlement, and was later on questioned quietly by the Secretary of the After Care Association to whom she gave fuller particulars of her home in Poona. He got in touch with the After Care Association there, and finally, with the help of the police, we were able to return her to her people.

Probation Officer

I have mentioned the Probation Officer. Anyone who undertakes this work must have real love for his fellow-creatures. It is hard and sometimes discouraging work among people who are often, in the nature of things, of the lowest type. He must use tact and patience and understanding to find out the true inner histories of the children he has to help. He must have abounding faith that something can be done to improve even the most seemingly hopeless cases, and he must be possessed of a personality that will strengthen and uphold those he has under his charge.

Here in Sholapur we have a full time Probation Officer, Mr. Kambli, who worked for some time under Miss Davis of the Bombay Children's Aid Society. Our Secretary, Mr. R. G. Gandhe, gives much of his valuable time to the work. And of course we could not get on at all without the support of the City Magistrate, Mr. Atre, who is also our Treasurer, and who has given us much help and advice both in and out of court. We have other members of Committee, too, who help us in many ways, but it is not only members of the committee who can help the Association. There is a great deal that could be done in a friendly unofficial way if people would only come forward.

Perhaps an orphan child has been brought before the Court and it has been suggested that if some kind person would give the child a home and see that he attended school regularly there would be no need to send him (or her) to the Industrial School. Could you undertake this yourself—or could you put the Court into touch with anyone who would?

Or, perhaps, you are an employer or labour. If so, will you remember the boy

who are released "on probation" or at the end of their term at the Industrial School, and take them on at your works. Thorough training is given in many branches of work—Carpentering, Gardening, Electrical Work, Tailoring, etc.

Practical Help

If you have been so good as to remember please go a step further and complete your kindness by remembering that at first the boy you have taken on will be strange and uncertain. At school there was always someone to superintend his work and see that he "got on with it." Now he will be more or less his own master. But if he knows that his employer takes a special interest in him it will encourage him to work steadily. Of course the Probation Officer visits all the boys from time to time, but he cannot see them more than once a

week or so, while you will be able to note every day how your particular boy is getting on. And please do *not* think of them as "released prisoners". They are children having a second chance and we all know *how much easier it is to make good if we are expected to do so than if we are suspected all the time of doing the other thing.* And it is you who have the opportunity of giving them that chance, and of starting them in life as self-respecting and useful individuals.

You of the Rotary Club are representative of all the life and work of Sholapur. Will you not help us to help these boys and girls to have a fresh start? I know that in these times of unemployment it is difficult to find work for everyone, but will you please think of these children as the citizens of the future who are only waiting for an opportunity to make good and will you give them what help you have in your power? (Cheers).

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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: 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.

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Inaugurated: September 26, 1919.

Charter No. 587.

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

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: Sir J. Indra Singh, A. A. Bryant.

Meetings: 1st & 3rd Mondays at noon, Tisc Hotel.

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 Saturday and 3rd Thursday, 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. Mehta. 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, Ah Nam.

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

Acquainting Officials with Rotary

On February 24 the Rotary Club of Washington (U. S. A.) conducted a very interesting meeting (the fourth of its kind) at which the members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the United States Government were guests. R. I. President Manier made the principal address.

While only a few clubs are in a position to duplicate the Washington Club's plan, many clubs can help to acquaint government officials with Rotary. If such an official is invited to address the club, it is not only possible but desirable to explain to him the objectives of the movement and the policy it observes in advancing international understanding and good will. Such a contact may well provide a very excellent programme and at the same time extend the knowledge of Rotary and its purposes.—R. I. News Letter.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon) for April 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	43	3	46	40	0	0	40
AMRITSAR	2	17	47	3	52	35	0	0	35
BANGALORE	2	24	58	2	61	44	0	2	42
BARODA	2	16	40	4	47	38	1	0	39
BOMBAY	4	77	56	20	66	137	3	2	138
CALCUTTA	4	43	43	16	51	98	3	1	100
*COCHIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COLOMBO	3	43	51	15	61	84	0	1	83
JAMSHEDPUR	2	22	74	1	77	21	8	0	29
KARACHI	1	13	30	17	50	45	0	2	43
LAHORE	5	14	41	2	44	33	0	1	34
MADRAS	3	23	45	13	55	52	0	2	50
POONA	2	15	53	6	68	28	0	0	28
RANGOON	2	12	20	12	25	60	0	0	60
SHOLAPUR	2	22	56	7	32	35	5	1	39
THAYETMYO	2	13	92	1	24	24	1	0	25

*Returns not received.

OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT.

(India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan).

DISTRICT GOVERNOR

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FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

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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.

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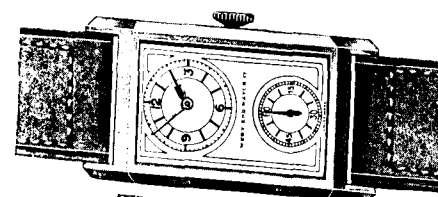
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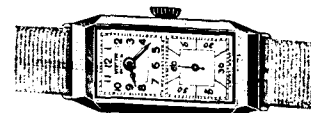
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THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL

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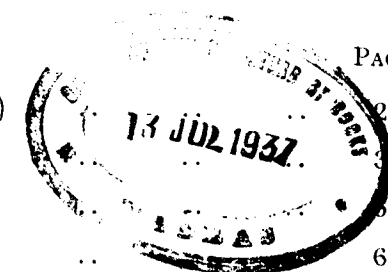
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Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

in Rangoon

The Rangoon Rotary Club held a special Luncheon Meeting on May 19 to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (President, Indian National Congress) and his daughter Miss Indira Nehru. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is seen addressing the meeting. Next to the Pandit is seen Rtn. Haji and opposite is seen Rtn. Secretary Chatterjee.

(Photo by courtesy of D. A. Ahuja, Rangoon).





A Farewell and a Welcome: Every Rotarian in this District will, we feel sure, while regretting that Rtn. F. E. James has not found it possible to continue in office as Governor of this District, agree that no better successor could have been found than the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, of the Rotary Club of Bombay. Rtn. F. E. James has served Rotary well not only in India but also in the East, and as an officer of Rotary International in different capacities. That Rotary International is not unaware of such services was evidenced by the high honour done Mr. James when he was asked to preside over the Commission set up to inquire into Rotary International Administration. No greater recognition of Mr. James's valuable services could have been forthcoming. We in the 89th District may justifiably be proud of the fact that such a signal honour was conferred upon our first District Governor.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish Rtn. Governor James's Valedictory Message. It needs no comment but to say that it must be read, and re-read, by every Rotarian in this District.

Rtn. the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna will be our Governor officially from July 1. From what we know of his record of past services both in and outside Rotary we may rest assured that under his guidance, backed up as it will be by Rtn. H. W. Bryant's work as Field Representative, Rotary will grow from strength to strength in India, Burma and Ceylon.

WE BID FAREWELL TO RTN. F. E. JAMES, OUR FIRST GOVERNOR.

WE BID WELCOME TO RTN. SIR PHIROZE SETHNA AND WISH HIM SUCCESS AND SATISFACTION AS OUR SECOND GOVERNOR.

Rotary International Convention: From quite brief reports received from Nice, France, where the 28th Convention of Rotary International was in session from June 6 to 11, we understand that it easily exceeded the most optimistic expectations and proved a success from every point of view.

Thanks to the real "American" efficiency of the Central Secretariat of R. I., Chicago, we have been enabled to publish in this issue full reports of some speeches delivered at the Convention. We are sure that Rotarians in this District will find ample material for inspiration as well as practical guidance in these addresses by experts who have lived Rotary and whose ideas have been shaped by their practical work as Rotarians. Due to pressure on space we have been obliged to "hold over" publication of some of the Convention speeches to our next issue.

Bombay Rotarians set an Example: Rotary in this District has been criticised, particularly in recent months, for not taking any part in effecting a settlement of the communal problem in India. Whether Rotary should or should not take any direct executive action in this connection is a mute point on which divergent opinions have been expressed. But there is no

doubt that every Rotarian admits that Rotarians in their private and individual capacities can, and must, contribute their best towards a solution of the Communal question.

That such individual efforts are possible and may prove beneficial is shown by Bombay. Communal passion ran riot in that city in the early part of June. In order to curb this tendency and promote better relationships certain leading Muslims of Bombay have formed a Permanent Relief Committee. On this Committee we find the names of Rtms. M. R. A. Baig and A. A. A. Jasdanwala (of the Rotary Club of Bombay) as Joint Secretary and Joint Treasurer, respectively.

This Relief Committee is mainly concerned with the relief of innocent victims of the riots. During the recent riots many totally innocent persons were arrested under the Curfew Order. The Relief Committee successfully arranged for their release. Many of the wounded victims were totally innocent passers-by. The Committee arranged for their admission and treatment in hospitals. Widows and orphans were helped financially; the "lost" were found; the helpless succoured.

We understand that the Relief Committee will not rest content with mere relief work. It will seriously tackle the problem in order to prevent such occurrences. A public meeting is to be convened by the committee in the near future with a view to bringing home to the public the futility and suicidal character of riots and creating effective public opinion against the hooligan elements in the community which are entirely responsible for such riots—riots which in most cases have nothing whatever to do with religious sentiments or practices.

The Committee is doing a great public service to the whole community and not to any particular section of the population. The success attending the Committee's work shows that Rotarians in their individual capacity can usefully carry into their practical lives the principles of Rotary.

Rtms. Baig and Jasdanwala, of the Rotary Club of Bombay, have thus set an example. They have also, in their own way, answered the challenge held out to Rotarians by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar in a recent speech at Bangalore.

This Stamp Nuisance: The Rotary Club of Colombo, in one of its recent bulletins, has drawn the attention of Rotary International, in very emphatic terms, to the growing nuisance caused by the ever-increasing demand for stamps from philatelist Rotarians. The Colombo Club suggests that Rotary International should take steps "to put an end to this nuisance." If we remember rightly, attention was drawn to this question at the District Conference held in Bangalore. While requests for stamps, within reason, can be complied with, one has to agree that they *can* (in Colombo, obviously, they *have*!) become a nuisance. The very vehemence of the Colombo Club's wording of this matter provides a clue as to the extent of the nuisance it may develop into! What is the experience of other Clubs in this District?

Have You Seen It? Have you seen *The Lahore Rotary News*, the official monthly publication of the Lahore Rotary Club? If you have not yet done so, indent upon your Secretary at the earliest opportunity and see for yourself why your attention is drawn to this publication. It is easily the best publication so far produced by any individual Rotary Club in this District. We have seen a large number of similar publication from individual Clubs in many parts of the world and *The Lahore Rotary News* equals the best of them. This beautiful publication, of which any printing house might justifiably feel proud, is got up in a most workmanlike manner and reflects the keen interest taken in Rotary by this "getter Club" in our District. Congratulations, Lahore! Keep it up! (See page 10).

We Want Photographs: There must surely be many keen and ardent amateur photographers among Rotarians in our District. We wonder why they hide their light under a bushel, so far as *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* is concerned, any way! We are badly in need of really good photographs—relating to any aspect of Indian life, manners and customs, or pictorial views from any part of the country—for use as frontispiece. We shall only be too glad to receive such contributions from Rotarian readers (and acknowledge them!) When are you going to let us have the privilege of giving wide publicity to your success with your camera?

Rtn. F. E. James—Our First Governor

ROTARIAN Frederick Ernest James was born in Nottingham, England, in 1891, and was educated at Rawdon College and London University. For his five years of war service he was awarded the "Order of the British Empire" by the King, and the Belgian Decoration, "Chevalier of the Order of Leopold I." In 1920, he established himself in Calcutta, where, from 1924 to 1928, he was a member of the Legislative Council of Bengal. When he transferred his interests to Madras in 1929, he was elected the Planting Member of the Madras Legislative Council, and a Councillor of the Madras Corporation. He was a member of the Senate of the Madras University in 1932, and in that year he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in Delhi.



Rotarian James became a member of the Rotary Club of Calcutta in 1921 and was President of that Club in 1925-26. He assisted in the organisation of the Rotary Club of Madras and was the first Vice-President of that Club. After a number of other clubs had been formed in Southern Asia, in August 1929, he was appointed as Honorary Commissioner for India, Burma, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, and Straits Settlements, to which, in June 1930, was added Java, Sumatra and Siam. He served as Honorary Commissioner for this territory until October 1931, when he was appointed Honorary General Commissioner, supervising in general Provisional Districts 'A', 'B' and 'C' (comprising India, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan, Malay Peninsula, Siam and the Netherlands East Indies) and Honorary Commissioner for the direct supervision of clubs in provisional district "A" (India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan). During 1933-34, Mr. James was a Director of Rotary International, and in 1934-35 he was Chairman of the International Service Committee of Rotary International, and a member of the Aims and Objects Committee of R. I. At the Detroit Convention in 1934, the appointment of a Commission to enquire into and report on the administrative

machinery of R. I. was authorised, and in 1935, the Commission was appointed, with Mr. James as its Chairman. The Commission on R. I. Administration has not concluded its work yet. Mr. James continued to be Honorary Commissioner and Honorary General Commissioner for provisional Districts "A" and "B". When the Provisional District "A" was formed into the regular District 89, Mr. James became its first Governor. By the end of this month, he lays down this distinguished office, making room for Sir Phiroze Sethna, our Governor for 1937-38.

As we go to press, we understand that the Governor-elect, Sir Phiroze Sethna, has returned to India, and will therefore be taking up duties as Governor as from July 1. All communications intended for the District Governor should be sent to him at Canada House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay from that date.

Rtn. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Our New Governor

BORN in Bombay, October 8, 1866. He had his early education in Calcutta and then graduated from the Bombay University in 1887. After graduation he joined his father in business.

He was made a J. P. and an Honorary Magistrate at an early age. He was made an O.B.E. in 1916 and Knighted in 1926.

He took to public life in 1907 when he entered the Bombay Municipality. He became its President in 1915. He has been continuously serving on the Municipality till now. He was a Port Trustee for more than a decade and also a Trustee of the Improvement Trust of Bombay. He is a past President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber as also of the National Liberal Federation.

He ran the Exhibition in Old Bombay with Mr. (now Sir) J. S. Wardlaw Milne as Joint Secretary on the occasion of the visit of His late Majesty the King-Emperor in 1911.

He was closely connected with the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund as Secretary and otherwise. With the Commander-in-Chief's Despatch dated Delhi 19th March 1919 in regard to the part played by India during the war, His Excellency submitted two lists of names of those whose services are described "as having been of particular value and whose assistance and work are brought specially to notice." In this restricted list there were only ten names from the Bombay Presidency and amongst the ten there was only one Indian name, that of Mr. (now Sir) Phiroze Sethna. This list was published later in the London Gazette.

He was nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1916. Since 1921 he has been continuously elected a member of the

Council of State, where he has greatly distinguished himself.

A prominent member of the Parsee community he is connected with several important institutions including the Parsee Panchayat, Sir Ratan Tata Charities, N. M. Petit Charities and Anjuman Atash Behram.

His business interests are wide and varied. He is the Chairman of the Central Bank of India since 1921. He is a Director of about fifty leading companies and was connected with the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for full thirty three years until he retired from the position of General Manager for India, Burma and Ceylon by the end of 1933.

At one time he took a keen interest in Freemasonry and was for two years running Grand Master Depute of all Scottish Freemasonry in India.

Sir Phiroze was appointed by the Government of India as a member of the Indian Sandhurst Committee and also of its Sub-Committee which visited the Military Schools in the United Kingdom, France, Canada and the United States. He was one of the six Delegates sent by the Government of India to the Government of the Union of South Africa to settle the question in regard to Indians residing in the Union.

