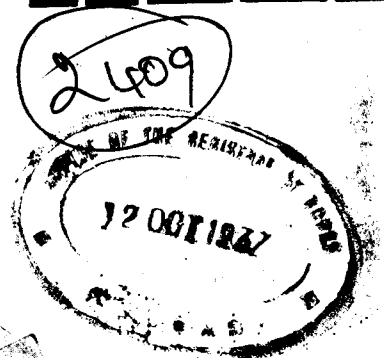


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THE

INTERNATIONAL ROTARY WHEEL

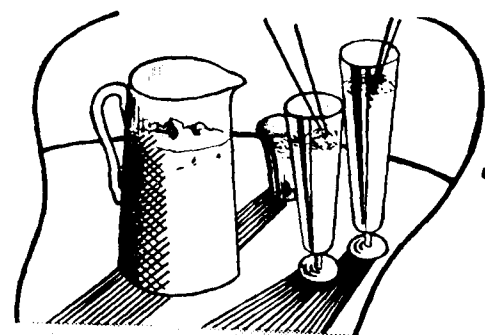


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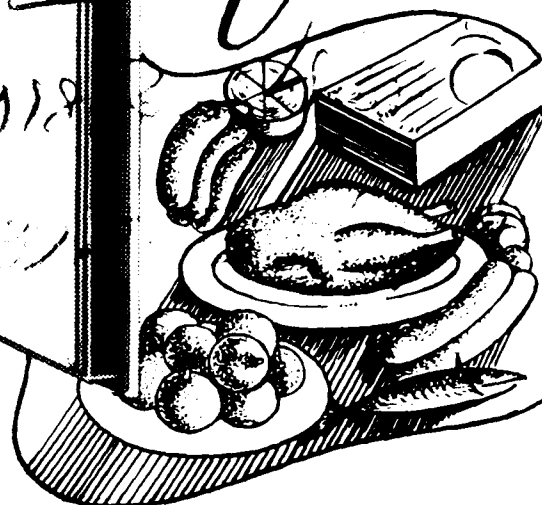
No. 3

JULY

1937



*Ice cold
drinks..
and fresh
food*



12 350

You get them always if you have an Electrolux refrigerator. Whether you have a gas-operated model or one run on kerosene, you are sure of dependable, trouble-free refrigeration for many years. They are very economical and the first cost is small. The Electrolux is non-mechanical and noiseless and requires no servicing. Made in four models of various sizes. Cash prices from Rs. 279. Send now for illustrated catalogue and prices to The Vulcan Trading Company, Bombay P. B. 254, Calcutta P. B. 2300, Rangoon P. B. 581, Madras P. B. 1157, Karachi P. B. 200.

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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.

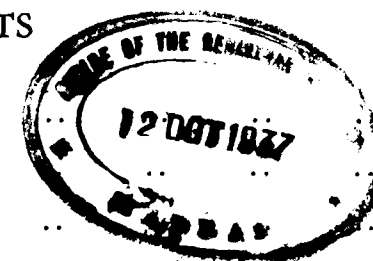
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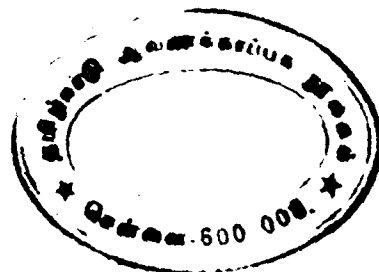
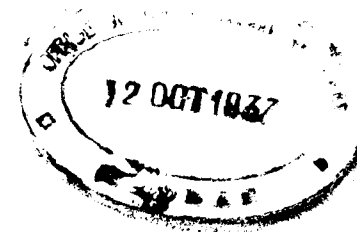
JULY 1937

No. 3

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"THE KETTLE DRUMMER"

13th Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

The 13th Lancers
are the only regiment of
Indian Cavalry to maintain a Band
and they have done so now for nearly a
century, the Musicians being Pathans, Sikhs,
and Rajputs who play western music to a high
degree of excellence. The uniform is blue with
scarlet facings; the drum banners being blue
with silver embroidery. This picture of
the Drum Horse is by the brush of
Rtn. Major Donovan Jackson,
President of the Amritsar
Rotary Club.