He and Sir William Currie were appointed members of a Committee to investigate into the affairs of the Army Canteen Board.

He has served on the Indian Round Table Conferences in London and was one of the eighteen delegates from British India to the Joint Select Parliamentary Committee in 1933, he being the only Parsee so selected.

Message to Convention at Nice

From Paul P. Harris

Following is the full text of the address delivered by Paul P. Harris, the Founder of Rotary, at the 28th Convention of Rotary International at Nice, France, on June 7.

FRRIENDS in attendance at the twenty-eighth Convention of Rotary International, we are here to celebrate the closing of one of the most remarkable years in the history of Rotary. Under the capable and devoted leadership of our president, Rotary has made great progress in many directions. Attention has frequently been called to the large number of new clubs organized during the past year and all who believe in Rotary are thrilled with the story of accomplishment in this direction.

It is not, however, the only story of accomplishment. A great advance has been made along the entire front. Rotary is not only a bigger movement than it was one year ago; it is also a better movement. Things which were obscure have become more clearly discernible. We have a better sense of direction. Future administrations will be able to press forward with greater confidence and courage.

The progress of Rotary to date has challenged the attention of students of international affairs. Nothing like it has been known. In International affairs heretofore, emphasis has been placed upon the differences between men; differences in race, religion and politics largely.

Emphasis on Similarities

In Rotary, the approach is entirely different. Emphasis is not placed on the differences between men; it is placed on their similarities. All men, regardless of race, religion or politics, believe that the ideal of service is ennobling. Rotarians of more than sixty nations, Rotarians of

divergent and conflicting views concerning religion and politics have subscribed to the ideal of service.

In clubs in the Far East, representatives of a score of races and a dozen religions have for the first time in history been brought together. Before the day of Rotary, such things were considered impossible.

But behold these are greater wonders: A transformation little short of miraculous has taken place in that supposedly sterile soil; the flower of friendship has taken root. What about the many points of difference between the members of such clubs, have they been removed? No, none of them has been removed. The Mahomedan is still a Mahomedan, the Bhuddhist still a Bhuddhist; the Christian still a Christian—but what does that matter? They are friends, all friends. Heretofore, they have always thought ill of each other; that is over now. Friendship has spread a mantle of charity and tolerance over all these extreme differences. In common sense and good conscience it no more matters what my friend's religion is than what the color of his hair or eyes.

The Common Ideal

Rotary is not concerned with the differences between men, it is concerned with their common ideal, the ideal of service. One can make allowances for men in whose hearts and minds the ideal of service dwells.

Of course, we continue to love friends of our own race, our friends who have the same historical background as we; but we are going to expand the capacities

of our hearts to include others whose homes are far away and who have entirely different historical backgrounds. Their friendship also will gladden our hearts. From them, we shall learn new things. They will take us out of our old channels of thought and give us new, fresh viewpoints. Their culture will prove to be complementary to ours. They will enrich, broaden, sweeten our lives. Every nation has something of value to give to every other nation, but we must prepare our minds for this new orientation. We must abandon the habit of looking for the faults in other countries and gloating over them; we must cultivate the habit of looking for lovely things and glorying in them, and we must give our children opportunity to search with us. In our schools they will study the languages and customs of the people of foreign countries. Are these thoughts visionary, Utopian? No, we have tried them out in Rotary and we have demonstrated the fact that they are practical, *that they will work.*

To be sure we are still an inconsiderable number in the world population, but we are growing. Our present membership of 180,000 will multiply time and again; but that is not all. Along the trail which we are blazing other organizations in increasing numbers will follow. We must not be without vision in these things.

Ripe for Fresh Advance

Civilization advances by leaps and bounds. After the thoughts of men have remained on a dead level for a sufficient length of time, suddenly they begin to rise. No more fitting illustration of this truth can be found than in Europe's renaissance. But Europe's renaissance in art and literature is not the only illustration of this truth.

Once upon a time a Polander of scientific turn of mind advanced a new theory and astronomy had its renaissance. A Frenchman advanced a new theory and the science of medicine had its renaissance; an Englishman a theory and life was given new meaning; an American an inspiration and darkness gave way to light.

Neither Poland, France, England, nor America was the sole beneficiary of the devoted efforts of any of these men. National boundaries could not impede the advance of their ideas. The people of the entire world were the beneficiaries of these gifts and of gifts of great Germans, Italians, Scandinavians, and others. The world is made up of a family of nations and all members of the family are entitled to share in the products of the genius of men of the ages. Such gifts to the world could not have been foreseen and no man now living, looking back at the calamitous days of the world war, can say which of those whose lives were snuffed out was a Copernicus, a Pasteur, a Darwin or an Edison. No one can say how far civilization would have advanced had the youth of that generation all been permitted to live.

The Rotary plan is one of prevention rather than cure. Rotary makes its overtures of goodwill and understanding before the war clouds arise.

During the past three years it has been the privilege of Mrs. Harris and myself to visit many Rotary clubs in all the continents. Wherever we have gone we have considered ourselves ambassadors of goodwill, both going and coming. In public parks and playgrounds in all the continents we have planted goodwill trees and they stand there now as living testimonials of the goodwill and understanding which Rotary seeks to extend throughout the world.

Cultivation of Goodwill

A year ago in Buenos Aires, we saw a sight that gladdened our hearts. On one of the avenues of that beautiful city a monument was being erected by the good people of the city of Montevideo in the neighbouring little country of Uruguay symbolizing the respect and love of Uruguayans for Argentinians.

And have you heard of the monument known as the Christ of the Andes? It is a titanic statue erected high up in the Andes mountains on the border line between Argentina and Chile with the momentous inscription which reads: "These mountains

(Continued on page 45)

The Governor Speaking

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

DEAR FELLOW ROTARIANS

Club Visits

There is very little to say to you this month. I did not visit any Clubs in May, though I was able to have a conference with Field Representative Bryant on the eve of his leaving for the International Assembly at Montreaux and the Convention at Nice. During June, I look forward to visiting Calcutta and Jamshedpur, thus completing a visit to every Club in this District (India, Burma and Ceylon), with the sole and unfortunate exception of Thayetmyo. I began with Colombo which I visited in July, 1936, and will end my year of office with a visit to Jamshedpur in June, 1937.

District Committees

The formation of District Committees is now complete, and the names of the Committees will be published in the "Eastern Rotary Wheel" from time to time. The Convenor of each Committee is responsible for the work of the Committee, i.e., the Editor of the "Eastern Rotary Wheel" for the "E. R. W. Committee", the Governor for the District Conference Committee, Rotarian Lt.-Col. M. A. Kureishi for the International Youth Rally Committee, Rotarian Baig for the International Service Committee. I have appointed Rotarian Dr. N. H. Vakeel to be the Convenor of the Second Objects Committee.

Outstanding Addresses

During the month of May some very striking addresses have been given at various Clubs, one by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri at the Bangalore Club, one by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Rangoon, one by Rotarian C. R. Srinivasan in Madras, and one by Rotarian W. J. Moloney in Bombay. We may not agree with all the contents of these addresses, but they are undoubtedly

thought-provoking. The address of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru indicated a fundamental misunderstanding of the meaning and purpose of Rotary. It is, however, difficult to comment without seeing a full text of his remarks, but I shall take an opportunity of doing so later.

Rotarian Chew of Jamshedpur

I am sure Rotarians will be sorry to hear that the Secretary of the Jamshedpur Club, Rotarian Chew, has been obliged to leave suddenly for England on urgent medical advice. Rotarian Chew has been one of the most efficient secretaries and everyone will wish him a speedy recovery. Fortunately, Rotarian Bird has agreed to take over his duties, and all communications should be addressed to him in future.

Rotarians Honoured

A number of Rotarians figure in the Coronation Honours List, but I think the Madras Club enjoyed a unique distinction in seeing its President knighted and its Secretary made a member of the Order of the British Empire. Sir Frank Birley will be remembered by those who attended the District Conference in Madras as the genial and generous President of the Host Club, while Rotarian Captain Abdul Hamid, who, I am glad to say, is steadily improving in health, was not only the Secretary of the Host Club, but was also Secretary of the Conference Committee.

Congratulations to Bangalore

Congratulations to the Bangalore Rotary Club for sponsoring the Rotary Hospital Week in aid of the hospitals in Bangalore City and Cantonment. The Club organised an amusements park which was declared open by the Dewan of Mysore. This piece of service in Bangalore is exactly

(Continued on Page 17)

Congratulations, Lahore !

"SERVICE ABOVE SELF."

"HE PROFITS MOST WHO SERVES BEST."

The Lahore Rotary News.

ISSUED FROM
THE OFFICE OF THE
HONORARY SECRETARY,
LAJWANTI NIWAS,
WARRIS ROAD, LAHORE.



MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF LAHORE
ROTARY CLUB.

Vol. I. NEW
SERIES

MAY 1937

No. 2.

MAY-JUNE MEETINGS.

Friday, 14th May (473rd).
"My Work in Lahore,"
By Pandit Harraditta Sharma of the
Servants of India Society.

Friday, 21st May (474th).
Joint Meeting of the Lahore and
Amritsar Rotary Clubs.
Ladies' Open Meeting - Guests
Welcome.
Cold Supper Rs. 3.

Friday, 28th May (475th).
Closed Business Meeting.

Friday, 4th June (476th).
Programme to be announced later.

No meeting on Friday, 11th June.
Subject to the approval of the Club.

474th MEETING.
**Joint Meeting at Shalamar
Gardens.**
Friday, the 21st May, 1937, at 8-15 p.m.

Programme as approved by the Presidents of the
two Clubs :

1. Arrival of members at 8-30 p.m.
2. Informal Meeting of the members in the
Garden from 8-30 to 9-15 p.m.
3. Supper and Meeting at 9-15 p.m.
(President Jackson and President Hogg jointly
to preside).
4. President Jackson to declare the Meeting open.
5. President Hogg to introduce the Speaker and
to ask for members to introduce their guests.
6. President Jackson to give the Loyal Toast.
7. President Hogg to invite the Speaker of the
evening to give his talk.
8. President Jackson to call upon the two
Secretaries to make their announcements.
9. President Hogg to ask for musical items.
10. President Jackson to make a few remarks.
11. President Hogg to conclude the Meeting and
declare it closed.

**Bring guests—Inform the Secretary
by the 20th May.**

ROTARY BUTTONS.

Every member of the Rotary should
possess a "Rotary Pin."

Do you want one _____ ?

Yes you do !! _____

Let the Secretary know without delay.

APRIL ATTENDANCES.

No. of meetings held during month	5
Average attendance of members	14
Per cent of attendance to total membership	41.3%
No. of members on leave throughout month	2
Per cent of attendance to No. of members available	43.7%
No. of members at beginning of month	33
Resignations during month	Nil
New members elected during month	1
No. of members at end of month	34

THE ABOVE IS A REPRODUCTION OF THE SECOND ISSUE OF *The Lahore Rotary News*, AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF A BULLETIN BY AN INDIVIDUAL ROTARY CLUB IN THIS DISTRICT.

Institutes of International Understanding

By James A. Cayce

The following is the summary of an address delivered by James A. Cayce, of Nashville, U. S. A., at the Rotary International Convention on June 9.

—Ed.

THE thinking people of the community and many who work with their hands and who also think, are taking a deep interest in the discussion of international affairs which various Rotary clubs have sponsored as community enterprises, said James A. Cayce, of Nashville, Tennessee. Three years ago certain of the members of the Rotary Club of Nashville with vision planned such an institute of international affairs to listen to discussions and then to take part in the round table on such topics as "The Challenge of the Orient," "The New Russia in World Affairs," "Latin America in World Politics," "The Future of Peace Machinery."

"The morning discussions were largely made up," he said, "of the scholarly people of the community whom many refer to as the thinking people. At night, for the lectures by men of authority, not only these people but many who work with their hands and who also think were present in large numbers.

"The Institute has become a fixed part of the civic life of our town, co-sponsored with Rotary by a group of citizens from our educational institutions and other civic organizations. The matter of war and peace is largely one of education, and through our institute in Nashville we have sown and are sowing seeds of right thinking that will bring forth much fruit in the years to come.

"What we did in Nashville has been but a beginning to what has been accomplished recently in other localities through the assistance and sponsorship of the Rotary Foundation. In Syracuse (New York) and

Beloit (Wisconsin) institutes similar to the one at Nashville were held this spring.

"In all cases where these institutes of international understanding were conducted, they accomplished their purposes in a larger measure even than was expected. They succeeded in developing international understanding and goodwill in the minds of the people of the community. They proved especially valuable in bringing to the community facts that have to do with world problems on an international scale.

"If every one of the more than 4,200 Rotary Clubs in the world would join in such an endeavour, giving such an institute to its community, is it too much to hope that we may look into the future and glimpse a happy and contented people in every land having goodwill toward the peoples of other lands?"

Medical Aid Welfare Society

A new society has been organized in Lahore to offer help to the sick in the Lahore hospitals. The lead in this matter has been taken by the Lahore International Club of which Rtn. Dr. Vishwa Nath is the President. He is also mainly responsible for this new venture. The help of the Rotary Club is definitely invited as one of the co-operating organizations in this service. The wife of the Honorary Secretary of the Club, Mrs. B. L. Rallia Ram, is acting as Treasurer and she is taking a keen interest in this venture.

Rotary and Community Service

By Charles J. Burchell

At the Rotary International Convention at Nice, on June 8, Charles J. Burchell, K.C., of Halifax, Nova Scotia, answered the question, "Is Rotary following a sound policy in respect of Community Service?" His answer is reproduced in full, hereunder.—Ed.

COMMUNITY Service is probably one of the most controversial subjects in all Rotary Clubs.

I am going to sketch for you a little of the historical background of Community Service in Rotary and something of the present foreground. When I get through, I hope you will say that the picture, so far as it relates to your own club, can be improved and that you will be one of those to improve it.

I will be content if I can inspire you to exercise what Paul Harris calls "the saving grace of discontent." Not that I want you to become a grouch. Far from it. There is no room in a Rotary club for a grouch. The man, however, who is content with things as they are will never make any effort at improvement. *It is the discontented man who brings about improvement.*

If you are a dreamer, you may be able to render valuable service in Rotary. Rotary was built up on dreams. Some of us who became Rotarians a quarter of a century ago have to pinch ourselves sometimes to make sure it is no longer a dream.

One of Cecil Rhodes' biographers says:

"It is the dreamers who move the world. Practical men are so busy being practical they cannot see beyond their own lifetime. It is trying to do the things which cannot be done that makes life worth while. The dream of today becomes the custom of tomorrow. If there had been no dream, there would have been no civilization and we would still be living in caves."

That may be all quite true. But Rotary needs also the practical men. Men who will develop and apply the visions and the dreams of the dreamer.

Rotary is a living tree. The original seed was discovered in Chicago a third of a century ago. It was planted in new and stony ground and had to be carefully nurtured, and as the tree grew, it required much pruning.

The seed from this tree was carried from Chicago to other cities in the United States and then to my own country, Canada, and has now been planted in most of the countries in the world.

What kind of a tree will be developed from the seed planted in each community, and what quality of fruit it will bear, depends wholly on the attention, care and nourishment given to it by each club. Grafts may be obtained from trees in other communities bearing good fruit. Suggestions for pruning and for proper cultivation may be obtained from attending International Conventions, where Rotarians from all parts of the world meet together, and experiences and experiences are pooled. But the development of a tree, suited to the climate and soil of the community in which it is planted is, and always must be, the responsibility of each individual club.