GENTLEMEN, The President: At the Rotary International Convention, Nice (France), M. Maurice Duperrey was unanimously elected President of the Rotary International for the year ending June 30, 1938. Elsewhere in this issue we publish a short sketch of M. Maurice Duperrey. As will be seen therefrom, M. Maurice Duperrey has grown old in Rotary and his vast experience of the movement, especially in Europe, should stand him in great stead in the onerous task of the office which has now been bestowed upon him.

The Presidential election at Nice has once again demonstrated the "happy family" spirit which prevades all Rotary activities. There were three candidates in the field for the Presidential election but the candidates agreed among themselves with the happy result that the Convention was able to vote unanimously for M. Maurice Duperrey.

It will take us all some time, it does not matter in what part of the globe we happen to be, to get accustomed to the fact that President Will R. Manier (Jr.) is no longer the R. I. President! Rotarian Manier's presidentship has been truly a remarkable year in the history of the Movement. We will greatly miss the stirring letters and calls which from time to time have enspirited us on behalf of the Movement and have provided added confirmation of the vigour

and "pep" which we always expect from anything undertaken "on the other side of the pond!"

Rotarians in this District feel it a great honour to express their gratitude to Past President Will R. Manier (Jr.) for his inspiring leadership during the year just passed and an equal honour to bid welcome to M. Maurice Duperrey as R. I. President and wish him all success in his great task of love and service.

The Nice Convention: We may be permitted to draw the pointed attention of all our readers to the delightful speech of our new Governor, Rtn. the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, setting out his impressions of the R. I. Assembly at Montreux and the Convention at Nice. It is a stirring account of the good that Rotary is and the good that Rotary does. If all the efforts of all the Rotary Clubs in the world resulted in no more than the making possible of Conventions such as the one held at Nice (so one feels after reading our Governor's impressions) even then the Movement would have been worth while. But, of course, we all realise that the Convention is only a microscopic reflection of the results achieved by Rotary. Rotary is worth while; Rotary is bound to grow; Rotary is inspiration—so long as it produces Conventions like that at Nice.

Rtn. Governor Sir Phiroze says that he learnt more about the Movement during the Assembly at Montreux than he had done during the eight years of his membership as a Rotarian! Knowing the Governor as we do and knowing that he is, if anything, inclined to be cautious in his statements, we can only say that no higher tribute could be paid to the value of the Assembly. We feel quite confident that having derived his inspiration and example at the "fountain head" (so to speak) Rtn. Governor Sir Phiroze would prove, as we expected ever since our District Conference, a capable and energetic successor in the office vacated by Rtn. F. E. James. Guided in the right manner, Rotary is capable of immense service to India, especially at the present time. We, therefore, feel confident in the potenti-

alities of the Movement under the guidance of Rtn. Sir Phiroze Sethna.

Some Hustling! At one Club in our District there was delivered an address on "The Leper Problem". The following week's meeting of the Club appointed a Committee to inquire into the problem in its locality and suggest ways and means of combating this dread disease. Believe us or not, at the very next meeting the committee presented its interim report! If enthusiasm such as this will not help forward the Movement in our District we do not know what will.

You will have to read the "News from the Clubs" if you are really keen to know which Club has set this example of "the will to get things done!"

Community Service!

Years ago, at a convention, I heard the statement made from the Rotary platform that some Rotary club somewhere had undertaken to perform every sort of community service except to organise an old ladies home, and one delegate in the back of the hall, from Texas, jumped to his feet and said: "Make it one hundred per cent; we raised ten thousand dollars for our old ladies home."