Community Service, A Branch

Community Service is not the main trunk of the Rotary tree but only one of its branches.

The first Rotary club had in mind originally no thought of Community Service. Paul Harris and the other pioneers, however, having got together an organization, later conceived the idea of its members engaging in certain community efforts.

The year in which Rotary became an international organization, the word "Service" was adopted as one of the underlying principles of Rotary. The author of the motto, "He profits most who serves best" did not have in mind, primarily, the idea of Community Service. A Rotary club, however, became classified as a "Service Club", and to this I have always objected. When I can do so politely, I remind the speaker that the proper name for the organization, to which I have the honour to belong, is a "Rotary Club"—not a "Service Club." The reason for my objection is that I know the name "Service Club", in the understanding of most people who have not studied the Rotary Movement, carries with it the implication that the main purpose of Rotary is service by the local club to the community in which it is established; that a Rotary club is merely a Community Service club. If that were correct, Rotary International never could have become the great force for good in the world it is to-day. Community Service is only a by-product of the Rotary Movement.

During the first thirteen years after Rotary became International, divergent views were held as to the place of Community Service in the Rotary Movement, or even if it had a place at all.

We had a small Rotary world during that period and those of us who grew up with the movement were sometimes disturbed by the vigorous clashing of opinions at International Conventions on the matter of Community Service. I remember consoling one of my friends, who at times worried over the situation, by reminding him that growing pains were the signs of development. When the men of Rotary get together and pool their combined wisdom, they have yet to make a serious mistake. But combined wisdom is needed to avoid mistakes; especially so in these more recent days when the movement has

become so extended. Each country must make its contribution in order to keep the whole in balance.

Rotarians Divided

During those early years Rotarians, particularly in the United States and Canada, became more or less divided into three groups on the subject of Community Service.

The first group was composed of Rotarians who were so zealous in their desire for service that they thought that their Rotary club, as such, should constitute the Crippled Children's Association, the Boy Scouts Organization, or the Hospital or other charitable or philanthropic organizations of their particular city or town. This is not surprising when it is remembered that membership in a Rotary club opened up to many men an idea entirely new to them, that of serving society—an idea, however, which is instinctive in every man of character. Rotary gave to many their first opportunity to work out this instinct.

The ideas of these men, many of whom became leaders in the Rotary movement, can be seen in resolutions such as that passed at the Salt Lake City Convention in 1919, in which it was resolved "that the aid and assistance of Rotary clubs everywhere, individually and collectively, be pledged to the promotion of effective Community Service effort."

The second group consisted of equally zealous Rotarians, who believed that the greatest value which Rotary could perform in Community Service was in the education of its members to become actively interested, as individuals, in organizations which had for their object the welfare of society; and that a Rotary club should not engage in any Community Service which required continuity of effort on the part of the club. Special efforts from time to time by mass action of a club were to be encouraged, but only in cases where there was a special need.

The third, and much smaller, group thought that Rotary clubs should be prohibited from engaging in any Community

Service as not being within the objects of Rotary; but this group would not discourage Rotarians as individuals from participating in this work.

Crisis and Decision

The clash between the opposing factions came to a head at the St. Louis Convention in 1923. At that convention, the Directors of Rotary International sponsored a resolution under which Rotary would take over finance and operate the work of the International Society for Crippled Children. In the opinion of most Rotarians, if this resolution had passed, it would have constituted Rotary's first major mistake. Rotary would not thereafter have continued as Rotary; it would have become, primarily, a Crippled Children's Society.

The resolution was withdrawn and, by unanimous agreement, there was substituted for it another resolution, now commonly known as Resolution 34. This resolution was given the title, "The Policy of Rotary towards Community Service Activities" at the Denver Convention in 1926, and was slightly amended in form, but not in substance.

It was a bold, and perhaps a dangerous, experiment for a convention, after only thirteen years of experience as an International organization, to attempt to formulate a definite policy for the whole Rotary world. On that date there were only twenty-five countries in Rotary. In the United States there were 1,265 clubs. In the remainder of the Rotary world there were 228 clubs, of which 115 were in Great Britain and Ireland, 66 in Canada and only 49 in other countries.

Fourteen years have gone by since Resolution 34 was passed and we now have about 4,200 Rotary clubs in over 80 countries.

It is therefore meet and proper that we should sit down together and survey the situation and decide whether or not the Rotarians of those days had a vision broad enough to develop a policy still suited to present day needs. If there is anything wrong with it, or if it is not suited in its application to all countries now in Rotary, it should be changed.

Let us, therefore, examine together the policy laid down in this resolution: "Each individual Rotary Club has absolute autonomy in the selection of such community service activities as appeal to it and as are suited to its community."

This clause emphasizes the complete autonomy of each club in the matter of Community Service activities.

"Rotary International is an organization that exists for the protection, development, and worldwide propagation of the Rotary ideal of service, for the establishment, encouragement, assistance, and administrative supervision of Rotary clubs, and as a clearing house for the study of their problems, and, by helpful suggestion but not compulsion, for the standardization of their practices and of such community service activities as have already been widely demonstrated by many clubs as worth while and as are within, and will not tend to obscure, the objects of Rotary as set out in the constitution of Rotary International."

"Rotary International, although it may study, standardize and develop such activities as are general and make helpful suggestions regarding them, should never prescribe nor proscribe any community service activity for any club."

This must surely be still sound policy. No International Board of Directors ever should attempt to put forward a theoretical scheme of Rotary activity in the Community Service or any other field. Advancement must be by trial and error in individual clubs. The responsibility for improvement and advancement is on the individual club.

"No Rotary club should allow any community service activity to obscure the objects of Rotary or jeopardize the primary purpose for which a Rotary club is organized."

This statement of policy will, I believe, be accepted in all countries. It emphasizes clearly the point I have attempted to make, that Rotary is not a Community Service club. It is a Rotary Club.

Although regulations are not prescribed for an individual Rotary club in the selection of community service activities, the following rules are suggested for its guidance:

"Because of the limited membership of Rotary, only in a community where there is no adequate civic or other organization in a position to speak and act for the whole community should a Rotary club engage in a general community service activity that requires for its success the active support of the entire citizenship of the community; and, where a Chamber of Commerce exists, a Rotary club should not trespass upon nor assume its functions, but Rotarians, as individuals committed to and trained in the principle of service, should be members of and active in their Chamber of Commerce and as citizens of their community should, along with all other good citizens, be interested in every general community service activity and, as far as their abilities permit, do their part in money and service.

"As a general thing, no Rotary club should endorse any project, no matter how meritorious, unless the club is prepared and willing to assume all or part of the responsibility for the accomplishment of that which it endorses."

And here follow five statements of policy which I would put under the heading

RIVALS TO NONE, HELPFUL TO ALL.

"A Rotary club, in selecting an activity, should seek neither publicity nor credit for itself but only the opportunity to serve.

"A Rotary club should avoid duplication of effort and in general should not engage in an activity that is already being well handled by some other agency.

"A Rotary club in its activities should preferably co-operate with existing agencies, but where necessary may create new agencies where the facilities of the existing agencies are insufficient to accomplish its purpose. It is better for a Rotary club to improve an existing agency than to create a new and duplicative agency.

"In all its activities a Rotary club acts best and is most successful as a propagandist. A Rotary club discovers a need but, where

the responsibility is that of the entire community, does not seek alone to remedy it but to awaken others to the necessity of the remedy, seeking to arouse the community to its responsibility so that this responsibility may be placed not on Rotary alone but on the entire community where it belongs; and while Rotary may initiate and lead in the work it should endeavour to secure the co-operation of all other organizations that ought to be interested and should seek to give them full credit, even minimizing the credit to which the Rotary club itself is entitled.

"Activities which enlist the individual efforts of all Rotarians generally are more in accord with the genius of Rotary than those requiring only the mass action of the club, because the community service activities of the Rotary Club should be regarded only as laboratory experiments designed to train members of a Rotary club in Service."

I venture to suggest that Rotarians from all Rotary countries can endorse in principle these bold and clear-cut statements: Because he who serves must act, Rotary is not merely a state of mind, nor Rotary philosophy merely subjective, but must translate itself into objective activity; and the individual Rotarian and the Rotary club must put the theory of service into practice." In this clause of the original resolution, there was added the following amendment at the Atlantic City Convention in 1936: "Accordingly, corporate action by Rotary clubs is not prohibited; but under the safeguards provided herein and for the purpose of creating esprit de corps in the club itself, it is desirable that every Rotary club have some community service activity requiring the collective co-operation of all its members, in addition to its program for the stimulation of the club members to individual service within the community."

It is a matter of special comment that when this amendment was before the Council on Legislation and subsequently before the Convention at Atlantic City, it was passed unanimously and without discussion. I think that the passing of this amending Resolution in 1936 was a reaffirmation by Rotary International, in convention assembled, that Resolution 34

was still considered a sound policy for the much enlarged Rotary world now existing as compared with the small Rotary world at the time the Resolution was passed in 1923.

The effect of the amendment is to place more emphasis on the desirability of every Rotary club having some Community Service activity requiring the collective co-operation of all its members. I suggest, however, that the proper construction of the whole resolution, as amended, is that the foot-note carried for the past eight years in the pamphlets issued by Rotary International on the subject of Community Service, is still to be regarded as sound policy. This foot-note is as follows:

"It is now generally advocated that a Rotary club should not be engaged in an activity which by its very nature is continuous in character, but, on the other hand, it should select an activity which is capable of being completed in a definite time, preferably not over a year."

This is a matter, however, which may give room for discussion in some clubs.

Someone may ask—and it is a question that is frequently asked—if a Rotary club is not a Community Service club, what is it? I would answer by again quoting from Resolution 34: "The third object of Rotary is to encourage and foster the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life. Primarily, a Rotary club is a group of representative business and professional men who have accepted the Rotary philosophy of service and are seeking: First, to study collectively the theory of service as the true basis of success and happiness in business and in life; and, second, to give, collectively, practical demonstrations of it to themselves and their community; and, third, each as an individual, to translate its theory into practice in his business and in his everyday life; and, fourth, individually and collectively, by active precept and example, to stimulate its acceptance both in theory and practice by all non-Rotarians as well as by all Rotarians."

And to make my answer complete, I would add: "And, fifth, to promote a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary philosophy of service."

If I were asked to state more concisely the purpose of Rotary, I would answer—To help the individual to grow in capability of service. Another answer I might give is—To help the individual to live happily in this life; for happiness always comes from service.

Rotary begins at home, in the home. It has a strong influence on the religious and moral side. It makes for better friendship and fellowship. It improves the standard of business, craft or profession. It extends to service in the community, to the province or state, and to the nation. When a man has obtained that vision of Rotary, he realizes, unless he is essentially narrow, that those in other lands have the same hopes, joys, worries and cares, and that they are as unselfish and likeable as the people with whom he comes in daily contact.

What I have been trying to do is to endeavour to bring out to you in bold relief the place of Club Community Service in the whole picture of Rotary. It holds, I believe, an essential place in all clubs. But of far more importance is the education of the individual Rotarian, not only in Community Service, but in the much wider field of the whole Rotary philosophy of service.

May I, in conclusion, suggest that we can agree to-day, after fourteen years of testing, that the delegates at the St. Louis Convention in 1923 had a clear vision of Rotary and that Resolution 34 still gives us a proper foundation on which to continue to build the Rotary of the future.

The structure which is built on that foundation—the Rotary of the days to come—is, however, the responsibility of each club and of each Rotarian in all Rotary countries.

Rotary and the Crippled Child

By Paul H. King

At the Rotary International Convention at Nice, France, on June 8, Paul H. King, President of the International Society for Crippled Children, spoke on "Rotary and the Crippled Child". The following abstract of the address will be read with great interest by Rotarians in this District.

—Ed.

THE extent of the problem confronting those concerned with work for crippled children was described to the Rotary Convention to-day by Paul H. King, of Detroit, U. S. A., who stated that there were approximately six million crippled children in the world, based upon estimates of three cases in each thousand population as shown in countries where such a census has been taken. A recent census in Hungary has again proven this ratio.

In Canada, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand and China, organizations to work for the improvement of the situation of the crippled child have recently become active, led in most cases by Rotarians and Rotary clubs.

"Without minimizing in the slightest degree the contributions of others to the cause of the crippled child," said Mr. King, "it is not too much to say that to Rotary must be given the credit for the organized effort throughout the world to-day. It has produced and is producing the leaders; it has helped greatly to organize the societies; it has provided and is providing much of the inspiration.

"The extent of the problem to-day is not exactly defined, nor for present purposes does it need to be. It looms before us in proportions still to be determined. Our task is to grapple with it, reduce it to certainties and then solve it. Suppose for the purpose of our discussion the number of crippled children is six million. Are we staggered by

the size of the problem? Not so! It is a challenge! An opportunity for service!

"Three ways in which Rotary clubs may serve in this cause suggest themselves. First—by carrying on their own independent enterprises; second—by cooperating with the local societies and the international society; third—by bringing about the organization of a state or provincial society where none now exists.

"It is highly desirable, of course, to enlist the interest and support of other groups. Rotary does not seek credit but the desired results. It matters not in what country we are, we are *for* the crippled children of *all* nations. There are no boundary lines between crippled children."

(Concluded from Page 9)

the way in which Rotary can serve the community, and I commend the activities of the Bangalore Club to the notice of all clubs in our District.

I have recently received a copy of the printed proceedings of the Madras District Conference. Copies of these will doubtless be sent to all Clubs, and I hope they will be studied by Rotarians who were not able to attend the conference.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) F. E. JAMES,
Governor, 89th District R. I.

Rotary's Proving Ground

By Charles L. Wheeler

What has Rotary done?

Listen to what Charles L. Wheeler, of San Francisco, told the Rotary International Convention assembled in Nice, France, on June 9.—Ed.

THE practical value of the business principles which the Rotarian is encouraged to apply in his own vocation was illustrated to-day by Charles L. Wheeler of San Francisco, California, in an address on "Rotary's Proving Ground" at the 28th annual Rotary Convention.

"A man who does something for a crippled child benefits himself as much as he does that child," said Mr. Wheeler "and in half a dozen places I have seen juvenile delinquency reduced as much as 65% through the boys clubs sponsored or aided by Rotary clubs.

"I determined that I would do my utmost to bring the vocational ideals of Rotary into the lumber and shipping business which I have the privilege of managing.

"Though I would not pretend that our employer-employee relationship is perfect, I am convinced there has been increasing confidence and co-operation. I am certain that recourse to arbitrary force in the relations between labour and management is generally evidence of long-continued lack of confidence and an absence of mutual understanding.

"The attitude of our employees toward the many adjustments in our business, necessary to meet the economic conditions

of the depression, helped us to weather the storm whereas other businesses without this *esprit de corps* failed.

"In 1934 when a great strike took place in the saw-mill and timber-working industry of the Pacific North-west, though the strike lasted for months, our mills and logging camps continued to work while we negotiated. To-day the industry, as a whole, has agreements which, in general, are founded on those worked out in our conference with our employees.

"Another great test came in October, 1936, when the shipping industry of the entire Pacific Coast was tied up by a strike of maritime and water-front workers. Our company had some thirty cargo vessels laid up. The representatives of our company did their utmost at every conference to put our ideals into practice.

"As a result there came a new understanding and a new spirit of co-operation between the ship-owners and maritime workers. The ship-owners representing an annual business of \$400,000,000 said 'Let us find the man who will be the greatest exponent of fair-play, goodwill and understanding. Let us place him in charge of employer-employee relations for all ship-owners.' That man is Almon E. Roth, past president of Rotary International."