After I told that story to a group of district governors once, one of the district governors, from South America, came up to me and said, "I will tell you of a new type of community service. One of the clubs in our country found that there were sixteen hundred couples living together who had not been married, and they put on a campaign and got fifteen hundred of them married."—*President Will. R. Manier (Jr.).*

Objects of Rotary

The objects of Rotary are to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

1. The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service;
2. High ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of worthiness of all useful occupations; and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;
3. The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life;
4. The advancement of International understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

R. I. Convention and Assembly Impressions

By Rtn. Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna

The following is an address delivered at the Rotary Club of Bombay by Rtn. Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna on his return from Europe after attending the R. I. Assembly and Convention.—*Ed.*

I AM glad of this opportunity of giving you a brief account of the proceedings of the Rotary International Assembly which met at Montreux, Switzerland, from May 31 to June 4, and of the R. I. Convention held in Nice from June 6 to June 11. I have no hesitation in admitting that I have learnt far more about Rotary in the few days that I spent at Montreux and Nice than I have done during the eight years of my Rotary membership.

Rotary is progressing at a very rapid rate. There are now more than 4,300 Clubs and the number of Rotarians throughout the world is more than 180,000. Of course, the largest number of Rotary Clubs is in the U.S.A., but in Great Britain and other countries of Europe also Rotary is increasing by leaps and bounds; what is more, the organisation is greatly looked up to everywhere. Governments of different countries are doing their best to help the cause. To give you an instance, Rotarians were given concessions on the European Railways to attend the Assembly and the Convention. But I was surprised that no such concession was offered by the English Railways.

The Reception

It is no easy matter to arrange all details in regard to the comfort of those who attend the Assembly and the Convention. The arrangements had to be taken in hand at least six months in advance. They were very thorough. For example, as soon as I reached Montreux and went to the Hotel, where a room was booked for me, I was handed a packet containing several papers. I will just read out to you what was stated on the outside cover of this packet:

You are already registered at this Hotel. Your Room No. is 79.

This envelope contains:—

Any letters and telegrams arrived for you.

A message of welcome.

Invitation to acquaintanceship dinner.

One ticket to acquaintanceship dinner.

One handbook, including a programme of the International Assembly.

One International Badge for yourself.

International Badge for

One silk ribbon badge reading "District Governor Nominee R. I."

Your luggage will be placed in your room immediately.

I was not the first to arrive at Montreux. There were many others before me and every one was similarly attended to.

The Executive endeavour to make the delegates get to know one another. There are round tables for meals where 8 to 12 persons can sit down together and you are expected to sit at different tables so that you may come across new people at every meal. At dinner the first evening we were eight at our table and we came from five different countries; Australia, Italy, Chile, U. S. A. and India. I may mention that the former Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Australia was the Rotarian from Australia. He was Sir Robert Garran. Although he has not visited India he can claim a connection with this country inasmuch as he was the Chairman of the Tribunal appointed in 1932 to allocate Capitation

Charges between England and India. I asked Sir Robert if anybody ever told him that he resembled Abraham Lincoln in appearance. He said even Paul P. Harris noted the similarity and has referred to it in his second book on Rotary.

The man in charge of the arrangements was Phil Lovejoy who had come over from America with several members of the Chicago Secretariat. They never spared themselves and worked like Trojans and no matter how often you saw them, or however trivial your questions, they were always most considerate and polite and rendered every help possible.

To the Assembly are invited those who have been nominated as Governors and also some past Officers from different districts. They would be altogether about 150 to 200, but because several were accompanied by ladies of their families the total number that arrived in Montreux was about 500. The Assembly is expressly for the benefit of the nominated Governors, to give them an idea of what they are expected to do in their year of office. We started our work every morning at nine, and had certainly to work very hard.

Switzerland is a land of hotels. As all the 500 visitors could not be located in one single hotel they were distributed amongst several.

The hand-book given to us had the photographs of those who were invited to the Assembly, together with their thumbnail sketches. Below each photograph was a blank line on which every one tried to collect in his copy, autographs of the other Rotarians. This was intended to enable us to get to know one another. For the same purpose there was what was called the Acquaintance Dinner on the second night. At this banquet again every effort was made to see that the visitors came in contact with people from distant parts of the world. Tables were arranged under the banners of different countries. I presided over the table designated "India". I certainly got to know quite a number of Rotarians and it gratified me much to learn from them that Rotarian Governor F. E. James was known to almost all of them and they spoke very highly

of him as also of Mrs. James. His numerous friends have asked me to remember them to him and to Mrs. James.