Leave the Wood Pile Higher than You Found it!

An Address on the Rotary Foundation

At the Madras District Conference in January there was a brief discussion on The Rotary Foundation. The address reproduced below gives in succinct and forcible terms an outline of the objectives of this Fund and will be read with interest—it may perhaps inspire—by all Rotarians in this large District.—Ed.

ROGER Babson once asked the late Charles Steinmetz, wizard of mathematics and the world's foremost electrical engineer, to state what line of research—such as radio, aeronautics, power projects, etc.—in his estimation promised most for humanity. His prompt answer was that the greatest promise was not in any coming invention, but in developing human relations—the greatest power in the development of man and one which, as yet, has hardly been scratched.

This answer by the great scientist may seem an extravagant expression, but Steinmetz was not given to the use of extravagant terms. Exactitude was one of his most marked characteristics. The significance and value which Steinmetz gave to Rotary, and the high regard in which he held it, was doubtless due to the fact that Rotary deals primarily with the development of human relations. In the beginning, the programme of Rotary was identified primarily with the activities of promoting fellowship, friendship, and helpful service within the membership of the club. Such ideals are, however, widespread in their influences and inevitably go beyond the bounds of confining limitations. Consequently, Rotary's activities have extended beyond club service to include community service, vocational service, and international service.

In these thirty-two years Rotary has spread around the world and brought into its membership approximately 175,000 business and professional men organized in the more than 4,100 clubs. In its brief existence it has encircled the globe. More than 150 clubs have been organized since July 1, 1936, during which period more than 6,000 Rotarians have been received into the ranks.

Our Heritage

In company with this growth in the number of Rotary clubs and the number of Rotarians, the needs and opportunities for service are likewise ever increasing. We as Rotarians are being looked to to-day more than ever before for guidance, and our support is being increasingly sought. Rotarians to-day must continue to extend the ideal of service so that succeeding generations will receive as useful, as helpful, and as rich a heritage as we have received from those Rotarians who, a generation ago, gave expression to the ideal of service in anticipation of our needs.

Some forward-looking Rotarians, foreseeing the ever increasing needs and opportunities for the service of Rotary and the necessity and desirability of our planning now that it may be assured, conceived the vision of making tangible and practicable

the principle of service to all peoples and to all classes of humanity.

Thus, the Rotary Foundation is established to accomplish this purpose. Its broad and inclusive view of human needs enables it to carry forward this work more effectively than is possible by any Rotary club and any individual group of Rotarians—it is a true exemplification of "Service above self."

Because some Rotary clubs have appointed representatives of the Foundation, and because those who have not will, I feel certain, soon appoint Foundation representatives, I am going to talk to you in specific terms about the Rotary Foundation, which now directly affects each and every individual Rotarian and each and every individual Rotary club and which will be felt with increasing effectiveness by all peoples everywhere.

Foundation's Objectives

In order to give expression to its ideals and purposes, the Foundation is at present emphasizing three objectives which are in harmony with the objectives of Rotary and the purposes of the Foundation and which could now be greatly benefited by support from the Foundation. They are to

Assist in the establishment of a research bureau and clearing house to make available to all Rotary clubs worldwide information on boys' work and crippled children's work.

Encourage the formation and extension of institutes of international relations.

Provide for Rotarian speakers to deliver in countries other than their own, addresses regarding the principles of Rotary and their practical application in their respective countries.

Lending support to any particular objective or objectives does not mean that other objectives cannot and will not be suggested from time to time, nor that any or all objectives which may be emphasized might not be discarded in the future when they may no longer be in need of support,

or when it may be felt that the support which they received could be better placed elsewhere. The purposes of the Foundation are broad and inclusive and assure ever increasing opportunities for service as long as humanity exists, in assisting scientific research in advancing the welfare of humanity; by providing scholarships for the study of international relations and by so doing encouraging the exchange of students between nations, thereby laying the basis for stronger ties of friendship between countries; assisting in research work for the cure and prevention of infantile paralysis, sleeping sickness, tuberculosis, cancer and other diseases from which science is struggling to relieve the human race; and in bringing into practical operation other suggested plans for communicating the ideal of service to the peoples of all lands and all classes of humanity.

Unrestricted Scope

I hesitate to mention more specifically any particular uses for the Foundation because any such attempt might seem to place a limit upon them, and limited or restricted objectives have repeatedly proven undesirable. For example, with a desire to help young men Benjamin Franklin left separate endowments to the two cities of Boston and Philadelphia with the expressed purpose that they were to be used for the training of worthy apprentices: Even the visionary Franklin could not foresee the rather near day when the apprentice system was to wane and vanish in this country. Likewise, in what was thought to be an act of service for all time, a fund was created for the maintenance of watering troughs in the state of New York, but, alas! the day of horse-drawn carriages has passed and the fund has become useless.

Recognizing the wisdom that broad and inclusive objectives such as the Rotary Foundation have, the great philanthropist, John D. Rockefeller is quoted as saying, "If in any gifts heretofore made by me there are any restrictions or limitations as to the specific purposes for which they are to be used, I hereby revoke such restrictions."

The broad opportunities of the Foundation and the very fact that it can always be useful and of help to all mankind have so impressed those who have learned of it that they have contributed potential assets of more than \$1,000,000. I say "potential" because this amount includes bequests and life insurance policies made payable to the Foundations, but which will not become actual assets until they mature. It also includes pledges. About one-half of this sum has actually been paid to the Foundation fund. The Rotary Foundation is not undertaking to raise any fixed sum of money. Andrew Carnegie set aside ten million dollars for the furtherance of Peace. Wide-spread application of the ideal of service—individually, in community life, in business relations and in international affairs—cannot be accomplished, even on a small scale, without adequate financial support. The endowment for the Foundation, no matter what its ultimate amount may be, will always be used to further the principles of Rotary. In this work no endowment can be too large.

At this point, may I remind you that the Rotary Foundation is entirely separate from the current expense and administrative budget of Rotary International. It is true that Rotary International has a surplus of approximately \$6,000,000, but this is merely a bulwark against an emergency, which any well regulated business should have.

The Rotary Foundation in no way aspires to support Rotary International—although it very easily could be made to supply that support in an emergency, if, and when, and for such length of time as it might be felt necessary.

Administration

The administration of the Foundation is vested in five trustees whose action must have the approval of the Board of Directors of Rotary International. The trustees are all past presidents of Rotary International and each serves for a period of five years. Thus, the control of the Foundation by men of experience in Rotary made conservative by their experience is assured. In addition, there is a group of honorary trustees.

Thus far we have been particularly specific and have dealt primarily with the

organization and structure of the Foundation. The question in our mind, which now naturally follows, is "How can the purposes of the Foundation be achieved, and how can we as individual Rotarians, and as Rotary clubs, assist with its furtherance?"

Every Rotary club in giving its support to the Foundation extends its influence beyond the confines of its own particular community and lends its influence and support in helping others elsewhere. It has been suggested that each club participate on the basis of \$100 for every delegate to which it is entitled at a Rotary International convention (payable, if desired, over a term of years). Some clubs are able to, and do, give more, but every club can give its support and every club should do its part. Personally, I feel that each Rotarian should cherish the opportunity of contributing to the Foundation, and by so doing give evidence of his interest in helping to perpetuate the ideal of service. As little as \$100, conveniently payable over a term of years, will assure each Rotarian that in a measure at least his influence will be perpetuated throughout all ages. To the extent of his participation his membership is sustained and his influence as a Rotarian is immortalized. Money of itself can do little good. Individual service is greatly limited without funds, but the two together can be a blessing to civilization. The Rotary Foundation, the more than 4,100 clubs and 1,75,000 individual Rotarians constitute possibilities of infinite extent. We do a great deal of talking in Rotary, and we have great faith in its possibilities, but let us not forget that, "Faith without works is dead."

Let us be consistent. Let us back our declarations with our dollars.

The Rotary Foundation is not begging for funds. It offers an opportunity for men to contribute funds as Mr. Andrew Carnegie once said, "Where it will do the least harm and give the greatest benefit." In addition to individual gifts from both Rotarians and non-Rotarians, there are many scattered local club and district conference funds now serving no definite purposes which could be transferred to the Foundation with the assurance that they would be used to the best advantage.

An Opportunity

It is not my purpose to solicit funds, but to you who would like to evidence your belief in the principle of Rotary and your desire to be a part of this great service by making a contribution to the Rotary Foundation, I extend the opportunity of contributing to it.

Up in Alaska in the days of the gold rush, there were cabins along the trails where prospectors might stop, build a fire and eat and sleep. The cabins and the food, if any had been left, were free. The wood pile was free, too, but it was an "understood law" that the beneficiary should leave the pile at least as high as when he found it. He who enjoyed the warmth and glow of those hard-won fagots and went his way

leaving the pile lower was "living off the country" and was a taker and not a giver.

I wonder if we are not "living off the country" right now? The shelter cabins, and the comfort and safety built by our forefathers have been, and are, ours for the taking. The "wood pile" of Rotary service has glowed brightly and warmed each of us generously. Is it lower as we leave for the next stop? Or, are any of us freezing our hands in gathering brush from the snow-bound spickets to leave these piles as high as when we found them?

Think it over, fellow Rotarians—"Leave the wood pile higher than you found it." Give to the Rotary Foundation!—*Extracts from an address at a District Conference.*

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Rotary's New Office for Asia

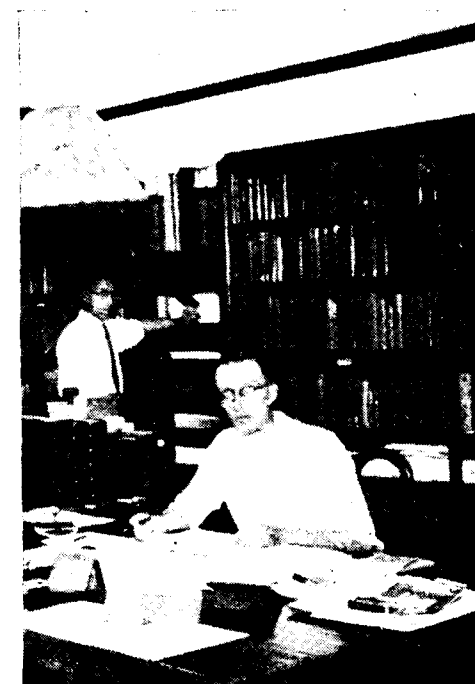
ROTARY Encircles the Globe." Today this is truer than ever. While there have been for years offices at Chicago, London and Zurich; very soon the new office in Singapore, Straits Settlements (which officially began its existence on November 1, 1936) will be actually functioning in charge of Rtn. Richard Sidney.

Already familiar with the Rotary movement in District 80 (Malaya, Siam, Indo-China, and Borneo), Rtn. Sidney proceeded to study Rotary in the Netherlands East Indies, in China, in Japan, in Canada, and in the United States, while en route to the Chicago central office. In the Chicago office he is serving as head of the division of service to clubs outside the Americas. Very soon Rtn. Sidney will be proceeding to London to study how the organisation functions in Britain and Ireland, and later he will spend some time in the Continental European Office at Zurich. After attending the Assembly at Montreux, and the Convention at Nice, Rtn. Sidney will return to Singapore direct.

Our new Secretary for Asia has been a keen Rotarian for about six years, and for the past three and a half years has edited the *Roda* (the magazine of District 80). This magazine is well known not only in its own district but in other regions, and, in the words of Past President Sydney Pascall, has been "one of the finest contributions Rotary is making to Malayan life". It is (Pascall added) an outstanding piece of community service of a most practical type, and only Rotary could have done it."

Rtn. Richard Sidney was born in South India in 1893. At the age of six he left for England and was educated at St. Paul's and Oakham schools. He was apprenticed to a firm of corn merchants in Liverpool in 1908, and four years later went up to Magdalene College, Cambridge. He served throughout the World War. He took his M.A. degree in 1919, and served as an Assistant Master at King Edward's School, Birmingham, for more than three years. In 1923 he went to Malaya, and since that year has been domiciled in that

country, doing educational and literary work. He has been a headmaster twice, has edited a daily newspaper, and has written several books.



Rtn. Sidney believes that Rotary has a great future in the East—particularly in China and India. Already the movement is strongly entrenched in Japan, Java, Australia, and New Zealand. It is making progress in Malaya and surrounding territories where its influence is spreading every year. The enormous area to be served by the Singapore office comprises a great variety of people who find in the Rotary movement something which tends to bring them all together in a spirit of understanding and good will. We believe that as a result of the opening of our new office the whole Rotary Movement will be benefited. We wish Rtn. Sidney the best of luck in his new attempt to serve the Eastern peoples with whom he is already so familiar and whom he loves so well.—*Central Secretariat, Chicago.*

To Aid Hospitals in Bangalore

Rotary Club's Efforts Appreciated

The Bangalore Rotary Club organised a "HOSPITAL WEEK" in Bangalore at the beginning of this month. The following account of the opening of the Week on May 30 is taken from The MADRAS MAIL—Ed.

BANGALORE, May 30.

THANKS to the efforts of Rotarian H. Richardson, of the Bangalore Rotary Club, and the members of his Committee, the Rotary Hospital Week (in aid of the hospitals in Bangalore City and Cantonment) sponsored by the Bangalore Rotary Club opened this evening. The details available from various official sources show that this Hospital Week is the most ambitious public welfare work undertaken by any Rotary Club in India.

This evening on the Sampangi Tank-bed, Bangalore City, an Amusements Park organized by the Rotary Club as a means of collecting money for the Hospitals was declared open by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore.

On that occasion the Dewan announced the formation of the "Maharaja's Hospital Fund for Mysore", and the opening donation of Rs. 5,000 to this fund was made by Rotarian V. Manickavelu Mudaliar.

The formal opening of the Amusements Park by the Dewan was attended by a large gathering of officials of the Mysore Government, members of the Bangalore Rotary Club and the general public.

Object of Proposal: Requesting the Dewan to declare the Park open, Rotarian V. Manickavelu Mudaliar said:—

"As Convenor of the Amusement Committee of the Bangalore Rotary Club Hospital Week it is my privilege, Sir, to welcome you as the head of the administration and to convey to you, and through you to His

Highness the Maharaja, our feelings of gratitude for all that has been done by the State for the alleviation of human suffering in every form.

"The object of the Rotary Hospital Week, as you are aware, Sir, is to collect funds from all classes of people and distribute the money so collected among the various hospitals in the City and the Civil and Military Station.

Fund for Help: "Bangalore is proud of its hospitals and rightly proud of many of its citizens who have given large donations to supplement the resources of the Government for establishing new hospitals, but hitherto there has been no concerted effort for the creation of a Fund from which help could be rendered to the various hospitals according to their needs and the work they are doing. This omission the Rotary Club in Bangalore is endeavouring to repair, and it is our hope that a portion of the money collected this year will be the nucleus of a permanent fund to be named the Maharaja's Hospital Fund for Mysore (like the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London), both for the establishment of new hospitals and for the maintenance of existing ones. We trust that, ere long, every *Hobli* (firka) in the State will have a hospital.

"The Irish Hospitals, within recent years, benefited largely through an agency which has collected funds for their maintenance from all parts of the world. Nearer home, Portuguese India furnishes an example of a similar effort, for aiding Hospitals and Charities. With the permission of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of

Mysore we have adopted that method on a small scale. Mysore's 'invisible exports' to Ireland and Portuguese India amount to considerable sums and the bulk could be diverted for the benefit of our own people.

"The Fete which you are about to open, Sir, is also intended for the benefit of the Hospitals, and incidentally, to provide amusements to the citizens and visitors. Within a short space of time the Sampangi Tank-bed has been conditioned for the purpose of a Carnival, and I take this opportunity of thanking the several departments of Government and private individuals who have co-operated with us in this effort. It is our earnest hope that the grounds will be made available for the holding of similar Carnivals and that a permanent Stadium will be erected.

"We are particularly beholden to the Military and the Police for their help in connexion with the Fete, which I now request you to open."

Dewan's Reply

Replying, the Dewan said:—

"It has given me much pleasure to accept your kind invitation to open the Fete which is being held under the auspices of the Rotary Club.

"I am sure we all feel that it was a splendid idea on the part of the Rotary Club to organize a carnival of this kind. It will not only bring in, as we may hope, a substantial sum for the benefit of the hospitals in this City, but it will also afford amusement and recreation to both the residents and the large number of visitors who flock into Bangalore at this season.

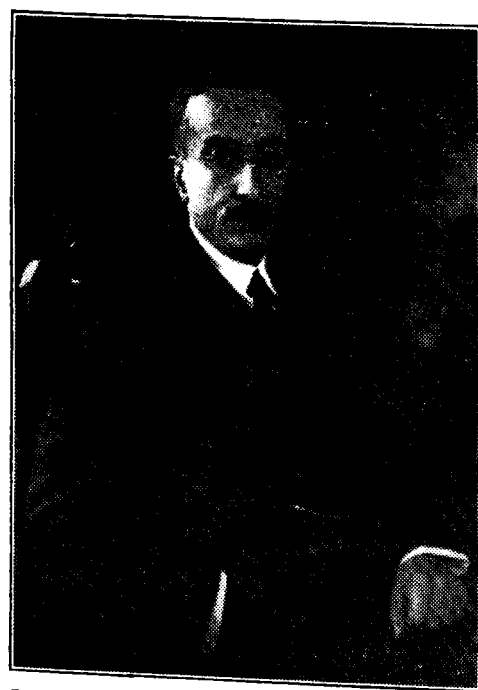
"If I may say so, I have never, in a somewhat lengthy experience, listened to an address which packs so much solid matter into so small a compass of words. You acknowledge the help given by the departments of Government and private individuals in converting the Sampangi Tank into a delightful carnival ground, in organizing the carnival, and in sanctioning an effort to secure that Mysore money which would otherwise go outside Mysore should be retained within the

State. And you propose the extension of the Mysore hospital service until there is one in each of the 369 *hoblis* in the State, the creation of a fund to be named "The Maharaja's Hospital Fund" to promote the establishment of new hospitals and the maintenance of existing ones, and the establishment of a permanent stadium in these grounds for the holding of large-scale athletic contests.

Maharaja's Appreciation: "I am authorised by His Highness the Maharaja to say that he greatly appreciates the objects of the Fund which you propose to create and will be very pleased to give his name to it. A fund of this nature will tend to meet one of the most pressing needs of the State to-day. I do not propose on this occasion to enter into the merits of the controversy between the voluntary and the Government hospital systems. It is sufficient to say that, what we endeavour to do in Mysore is to get the maximum of benefit both from voluntary donors and from Government funds. But it is a well-known fact, and a very natural one, that people who give their money to hospitals in this part of the world like to see the result in the concrete form of a building; and they are seldom content to spend it on endowments for maintenance or even on medicines or apparatus. Meanwhile Government are increasing their expenditure as rapidly as they can, but we must frankly confess that we are unable to keep pace adequately with the demand. In such a state of affairs the existence of a fund which will supplement the efforts of Government by providing special apparatus or special staff will be of the greatest value.

Stadium Proposal: "The question of a stadium is another proposal which appeals very strongly to us all. This I regard as one of the essential measures of preventive medicine.

"As I am never tired of impressing on those concerned, in developing our system of education, it is every bit as necessary to provide playgrounds as it is to provide school buildings. Play-grounds lead to inter-school competitions and these again to all-State and even all-India competitions, such as we have in Mysore City at Birthday and



SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, Dewan of Mysore.

at Dasara. For all these a proper stadium is an essential necessity, and a proposal was made long since for the establishment of one also in a tank-bed at Mysore. A similar stadium is necessary in Bangalore. It is true you have some excellent grounds on South Parade, but the mere fact that you have to make special arrangements for enclosing them whenever there is an important competition in progress shows how necessary it is to have a regular stadium with gates and stands to serve this purpose.

Tribute to Rotary: "Ladies and gentlemen, it is quite in the fitness of things that this Hospital Week should be sponsored by the Rotary Club. This well-known and world-wide organization needs no introduction. It is one of those international associations whose sole aim is to do good to mankind, regardless of colour, caste or creed. Their motto is 'Service Above Self.' It is said that 'Rotarians can talk and discuss

without quarrel, think and plan without dissension, and eat and drink without dissipation.' This, no doubt, accounts for their success! Here is a striking instance of their practical sympathy with their fellowmen. I should like to say that the efforts of the Rotary Club in the matter are very greatly appreciated by His Highness the Maharaja and his Government.

"I trust that the experience gained from this Fete will be such as to induce the organisers to make it an annual event, an event to which every one in Bangalore should look forward.

"The Committee have spared no pains in organizing the Fete on a grand scale, and Mr. Manickavelu Mudaliar, in particular, has been indefatigable in his exertions to make it the great success which it promises to be.

"I wish I could have emulated you, Mr. Manickavelu Mudaliar, in the forcible brevity of your remarks, but the two proposals that you have put forward are proposals which I know will appeal so strongly to every citizen of the State that I feel it was due from me to try to express on their behalf the appreciation which I am sure they will all feel. It now only remains for them to give expression to it themselves by a wholehearted enjoyment of the attraction of the carnival, and a generous contribution to the fund which it is intended to promote.

"I have now much pleasure in declaring the Fete open."

Opening Donation: The Dewan then announced, amidst cheers, that Rotarian V. Manickavelu Mudaliar had himself opened the "Maharaja's Hospital Fund for Mysore" with a personal donation of Rs. 5,000.

The 28th Annual Convention of Rotary International at Nice, France, June 6-11

NICE, FRANCE, June 12.

THE French Riviera, and Nice, its queen city, have entertained this week the 28th annual convention of Rotary International, which drew to this picturesque European resort a record gathering of Rotarians and members of their families, representing Rotary clubs in most countries of the world.

The President of France, Albert Lebrun, welcomed this great gathering to his country's "Azure Coast" on the Mediterranean, at the opening session on Sunday. A Rotarian himself, the Honorary Governor of the 65 Rotary clubs in France, he presented the greetings of his fellow Rotarians and the French people to the Rotarians of the world, gathered in the Municipal Casino of Nice.

At the concluding session on Friday, June 11, the officers of Rotary International elected by the delegates to head the organization for the year 1937-38, starting July 1, were presented.

The theme of the convention, chosen by President Will R. Manier, Jr. of Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A., was "An adventure in international understanding and goodwill."

"In Rotary," said President Manier, "we have built a great machine, and we are anxious to use it in the simple way to foster and encourage acquaintance, friendship and confidence. Perhaps to all of us, regardless of our interest in other Rotary activities, the thing that most intrigues us is the potentialities of Rotary, of Rotary clubs and of Rotary International in international service.

"I have visited Rotary in many countries and everywhere I have found a great desire, not only for that peace which all men desire, but for the development of our great organization as one of the instruments for international understanding, goodwill and peace.

"If we understand other peoples, if we know their habits and their psychology and their customs, if we can lead ourselves to look through their eyes, then we will have goodwill, and goodwill is the only possible and sure basis for a lasting peace. Here in this convention we have thousands of business and professional men from many different countries, and in their presence at this gathering we have a great adventure in international understanding and friendship."

The programme of the business sessions presented an inspiring series of addresses, by speakers from many countries, the climax being reached in an international "round table" presentation on Friday participated in by Rotarians from a dozen different sections of the globe. There were some fourteen legislative proposals presented for consideration, dealing largely with the administrative side of the organization.

The Rotary governors who will serve next year as international officers administering the affairs of the clubs in the 110 districts over the world, in which they were chosen by vote of the clubs, arrived on the convention scene after a week of intensive study of their coming year's work at Montreux, Switzerland. These incoming officers, and the greater part of the delegates and visitors, had arrived in Nice by the time President Lebrun greeted the first session at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The message of President Manier to the representatives of the more than 4,219 Rotary Clubs was the principal feature of the session on Sunday evening, preceded by a half hour of delightful music, and opened by the addresses of welcome from the Mayor of Nice, Rtn. Jean Medecin, and the President of the Rotary Club of Nice, Dr. Gabriel Guillaume.

The Rotary Governors in office this past year who composed, for the most part, the Council on Legislation, opened their consideration of the proposed legislation on

Monday morning, presenting their recommendations to the voting delegates on Thursday morning. Another interesting meeting on Monday morning was the Rotary public relations conference, composed of journalists from all over the world, under the chairmanship of Joel Chandler Harris, Jr., of Atlanta, Georgia. U. S. A. Rotarians, particularly interested in work for crippled children assembled for the discussion of this activity under the chairmanship of Paul King, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A., president of the International Society for Crippled Children.

The founder and president-emeritus of Rotary, Paul P. Harris of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., opened Monday's business session by delivering his annual inspirational message. Official reports of the Secretary (Chesley R. Perry of Chicago), the Treasurer (Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago), and President Manier followed. Secretary Perry has been annually re-elected to this office since he was first chosen when the Rotary organization was formed by the 16 then existing clubs, in Chicago in 1910. Treasurer Chapin has served almost as long, since 1913. The report of President Manier reviewed briefly the observations of Rotary in action in many parts of Europe and North America, and the fine growth of the organization this year, when there was an addition of something like 250 new clubs.

A broad view of the whole Rotary programme was given by one of the leading Rotarians of France, Jean Appleton of Paris, past president of the International Union of Lawyers, as the closing address of Monday's session, with the title "Lifting Our Eyes."

An international garden party was presented by the Rotarians of Nice and France, to their visiting guests on Monday evening, in the Garden of King Albert I, the lovely park in the centre of the city. Groups costumed in national dress, brought by several of the European delegations, entertained with their native folk dances and music. Along the sea front of the park, the Casino de la Jetée was fitted up as a commodious lounge called by the Rotarians "the House of Friendship." On either side of this pier a brilliant display of fireworks was the closing highlight of the party.

Club officers met in small groups on Tuesday morning to talk over their local problems and exchange ideas. In the general session, the administrative problems of clubs was discussed by H. Roe Bartle, Kansas City, followed by addresses on Community Service, by Charles J. Burchell, K.C., of Halifax (Canada) and on Crippled Children by Paul King, of Detroit.

One of the most famous of the fetes of Nice was given for the visitors on Tuesday evening—the "Battle of Flowers." A long procession of gorgeously decorated automobiles and carriages, covered with flowers, wound along the Promenade des Anglais. Riding in the floats were young ladies from the various delegations sponsoring the floats. A similar but livelier procession and fete was given on Thursday evening—a "White Corso", with white confetti instead of gay blossoms, and white drapery on the floats.

The chief social event of the week, the President's reception and ball, followed the battle of flowers on Tuesday evening, in the municipal casino.

International service and vocational service were the two topics of the business session on Wednesday. Speakers on the first topic were Carlos P. Romulo of Manila, and James A. Cayce, Nashville. The inspirational side of vocational service was presented by G. M. Verrall Reed of London, and the practical side by Charles L. Wheeler, San Francisco.

Some 140 assemblies bringing together the business and professional men of each different vocation were held on Wednesday afternoon, to give those from all over the world an opportunity to meet and exchange ideas with others in their own occupation.

The report of the Council on Legislation formed the major part of the Convention's programme on Thursday morning. As a special feature, Miss Hazel Hurst of Ogdensburg, New York, demonstrated the method by which blind persons go about their tasks with the aid of a trained dog, using as her topic "The Seeing Eye." The activities of the many inter-country committees of Rotarians in Europe, in holding frank discussions

of problems arising between two countries, were described by Franz Schneiderhan of Salzburg, Austria.

A special entertainment for the ladies on Thursday afternoon was a motor trip along the scenic Corniche highway, bordering the "Azure Coast", to Monaco, with tea at the Palace there.

The new president and directors of the organization were introduced to the convention on Friday morning. A farewell message from the retiring president,

Will R. Manier, Jr., and an inaugural message from the incoming president gave inspiration to the closing session of the convention. Most of the visitors from other continents continued their contact with their European friends by tours to different countries.

The Rotarians of Britain and Ireland have arranged a reception in the London Guildhall on June 25 by the Lord Mayor and Councillors with the Duke of Kent, honorary patron of Rotary in Britain and Ireland, as one of those receiving and welcoming the visiting Rotarians.

(Concluded from Page 31)

difficulties. He had heard a famous person say that two worlds existed in England, one for the rich and the other for the poor. If that was so in England in the Victorian age it was so to-day in other parts of the world. It was very difficult for a man at the top to think in terms of a man at the bottom. The Pandit cited the case of a judge before whom a man was charged with the theft of a white linen. The man stole it because he wanted to cover himself with it. On account of his previous convictions the judge awarded him seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The judge was a very learned man in his own way but he could not look at it from the poor man's point of view. He did not understand the emotional want of awareness on the part of the man.

Therefore, if they looked into the whole question of service, they could not help saying that the best service was one based on socialism. The men who were successful in business were quite content and wanted to preserve the *status quo*. They ignored others who were not successful. That was not right. The present day system of carrying on business in a competitive or profiteer-

ing spirit was entirely out of date. It was a "cut-throat system." Successful men attained their success over the bodies of unsuccessful men. That was not Service. Some other system by which men at the top as well as men at the bottom could benefit should be evolved. The profiteering system came into conflict with the ideal of service. The best people in the world to-day were not those who worked for profit but those who wanted to work for the sheer pleasure they derived from their particular work. Scientists and artists did not work so much for material profit as for the attainment of a higher goal. To say that profiteering was a necessity was to do an injustice to humanity. One very strange thing which had happened in Russia was that the new generation there was devoid of the idea of profiteering.

The Pandit concluded by thanking the Rotary Club for the opportunity they had given him for meeting them. He sat down amidst loud and prolonged applause.

Rotarian Ba Lwin thanked Pandit Nehru and his daughter for their presence.

Does Rotary Serve the "Underdog"?

Asks Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

In a challenging address to the Rangoon Rotary Club, on May 19, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (President, Indian National Congress) wondered what exactly Rotarians meant by "Service." He asked if Rotarians served only their membership or a much wider circle.

Whether one agrees with the Pandit in his views or not one cannot help admiring the directness and sincerity of his address which must make all Rotarians think—Ed.

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru and Miss Indira Nehru were the guests of honour at a special lunch meeting of the Rotary Club of Rangoon, held on May 19, at the "Continental." Rangoon Rotarians and their guests attended in large numbers, covers being laid for 150. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Miss Nehru were received by Rtn. S. N. Haji (Vice-President) and Rtn. Chatterjee (Secretary) and introduced to other members and guests.

Among those present were the Hon'ble U Hteen Aung Gyaw, Education Minister; Mrs. Paw Tun, wife of the Minister for Home Affairs; Col. N. S. Sodhi, I.M.S., Mr. B. W. Swithinbank, I.C.S., Mr. A. T. Rajan, I.C.S., Sardar Bahadur Dr. R. S. Dugal, Swami Punyananda, U Kyaw Myint, ex-M. L. A., Sardar Ganga Singh, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. S. Tyabji, Daw Hta, Mr. I. A. Panikar, Dr. P. A. Nair, Dr. Miss Periera, Dr. and Mrs. Talwar, Mr. Suga, Mr. Swaura, Mr. Khoo See Ee, Mr. Tan Po Wann, Dr. M. A. Rauf, Barrister-at-Law, Rai Sahib S. B. Gosh.

After the lunch Rotarian S. N. Haji welcoming Pandit Jawaharlal and Miss Nehru said:

"In normal course the privilege of welcoming you, Pandit Jawaharlal and Miss Nehru, would naturally have gone to our President Peacock, but as he happens to

be away on a tour in Japan it has fallen to my lot, as Vice-President, to welcome our distinguished guests on behalf of the Rotary Club of Rangoon. You, Sir, are doubtless aware of the fact that the characteristic feature that singles out Rotary International from other similar organisations is its motto, "Service Above Self." The Rotary International is a Universal Brotherhood composed of business and professional men united by the ideal of Service.

"You will therefore realise how very much we appreciate your presence among us today, as in you we behold a great Indian Leader who in his own sphere of activities has been acting up to the ideal of the Rotary practically every hour of his life. I would even go a bit further and say that certain phases of your career may be said to transcend the requirements of the Rotary. While our motto is "Service", you, Sir, have gone one better and have continuously practised self-sacrifice in the interests of the causes you hold dear. As a Rotary Club we are indeed very glad that during your short sojourn in Burma you have chosen to avail yourself of all possible means of communication to enable you to see as much of Burma and as many of the people of Burma as you possibly can during the short space of time at your disposal. Your peregrinations in Burma, on land, on water and by air, have

been bewildering but we hope the impressions you have gathered during your tours would be the indelible one of a country full of charms—charms not merely of Nature but also of the people that inhabit it.

"The problems of Burma are many in number and varied in character but we feel sure that a very definite and expeditious method of solving them is indicated in the motto that guides our deliberations. As we know only too well, your present mission is one of goodwill between India and Burma, and we have seen during the last few days how much you have done to fulfil it. It will perhaps please you to know that the good work you are interested in has been always having the fostering care of the Rotary Club in Rangoon. Owing to a variety of circumstances the East has become a fruitful ground for the germination of certain racial problems. We, business and professional men in the Rotary, try and solve these problems as they arise by that most effective solvent of all troubles, namely, personal contact and knowledge derived therefrom.

"It is because the Rotary movement has met the needs of the times not merely in the East with which we are particularly concerned but throughout the world that the movement claims to-day a membership exceeding 176,000 distributed practically in all countries and numbering as many as 4,219 branches. Pandit Nehru and Miss Nehru, in the name of the Rotary Club of Rangoon and the spirit of fellowship in Service that permeates Rotary everywhere I once again welcome you in our midst today." (Cheers.)

In reply Pandit Jawaharlal said that for many years past he had come into contact with individual Rotarians and he had heard a good deal about the Rotary Movement. But that was the first time that he attended a Rotarian feast. He was grateful to them for having invited him and his daughter.

He noticed that one of the objects of Rotary was to encourage and foster the ideal of Service. He supposed there would be hardly any organisation or individual who would not agree with that ideal. But several questions arose as to what that service was, to whom and so forth. It could not be answered quite simply and it

made one think quite a lot. The ideal of service might differ greatly between two individuals or two groups and they might come into idealistic conflicts.

The world to-day was in a great ferment and there was conflict everywhere. Why were people so foolish as to indulge in such conflicts? That was the question which troubled the minds of many people in the world. Honest people entertained different ideas as to the solution. It was said that one way to settle the conflict was for persons engaged in such conflicts to come into contact with one another and discuss matters. But that would not remedy matters as there was something psychological behind these conflicts.

Rotarians, he was always given to understand, represented the successful business and professional men, the men who were at the top. But there were others. There were also unsuccessful men in the world, the men at the bottom. The Pandit asked, "what about them?" Was there not a conflict between those who were at the top and those at the bottom? Were Rotarians out to serve the men who were at the top or were they also out to serve the men at the bottom? Did they only serve their membership, the men at the top, the men who did not need such service? The previous day at about midnight he had gone round the slums of Rangoon and noticed men lying in gutters. It was something he could hardly look at and his heart grieved for them. He asked Rotarians how they were going to apply their ideal of service to that sort of affair.

Was the Rotarian idea of service similar to that of a lady going "slumming", visiting the worst parts of a city and distributing food and possibly some worn-out clothes? If it was he did not think it was Service. One way of serving was to emulate the lady who went slumming and the other was to attack the root cause of the trouble. They should find out the root cause of social evils and remove them. Applying balm or ointment would be of no service. Everybody's aim should be the cultivation of the ability to see things through the eyes of the underdog, to understand his mentality and his

(Continued on page 29)

"Farewell", Says the Governor

Rtn. Governor F. E. James's Valedictory Message

At the request of the Editor, The Eastern Rotary Wheel, Rtn. Governor F. E. James has sent the following Valedictory Message to Rotarians in the 89th District on the eve of his retirement from office as Governor of this wide-flung District. We commend it to the earnest attention of all our readers—Ed.

I HAVE been asked to give a short valedictory message to the clubs in the 89th District, as this will be the last issue of the "Eastern Rotary Wheel" to which I can send a message as Governor.

My year of office has been a busy but happy one. The first Club I visited in the District was Colombo, on July 16, 1936. Since then, by the end of this month (June), I shall have visited all the Clubs in the District with the exception of Thayetmyo, on the banks of the Irrawaddy. I shall visit Calcutta on June 29, and Jamshedpur on June 30. This has not been easy, especially in view of the fact that I was out of India from October 18 to November 30, 1936, to attend a meeting of the Commission on Rotary International Administration of which I was the Chairman. I am glad to be able to record that the report of the Commission has been presented to the Convention at Nice. It covers about 100 pages of printed matter, and touches practically every feature of Rotary administration. On my return to India I spent several days during the Christmas holidays dictating the first draft, and this was sent off in January to my colleagues in different parts of the world. Modifications as a result of their comments had to be cabled to Chicago, and the final proofs were read only just in time for the copies to be struck off to catch the boat which was to take them to Nice.

A Governor's Work

The work of the District Governor is onerous and at times difficult. He has now to keep in touch with 16 clubs (including the Provisional Club in Cochin); scrutinise their attendance; encourage, advise, and sometimes mildly scold them. His correspondence is quite heavy. In the District itself many clubs write to him for advice; and then there is correspondence with Rotary International, and with Governors of other Districts all over the world. The Governor is responsible for fixing the date, arranging the programme and conducting the District Conference. He is also responsible for the District Magazine, and for extension work in his District. I have been fortunate in many ways. I have had for eighteen months the assistance of Rtn. Field Representative H. W. Bryant in the matter of extension. I have also had the help of Rtn. J. Munro as Editor of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*, and his work has made this magazine one of the best journals in the Rotary world. As far as the District Conference is concerned, I had the magnificent support of my own Club in Madras which made the Conference by far the best we have yet had.

A Retrospect

As I approach the time when I shall lay down my office as Governor, I am tempted to look back upon the growth of Rotary in this District. I joined the Calcutta Rotary Club, in 1921, and have since graduated in

Rotary service through Committee Membership, Presidentship, Honorary Commissionership, Directorship of R. I., Chairmanship of the International Service Committee of Rotary International, Chairmanship of the Commission on Rotary International Administration throughout the world, and, last but by no means the least, the Governorship of my own District. I am firmly convinced that Rotary has great opportunities in this District, both in Fellowship and in Service. When I joined Rotary there was only one club in the District. To-day there are 16 clubs with a membership of over 800. When I joined, Rotary outside Calcutta was little known. To-day it is known throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for the quality of its membership and the excellence of its service. The sum-total of the community service which Rotary Clubs in the 89th District have rendered during the last five years would make a remarkably interesting record. The friendship between the men of different races and communities for which Rotary has been responsible would make another interesting story. Although in the early stages the initiative in Rotary was to a large extent in the hands of its European members, to-day it is no longer so. Leaders of every community have been attracted to its ranks, and have been some of the finest Presidents and Secretaries we have had in this District. This leads me to believe that *Rotary has come to stay*. I am delighted to be able to hand over my reins of office to such a distinguished son of India as Sir Phiroze Sethna whose name is well-known throughout this District. I commend him to the support and sympathy of our entire membership. I am convinced that he will set a standard of devotion and service which will be very difficult for succeeding Governors to follow. It is good that our movement has attracted men of his distinction and leadership. There need be no fear as long as Rotary continues to draw men of that stamp.

My years of service in Rotary have brought me many friends not only in this District but in different parts of the world. That alone would make one's labour worthwhile. Rotary has also helped me to keep my sense of perspective in a world which offers many inducements to lose it.



COL. J. G. VANDERSMAGHT,
President, Colombo Rotary Club.

I must thank all Clubs in this District for their support not only during my year of Governorship, but also during the years when I was the Honorary Commissioner. I ask them to forgive me for many shortcomings and for failure, owing to the nature of my work, to visit them more often. I am grateful for their ready and ungrudging assistance, and offer them my best wishes for the future.

There is something in this Movement that is unique in many ways. It has an important mission to fulfil in this world. It attempts no ambitious programmes; it indulges in no political or economic propaganda. It rests upon friendship and service, and on this simple, enduring foundation it will, I believe, grow to greater heights than have yet been realised.

OOTACAMUND,
June 16, 1937.

(Sd.) F. E. James

News from the Clubs



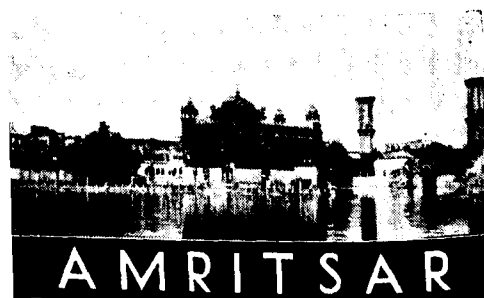
AHMEDABAD
President: Sir Mahbubmia I. Kadri
Secretary: V. K. Heble

At the meeting held on May 18, Rtn. R. Natarajan spoke on "Telephones." The speaker described the difficulties which Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the Telephone, experienced in convincing people that it was much more than a toy and referred to the episode of the Emperor of Brazil, who, when he first heard a speech on the receiver, dropped the receiver exclaiming, "My God, it talks!"

The automatic exchange, continued the speaker, had been described as the nearest approximation to the human brain. The inventor of the automatic system was an undertaker, Almon B. Strowger. When disappointed about a business order, Strowger concluded that the telephone operator was responsible for the loss of the order and he set to work to devise a mechanism which would effect a connection without the aid of human operators. In 1889 he was successful and the first automatic exchange was opened at Le Porte, Indiana.

The speaker then explained in detail how an automatic exchange works.

The New President: At the meeting held on June 1, Sir Mahbubmia I. Kadri was elected President in place of Rtn. G. V. Mavlanker who resigned the presidentship as he is likely to be out of Ahmedabad after June.



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

The Rev. Dr. Lucas, Principal of the Forman Christian College, Lahore, addressed the Amritsar Rotary Club, on the subject of "Rural Punjab." Major Donovan Jackson presided.

Dr. Lucas began by saying that most of the population was rural and depended for its maintenance on agriculture. One-third of the cultivated area was devoted to wheat and other food grains, one-third to fodder, and the remaining third to all other articles, including cotton. There were 53 main tribes and castes in the Punjab, while there were nearly 50 others.

Each village was a self-contained unit, having agriculturists, artisans, servants, priests, menials and the landless peasantry. People lived in a cluster of mud houses, which were like mud boxes. There used to be no ventilation, but now one saw doors, windows, and ventilators. A century ago each village was isolated, and that isolation made the villager suspicious of outsiders.

The size of the average farm was limited, and as agriculture was the main occupation of the villagers, it was hardly sufficient for a family. For this reason some of the family members were sent out to earn a living. Cultivation was carried on by primitive methods, as nobody could break the routine. Laws of inheritance also made changes very difficult, and year after year

the farm was split into small pieces. If one wanted to improve farming in the Punjab, it could not be done without changing the law of inheritance.

He described how from 1901 to 1926 was a period of prosperity for the agriculturist. During the war, it was a boom period, when prices had gone up. Even now owing to the semi-war conditions in Europe, prices were going up. The standard of living had, however, gone down and it was a time of great economic stress. He deplored the lack of individual initiative saying that the villager was as restless as a bird in a cage. In his opinion the socio-religious system was responsible for this condition of society. This was due to the fact that the position of woman had been left untouched, and she still resisted all change. Unless they broke the mould, there was no hope of a change.

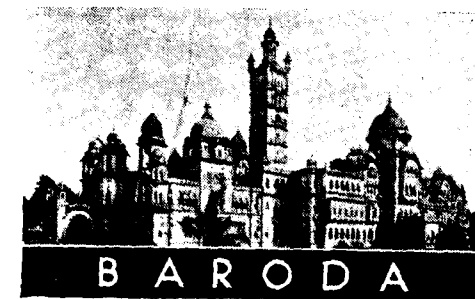
He also feared that too sudden a change might bring chaos and anarchy. If the whole system was suddenly disrupted, they would be jumping from the frying pan into the fire. He advocated compulsory primary education designed in a manner suited to the needs of the villagers, without divorcing labour from book work.



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

The first Ladies' Night of the Club and the annual dinner were held on April 21. The toasts of H. M. The King-Emperor and H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore were drunk but no special speeches or addresses were made.

On May 30, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, declared open the Rotary Hospital Week (as reported in detail elsewhere in this issue).



BARODA
President: S. V. Mukerjee
Secretary: A. B. Pandya

Hospitals Sweepstake: At the meeting held on May 14, it was decided that a Hospitals Sweepstake, similar to the one run by the Bangalore Rotary Club, should be organised in Baroda in aid of the local hospitals and the Secretary was authorised to take up the work.

At the instance of the President, the meeting agreed to provide for an Outing, in June or July, for the inmates of the local orphanage and some deaf and dumb children.

The meeting received with great satisfaction the approval of the Governor-elect, Rtn. Sir Phiroze Sethna, to the next District Conference being held in Baroda.

Rural Sanitation: Dr. Sayed Fakhrudin Hussain Khan spoke on "Rural Sanitation" at the meeting on May 28. He referred in great detail to the great need for sanitary improvements in all rural areas and said that the provision of pure water, pure food and good houses called for immediate attention. Intensive propaganda in the villages, by means of cinemas, exhibitions, interesting lectures and demonstrations, said the speaker, would help. There were some voluntary organisations engaged in rural welfare work and the speaker appealed to Rotarians to aid such organisations financially.



President: T. R. S. Kynnersley
Secretaries: M. R. A. Baig and R. G. Higham

At the meeting on May 11, Rtn. Sir N. B. Saklatwala and Rtn. Dr. J. S. Nerurkar were congratulated on being the recipients of "K. B. E." and "Dewan Bahadur", respectively, in the Coronation Honours List.

New Members: Rtns. H. F. Mulla and P. B. Advani, the new members, were inducted and introduced.

Visiting Rtn. A. B. Pandya (Baroda) was welcomed.

The Psychology of Advertising formed the subject of an address by Mr. P. G. O'Brien. He said that there were many wordy definitions of psychology, but for the purposes of his talk psychology meant the study of human nature. The more one knew of human nature the better advertising man one became. Study of the prospective customer's mentality was no easy job, and in India was rendered even more complex by the differences in caste and creed, which were at first so confusing to the mind of the western trained advertising man. There differences were really only surface ones, however, and one could really find exactly the same conditions prevailing in Europe and America.

Love, fear, anger and ambition were four instincts which all possessed in some degree or other, and the successful advertiser made full use of those emotions or instincts when he was preparing to ensnare people

to purchase his goods. Some used a humorous appeal, others a dignified appeal and yet others a snob appeal, and many called to their aid sex appeal. It was sometimes necessary to use a combination of these methods for advertising to different stratas of society. Simplicity in advertising was always extremely effective.

Speaking about the future of advertising in India, Mr. O'Brien said there were men in India with considerable experience of advertising and little of India. Likewise there were many who knew much about India and her people and nothing about advertising. The future was largely dependant upon people who would treat it as a real profession. Few people went in for it seriously. No one in India had started to look upon advertising as a serious career. There must be serious students of the subject if it was to gain anything like the momentum it had gained in other parts of the world.

* * *

Visiting Rtn. Baron von Oertzen (Chemnitz, Germany) was welcomed at the meeting on May 18.

"Chemistry in the service of man" was the subject of an extremely interesting address delivered by Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Principal of the Royal Institute of Science. He said that if something of the system and the method of Science could be introduced into the administration of national affairs one might expect greater stability in the present disordered world.

"You may well ask", Dr. Wheeler said, "why science has been able to accomplish so much in the relatively short space of 300 years since its intensive study was begun. The answer, I think, lies in the fact that the scientist does not make the same mistake twice. The result of each experiment is carefully noted and made available to others. Further, the scientist deals with facts and not with opinions.

"There is one aspect of chemical research that I would like to emphasize. Discoveries have been made in many instances by men working in a true spirit of investigation on lines which it seemed would

not have any industrial importance. The great discoveries of science have come from academic rather than industrial laboratories, and that chemist is most successful who pursues his subject for the love of it rather than for the money to be made out of it."

Dr. Wheeler spoke about the benefits conferred by chemistry, and then referred to its "unfortunate side." "It is bad," he said, "that the beneficial effects of science should be frustrated because we are not sufficiently advanced to fit them into our present economic system. Still worse, however, is the deliberate misuse of science for the destruction of the race. "Defence Research" cost Great Britain before the present boom some two million pounds per annum, while medical research cost one-fifteenth of the sum. On industrial research £6,00,000 were spent of which one-sixth went on fuel research with the object of achieving self-sufficiency as regards petrol in war time. This was eventually done at a cost of four times the world price of petrol and at a time when crude oil production was being restricted in the United States."

Concluding, he observed: "Scientists have been blamed because they have been content to hurl their gifts through the windows of their laboratories, careless of the scrambles produced among the ignorant crowd in the market place below. Yet scientists are themselves but cogs in a machine which no one seems able to control. The solution of our difficulties does not lie in material things. The cultivation of science alone can never lead to a new heaven and a new earth, though it may succeed in producing a new hell. The solution lies in the development of ethical ideas or religion, call it what you will, and in the wider spread of these notions of selfless service which are the basis of the Rotary code." (Cheers).

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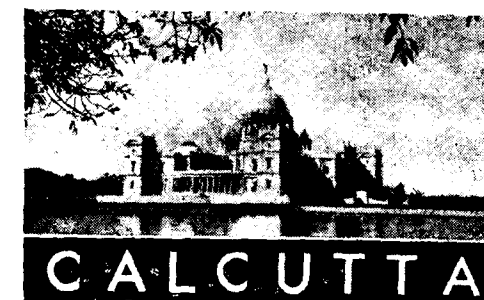
At the meeting on May 25, Rtn. J. J. Lawlor (substitute for Rtn. Capt. H. A. O'Connor) was inducted. Visiting Rtn. J. H. Talati (Baroda) was welcomed.

The President announced amidst acclamation that the Flag of the Rotary Club

of Warsaw, Poland, had been sent to the Bombay Club through Rtn. Dr. E. Banasinski, Consul for Poland in Bombay.

Art: Mr. C. R. Gerrard, Director of the School of Art, spoke on "Art and its place in modern civilisation." He said that art was usually regarded as something confined to a select few, and not as belonging to the masses. That was quite a wrong view to take. Art was no longer confined to the pencil and the brush. There were artists who had never attempted to draw or paint, but still felt and saw the beauty of things, forms and colours. The thrill of an artistic moment was experienced by many people who were not artists in the commonly accepted sense.

Referring to the art of the Indian craftsmen, which was admired the world over, the speaker said that the mere pittance which he received for his skilled labour was appalling. Failure to live up to the best traditional workmanship, lack of efficient distributing organisation and vested interests, in the form of middlemen who reaped most of the profit, were responsible for the lamentable plight of the Indian craftsmen.



President: S. L. Boothroyd
Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton
Acting President: B. N. Das
Acting Secretary: C. A. Newbery

"Dreams": Dr. Anina Brandt gave an interesting talk on "Dreams" at the meeting on May 4. In ancient times dreams were regarded as the revelation of God's will and intentions, giving advice and instruction on current problems. Later on, people were less inclined to take serious notice of dreams

and interpretations fell into the hands of quacks who used them for their own ends and generally bred superstition. Dreams released control of the moral watchman, and all the repressed instincts and desires, all the suppressed reactions woke up, and made themselves noticeable but they hid behind most decent and respectable objects. When those symbols which appeared in dreams came up for psycho-analysis, dreamers were often horrified because the interpretation proved to be something very far removed from the seeming innocence of the dream itself. Dr. Brandt went on to tell us of some of those symbols and how dreaming of churches, towers and running water, money, chimneys and bridges (almost Carolesque this!) did not mean exactly what they stood for.

Space does not permit of the recounting of the curious dreams of which the speaker spoke and explained. Much as I regret it, I must also draw a veil over the dream Rtn. Dossani wished interpreted as well as the Postmaster General's Ghost! It was a most interesting talk, charmingly delivered.

* * *

"The British Throne": We had with us at the Special Dinner Meeting on May 11 many distinguished guests among whom were the following:—

Mr. W. C. Wordsworth, Col. T. Lamb, Hon'ble Justice Sir L. W. J. Costello, Captain and Mrs. Lock, Captain and Mrs. Woolford, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Colson, Dr. S. C. Law, and Captain Bluett, R.I.M.

Rtn. Vice-President B. N. Das was in the Chair and after the introduction of Club guests and formal business had been attended to, guests of members were introduced.

The toast of His Majesty the King-Emperor was proposed by the Vice-President and drunk with musical honours after which Mr. W. C. Wordsworth was called upon to give his address on "The British Throne."

This took the form of a very informative talk about the powers of the King and his relation to the Empire. The speaker asked

us to dismiss from our minds any idea that the Crown was only a piece of pageantry and a rubber stamp for recording the decisions of others.

The speaker then described the actual process of crowning the King and detailed some of the traditional rights and privileges of the monarch, humorously adding, "If a whale is taken and the King has a Queen, she is entitled to the tail half, he to the head half. The explanation is simple. The medieval lady required a great deal of whalebone for what she frankly called her stays, and this was a chivalrous recognition of what was fitting. But alas! zoology was not much of a science in those days, and no one explained to Kings or Queens or ministers that a whale's bones, of the kind useful to keep gentlewomen erect and stately and dignified, are all found in the head!"

The King, however, had three great rights as one writer had put it, "to be consulted, to encourage, to warm."

The speaker concluded, "The Crown is an institution. The King is a man. Disraeli said understandingly: 'The principles of the English Constitution do not contemplate the absence of personal influence on the part of the Sovereign: and if they did, the principles of human nature would prevent the fulfilment of such a theory.' Besides, as I have tried to make clear, influence is not all. There are duties and powers."

Rtn. C. A. Newbery then proposed the Toast of the Civil Services and was followed by Rtn. P. N. Mukerji who proposed the health of the Judicial Services. The toast was responded to by the Hon'ble Justice Costello. The last toast of the evening, proposed by Rtn. Buchan, was that of the Army and Navy and this was responded to on behalf of the Navy by Capt. C. R. Bluett, R.I.N.

The entire evening passed very pleasantly and the good fellowship was carried on when the party proceeded to the main dining room of the Hotel where dancing continued until a late hour to the excellent music of the Band of the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

* * *

"Heredity": A very trying day had its effect on attendance at the Meeting on May 18, and a subject which was and should have proved very attractive had a relatively small number of hearers. Dr. Eileen Macfarlane's address on "Heredity" will be published in full in the *E. R. W.* for July.

* * *

"My Visits to Rotary Clubs in Europe": The speaker on May 25 was Rtn. A. Sommerfeld, recently returned from a holiday in Europe. It must not be assumed, he told us, that he had visited a great many Rotary Clubs in Europe during his leave, but he wished to transmit to us some of the ideas and customs which obtained in the Clubs he had visited, as those were of general interest.

His description of his visit to Dubrovnik, with his little aside on the beauties of the Dalmatian coast, conjured up visions of as lovely a time as anyone could wish for. On making his application for permission to attend the Rotary Convention at Dubrovnik, he was promptly furnished with the necessary Rotary Passport, which secured for him a 50 per cent. reduction in steamer and rail fares. On his arrival he was met by the Secretary and Vice-Presidents of the Clubs and treated royally during his whole visit.

In Yugoslavia they apparently have their own communal problem, but success is attending their efforts to reach a settlement, and it is found that people who normally would be almost natural enemies, in the social atmosphere of the Rotary Club, learn to know each other better and to compose their differences in this admirable manner. Even Cabinet Ministers were found as members of the Rotary Clubs.

Reference was also made to his visits to Germany. At Struttgart he found that each new Rotarian had to give an autobiographical talk to the members very early in his Rotary career. Rtn. Sommerfeld felt that this might very well be adopted in the case of the Calcutta Club. He understood that the Club had contemplated the

adoption of this proposal, but had not heard any members give such speeches since his return.

The same idea is carried out at the Hamburg Rotary Club, but here the members fill in a questionnaire, which is held in evidence against them by the Programme Committee!

The very useful Rotary custom, which is growing in popularity wherever it is tried, of children of Rotarians being sent for a holiday to Rotarians of other countries, and a reciprocal visit as a return, was spoken about, the speaker hoping that this would develop in India and the East.

At the end of this thought-provoking address, Rotarians Newbery, Sarkar, Wood, Matthews and Gyss joined in the discussion. The meeting terminated with a warm vote of thanks to the speaker.

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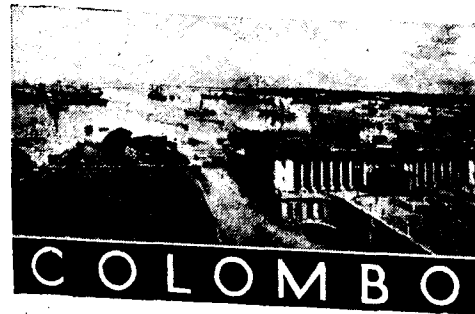
New Members: Two additions were made to the strength of the Club in the induction of Rtn. B. J. Bevan ("Transportation—Passenger Agency—Additional" and Rtn. P. N. Vatal ("Leather Industry—Chrome Tanning")). The latter comes to us from the Bangalore Club.



President: Sir R. K. Shanmukham
Chetty

Secretary: H. R. Mills

As so many members are out of the station during the hot weather the Cochin Rotary Club have decided to have a recess of a couple of months.



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

After the Goodwill Day on April 29 our activities somewhat slackened. A business meeting was held on the first meeting for the month. The second meeting happening to fall on the day before the Coronation was, in consequence, "No meeting"!

On the third Thursday of the month we were entertained with a most instructive and interesting talk by Rtn. A. P. Browne, who spoke on his recent visit to America and his experiences there. Particularly interesting was his description of Yosemite Park and its adventurous motor roads. America and Americans seem to have given him a very good time. His concluding remarks make good reading, especially in view of the fact that Rtn. Browne is of Scot's Birth and until his recent visit was convinced that the only real place worth living in was Scotland. He said in conclusion: "I am very happy to say that although I came in contact with many Americans I did not hear one mention the word 'War' which was indeed a change from all the talk that one has heard and continues to hear in this part of the world. So far as I could gather it will be a long time before America is involved in any war as it strikes me that Americans seem only to think of their business and of being happy. Were this so in other parts of the globe to-day, perhaps, the World would be a much happier one. I used to think many times that several of my American friends, who spoke so highly of their country, were somewhat exaggerating, but I am now inclined, after seeing their country, to give them best. While it may be the ambition of some of you to 'See Naples

and Die' I would strongly advise you to 'See America and Live', for to see America is to live."

At the last meeting for the month Rtn. Reekie, Secretary of the Ceylon Automobile Association, gave an instructive talk on "Safety First." The talk was broadcasted and recorded, afterwards being broadcasted in Singhalese and Tamil for the benefit of those Listeners-in who are more familiar with the vernacular. It was a carefully thought-out subject and was applied principally to local traffic problems and the idiosyncrasies of local drivers of all communities and classes. Rtn. Reekie has just left for England on a well-earned holiday—as the Newspapers remarked on his departure, "a kind of a Bus-man's Holiday", as he is attending all kinds of Automobile Conferences in England and on the Continent. We expect to hear that he attended the Conference in Nice.

Stamp Collecting: The Rotary Club of Colombo is *not* a Stamp Collecting Institution. The number of letters received in this connection has increased to such an alarming extent that it seems appropriate that Rotary International should issue orders to put an end to this nuisance.

The Members Bulletin sent out weekly by our Hon. Secretary, Rtn. Pye, occasionally contains some poignant remarks—here are two recent examples:—

The message of His Majesty King George VI to the Empire, broadcast to the whole world on Coronation Day, contained the following paragraph:—

"I rejoice, I can now speak to you all, greeting you as old friends in distant lands and as new friends in those parts where it has not been my good fortune to go.

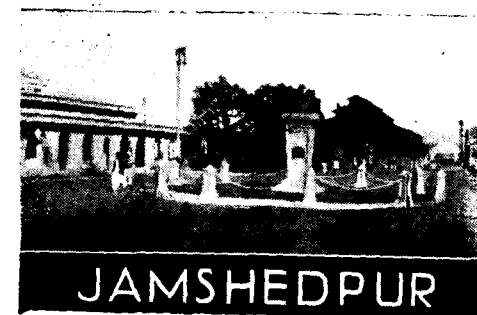
"Your Goodwill has filled our hearts to overflowing. I will only say that if in the coming years I can show my gratitude in service to you, that is the way above all others I should choose.

"The highest of distinctions is the service to others."

Friendship and Service are the two keynotes of His Majesty's speech. Let us, as Rotarians, take fresh example from this

Royal message to follow more closely those two ideals upon which the Rotary movement rests.

A resolution: I will be fair to myself and just to my club, and will make my attendance record 100%; and no Officer, Chairman or Member of the Attendance Committee or Member of the Board of Directors, will have to write, telephone, or run after me to remind me to do my duty, for I am a full grown man and a Rotarian.



President: John Leyshon
Secretary: H. Chew

Rtns. J. Buchanan and M. K. Powalla (Calcutta) were welcomed at a meeting held in May (date ?).

Know Your Community: Rtn. S. N. Bose gave a talk on this theme. He gave some illuminating facts concerning the composition of the population of Jamshedpur and dealt exhaustively with the various organisations catering for the social and cultural needs of the community. He then discussed the health of the younger members of the community as revealed by the medical examinations of the students of the Technical Institute and the primary and secondary schools. He drew certain conclusions therefrom as to the needs of the younger generation and suggested ways and means by which the Rotary Club might assist in promoting the welfare of future generations.

The President proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.



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

Twelve Tips: At the meeting on May 8, Rtn. Ramsdale gave an interesting talk on "Twelve Tips to be the Topmost." He said that if one followed the twelve tips given one was sure to rise a few steps higher even if he could not go to the top. There were innumerable qualities required of anyone who wished to attain to the top but the following twelve were some of the more important among them:

Decide quickly.

Listen to everyone but agree with no one.

Act and stand firm. Do not talk much.

Be aggressive, always have a fight on.

Make news.

Learn from defeats and keep on.

Make alliances.

Always face danger.

Create a staff; be a prime-minister, not a dictator.

Represent your followers and not yourself.

Be loyal and reward loyalty and friendship.

Have a great, worthy purpose.

The speaker expanded each of his tips and in graphic terms showed how a strict adherence to them would lead the way to success.



President: H. W. Hogg

Secretary: B. L. Rallia Ram

Of the three meetings of the Lahore Rotary club held during May the first was held on May 7 when Rtn. President Hogg was in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Rev. J. C. Henrichs of Sheikhpura, on "Social Engineering in Rural Reconstruction." The speaker gave details of the experiment which he has made in a labour camp where, in order to do the work more efficiently and to secure better wages and prompt payment, the management was conducted on Co-operative lines. The experiment is being continued. Social engineering on right lines was necessary in order to lead individuals to see things in their right prospective.

The second meeting held on May 21, was the first of its kind since the Lahore Rotary Club came into existence, being it a joint meeting of the Lahore and Amritsar Rotary Clubs, arranged in the Historical Garden built by Emperor Shah Jahan and popularly known as Shalimar Garden. This was presided over jointly by Rtn. Vice-President J. G. Bhandar (owing to the unavoidable absence of Rtn. President H. W. Hogg) and by Major R. D. Jackson, President of the Amritsar Rotary Club. The meeting was well attended and the members and guests enjoyed the beautiful scenery presented by the garden in the moonlit night and also the cold supper served by Nedous. Mr. Ram Chand Manchand gave an account of the Shalimar Garden.

The music by Messrs. Paul Datta, K. L. R. Rallia Ram, A. V. Thakardass and Muntizir was appreciated by all. Owing to the indefatigable efforts of our popular

Secretary, Rtn. B. L. Rallia Ram, the meeting was a great success.

The third was a business meeting and was held on May 28 with Rtn. President Hogg in the chair. Eight new members were enrolled.



President: Dr. P. V. Cherian

Secretary: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid

Acting Secretary: D. C. Kothari

At the meeting held on May 14, Rtns. Knud Moller and Capt. Sangam Lal, the new members, were admitted and welcomed. Rtn. T. W. Graham (Singapore) was a welcome guest.

On behalf of the Club the President congratulated three of our members for the honours conferred upon them in the Coronation Honours List: Rtn. F. Birley (Knighthood), Rtn. R. Dann (O.B.E.), and Rtn. Capt. Abdul Hamid (M.B.E.).

Economic Planning: Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy, of the Annamalai University, spoke on "Economic Planning." He said that of late national attention was being drawn to the problems of the countryside, and stress was being laid on the amelioration of the Indian peasant, whose normal income per year was not more than Rs. 42. The Indian agriculturists formed roughly one-seventh of the world's population. Relief to the agriculturist was not merely a humanitarian work. It calculated to change the economic organisation of the whole of India and even of the world.

The aim of an economic programme for Madras should be the fullest possible utilisation of the natural resources so as to secure efficient and economic production; the eli-

mination of delay and wastage in distribution; the ensuring for the agriculturist and the producer of as large a margin of profit as would be consistent with the interest of the consumer; and, more than all, the securing for the larger mass of people of as high a standard of living as possible.

Continuing, the speaker said that the cry for the reduction in land revenue was growing very loud. An extensive survey of agricultural holdings, with a view to standardising the levy of tax on land at a level which would make agriculture a paying concern, was an imperative necessity. Side by side with the reduction in land revenue, alternative sources of revenue had also to be tapped, viz., agricultural incomes above a certain minimum level.

After referring to the equally insistent cry for the removal of the grave burden of rural debt which totalled about Rs. 240 crores, and suggesting suitable remedies such as the fixing of the maximum rate of interest, the penalising of higher rates, and the scaling down of debts, the speaker emphasised the importance of water-supply to make agriculture a paying proposition. For this purpose minor irrigation schemes, besides comprehensive irrigation schemes like the Mettur project, were necessary.

Another line of reform was the improvement of agricultural marketing which could be done by bringing into being Co-operative sellers' organisations, by putting down adulteration with a stern hand and by insisting always on standardised weights and measures.

* * *

The Directors have accepted with regret the resignation of Rtn. R. Dann who is leaving India. They have placed on record their deep appreciation of the valuable service rendered by Rtn. Dann to Rotary in Madras.

The Press and the Public: At the meeting held on May 28 Rtn. C. R. Srinivasan spoke on this subject. A full report of this address will be published in the *E. R. W.* for July.

* * *

The Heritage of India: This was the subject of the address delivered at the meeting on June 4 by Dr. Somerville, a member of the Mount Everest Expedition and a leading surgeon in Travancore.

Dr. Somerville said that India was greatly civilized even at a time when the peoples of Europe were practically in a barbarous state. Anybody who knew anything about Indian art and architecture would be able to recognise its characteristics whenever one saw them. But it was unfortunate that recently a great deal of harm had been done to Indian Art by the influence of western art schools. He hoped that the baneful influence would not be spread.

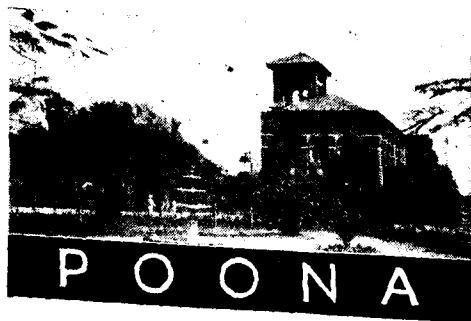
Dr. Somerville said that he wished to emphasise more the intellectual heritage of India rather than her art heritage. The whole of Indian thought, he said, was based fundamentally upon religion and the two could not be separated. One of the greatest thinkers that India had produced was Buddha. He brought about a revolution in the Indian thought of his time, but unfortunately Buddha took as his basis what, in the speaker's opinion, hampered the progress of Indian thought and culture all through the centuries. There was a certain amount of pessimism about Indian thought and there was a certain denial of the value of the material world.

The next great thinker after Buddha who revolutionised Indian thought was Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa. Sri Ramakrishna broke through the idea of the infallibility of the Vedas and his thoughts were really liberal, constructive and rational.

Sri Paramahansa not only cared for the eternal spiritual values, but asked people to look to the material side also. He asked his followers to devote themselves to the service of their fellowmen, the poor and the distressed. He saw the suffering of the people round him and preached that true religion lay in service to the less fortunate brethren. The West was at present pre-occupied with the material side of life to the neglect of the spiritual side, and that was one of the reasons for the breakdown of western civilization. The one thing that could save western civilisation was the realisation that there was a spiritual side to man.

They must look at life from the point of view of eternal values, goodwill and happiness. Indian civilization had survived through the ages because Indians valued the spiritual side of humanity.

The speaker, proceeding, said that the West had also to teach the East something, and that was the value of physical health. Indian thought must keep pace with Science. Dr. Somerville stated that too much emphasis on one aspect of life was not conducive to progress. There should be no antagonism between Science and Religion.



P O O N A

President: Khan Bahadur M. N. Mehta
Secretary: Rev. A. R. Cooper

No report of meetings held in May has been received from Poona—(Ed.).



R A N G O O N

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

Rtn. Director U Tun Nyoe presided over the meeting held on May 4. After a discussion referring to the Governor's letter about the next District Conference, the meeting opined that 2½ days would do for the Conference session, that the registration fee should be raised to Rs. 10, and that social engagements for ladies also should be drawn up by the Host Club.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Welcomed: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (President, Indian National Congress) and his daughter, Miss Indira Nehru, were the guests of honour at the meeting held on May 19. There were present 34 members and 102 guests. (A full account of this meeting is published elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.)

Rtn. President Peacock, on his return from a tour in Japan, was given a great welcome at the meeting on May 25. President Peacock gave a brief account of his experiences of Rotary in Japan, China and the Straits Settlements. He said his tour had been particularly valuable from a Rotary point of view in that it had "warmed up his attitude towards Rotary" and had emphasised its truly international character. Rotary was very lively and progressive in Japan and he had had a pleasant time everywhere because of Rotarians and Rotary Clubs.

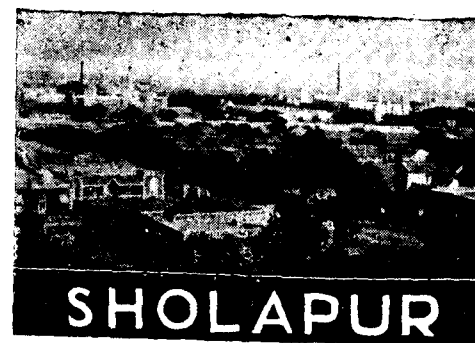
Life in an English Village formed the theme of an address by U Tint Swe who went as a Government scholar to study Rural Reconstruction methods in France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Giving his impressions of a Devonshire village, the speaker said that a pivotal point in that village was the school where the children were given all the nourishment, education, and training necessary to turn them into healthy, useful, intelligent and public-spirited citizens. He described the routine life of the former and the farm labourer who believed in industry and self-help; narrated how the public health and sanitation problems were attended to; and referred to the provision for recreation.

At the meeting on June 1, Rtn. U Set was warmly congratulated on his receiving the title of C.I.E. in the Coronation Honours.

Spanish Refugee Fund: The meeting unanimously agreed to contribute 1,000 francs out of the Club's funds to help Spanish Rotarians who had taken refuge in France.

A committee, composed of Rtns. Ba Lwin, W. L. Kough and Hla Aung, was appointed to consider the question of a suitable design for a Club Flag.

There was a general discussion on how best the Rotary Club could help forward the move in Rangoon for an efficient campaign against tuberculosis. It was decided that the Community Service Committee should co-opt Rtns. Dr. P. K. Dey and Major G. C. Maitra with a view to studying the question in full detail and submitting a report to the Board of Directors of the Club.



S H O L A P U R

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

At the meeting on May 10, the President gave a short historical account of the Westminster Abbey and the ritual and ceremonies connected with the coronation of an English King. The Coronation Ceremony, he said, was more than a service of the Church of England; it was an occasion when the King and Queen dedicated themselves to the service of their people.

On Coronation Day, the Rotary Club, through the Collector, distributed clothes to 100 male lepers and to 25 poor children. The Club also arranged for reception of the Coronation Broadcast on this evening at a local theatre. About 500 people attended and listened to the messages of H. M. The King-Emperor and the Prime Minister.

At the meeting on May 25 the President announced amidst cheers that Mr. L. R. Lumley, the Governor-designate of Bombay, had accepted honorary membership of the Sholapur Rotary Club.

Rtns. Cookson, Sonalkar and Irabatti, the new members, were welcomed by Rtn. Director Diwakar.

Famines: Rtn. Kanetkar then addressed the meeting on methods of combating famines.

(Continued from Page 8)

will crumble to dust before Chile and Argentina break their faith to their oath of peace made at the feet of Christ."

May there be many such monuments erected on border lines between countries throughout the world. In the way pointed out by these South American countries, may the citizens of many countries cross their border lines and erect monuments and plant trees symbolizing respect and love of their neighbours. These are mere gestures of goodwill, of course, but multiplied time and again they will eventually bear fruit. There have been gestures in plenty in the past but unhappily they have been gestures of ill-will. It is time for a renaissance in our thinking on international affairs. Rotary is blazing a trail over which many of the present generations and of generations yet to come will follow. Great international conventions like this convention will, as means of transportation improve, be the order of the day. Like great birds, transport planes will arise from cities scattered throughout the earth, take flight across the seas, and land their precious human cargoes in beautiful cities like Nice where men and women of many nations will work and play together as we are doing here. The coming and going will be free as the coming and going of migratory birds. Passports, visas, customs and all other impediments to the free intercourse of the children of the earth will have been abandoned as obsolete. Now that art, music, literature, science, and industry each has had its renaissance, it is time that human relationships, the most important of all in the affairs of men, have their renaissance and Rotary is leading the way to that happy event. (Cheers.)

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.

Meetings 1st & 3rd Mondays at noon, Tisco Hotel.

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 Saturday and 3rd Thursday, 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. Imd. Past. Pres. Sir Frank Birley. 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, T. M. P. Alexander.

Meetings: Every Friday, 1 p.m., Free Masons Hall.

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 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.L., 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: D. B. N. 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: Dr. E. Carroll Condict. Hon. Secretary: Samo Hla U, A. B. M. Chin School. Hon. Joint Secretary: U Than Sein. Hon. Treasurer: U Maung Gyi. Directors: U Tin, Banerji, U Ba Sein, U Ba Thein, U Tha Myat, Ah Nam.

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

What is a Boy?

What is a boy? An apt answer appeared not long ago in a quotation from the bulletin of the Rotary Club of Louisville, Ohio.

"The person who is going to carry on what you have started. He is to sit where you are sitting and attend to things which you think are so important, when you are gone. You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends upon him. Even if you make leagues and treaties, he will have to manage them. He will take your seat in Congress, assume control of your cities, States and empires. He is going to move in and take over your churches, schools, universities, corporations, councils, and prisons. All your work is going to be judged and praised and condemned by him. The future and destiny of humanity are in his hands, so it might be well to pay a little attention to him now."

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon)
for May 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	14	35	3	38	40	0	0	40
AMRITSAR ..	2	17	48	4	58	35	0	1	34
BANGALORE ..	2	16	36	3	39	42	2	0	44
BARODA ..	2	9	22	10	31	38	0	0	38
BOMBAY ..	4	71	51	33	67	138	2	0	140
CALCUTTA ..	4	36	36	20	44	100	2	1	101
*COCHIN ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COLOMBO ..	3	43	52	18	61	83	0	1	82
JAMSHEDPUR ..	2	20	69	2	74	29	0	0	29
KARACHI ..	1	15	37	14	51	43	0	0	43
LAHORE ..	4	14	42	3	47	34	0	0	34
MADRAS ..	2	22	40	17	59	55	4	1	58
POONA ..	2	11	41	10	64	28	0	0	28
RANGOON ..	3	20	32	12	40	62	0	4	58
SHOLAPUR ..	2	27	63	6	37	39	4	0	43
*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.

OFFICER IN THE 80TH DISTRICT.

(Federated Malay States, Siam, Straits Settlement and French Indo-China.)

GOVERNOR: W. ALLAN ELEY.

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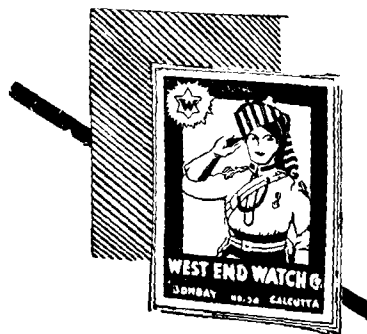
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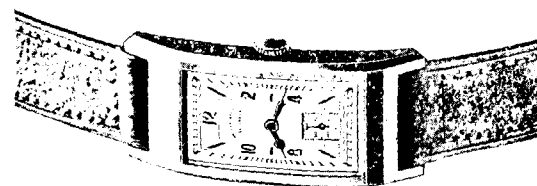
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