The Assembly

We started work on Monday, May 31. We had to take our seats as allocated to us in alphabetical order on the first morning. At subsequent sessions our seats were changed sometimes on the basis of our district numbers and sometimes on other basis. At every seat there was a folder with our names printed on it and it contained literature which we had to study. On the tables near our seats were telephones with different switches. If one spoke in English and anyone in the audience did not understand English but wanted to have the French translation he would turn on the proper switch and listen to the translation in French made by an official interpreter who went on interpreting as fast as the speaker delivered his address.

All the speeches were taken down by a stenotypist and the secretarial work was so efficient that a complete and well printed report of the proceedings of the Assembly held from May 31 to June 4 was presented to us in book form on June 11 at Nice. This booklet is called "The journal of the International Assembly," and runs into 176 pages. It was a remarkable performance.

The Assembly started its work on Monday May 31. In the literature on our tables was a booklet containing 143 songs. The Americans are very great on singing and Walter R. Jenkins, the special song leader, came all the way from Chicago. There was very great enthusiasm and the songs were very inspiring. After the singing, and some announcements made for the general information of those present, President Manier addressed the gathering in a very fine speech. President Manier is a lawyer by profession, a tall man with a fine presence, very eloquent, and one who makes a splendid leader. He must have worked very hard during his year of office. He conducted the proceedings throughout most efficiently. Some of his speeches were remarkable; in fact, his immediate predecessor, Ed. Johnson, declared in regard to one of his

speeches that it was the best ever delivered at a Rotary Convention.

After the President's speech, followed by some others on different Rotarian subjects we divided ourselves into small groups for training under some veteran Rotarians and discussed with them various matters. This was done every day. The topics dealt with at the morning sessions by prominent speakers were such as, for example, District Assembly, Club visits, District Conferences, Classifications, Goal of Rotary, etc. After hearing them we divided into smaller groups as arranged for us and pursued discussions thereon with our instructors. This method gave us, the new Governors, a great insight into the working of the organisation.

We used to meet after lunch as well, and all our proceedings started with songs. There was of course no singing when we met in smaller groups with different instructors!

As the Assembly is mainly intended for the new Governors they were given the front seats at all sittings. Past Rotary Officers took a back place. As this might result in the past officers not continuing to take the same interest in Rotary, President Manier conceived the idea of starting the Rotary Institute. To this only past officers were invited and they made it their business to make suggestions for the improvement of Rotary organisation in the best manner possible.

We certainly got to know very many men from different parts of the world and if time permits it will be a pleasure to cultivate the acquaintanceships thus formed. We not only came to know them but also some of their habits and customs. To give you one or two instances; in the hand-book in which names of Governors are printed alphabetically, the name that preceded mine was that of Joaquin Serratos Cibils. This is a Spanish name and I wondered why it was not under "C" and was placed under "S". The explanation is that a Spanish gentleman gives his Christian name, then his father's surname and lastly his mother's surname, so that we should call him not Mr. Cibils but Mr. Serratos. The Portuguese, however, put their Christian name first, their mother's surname second and their father's surname last. One Portuguese friend's

English was limited. When he wanted to say that something was very good, as for example, some fruit he was eating, or that a lady he saw was very beautiful, he would touch the lobe of his ear. My Indian friends know that we have a similar custom when we indicate our pleasure by bringing together the tips of the thumb and the fore-finger.

If we had strenuous work to do during the day, some kind of entertainment was provided for us in the evenings by the local Rotarians and others. There is one Rotary Club for Montreux and Vevey. They arranged one evening for a "Group Choral de la Federation Suisse de Costume National" which is called "Le Narcisse". About fifty people in their national costume sang together without any instrumental accompaniments. Then followed an accordion band in which were also fifty more performers including boys and girls. There was no instrument except a few drums. Next came a dozen Yodelers with their mountain songs. Besides the Acquaintance-dinner at the Palace Hotel there was also a Ball which was attended by a very large number.

On June 4 at Montreux President Bill Manier called upon several Governors-nominee to address the Assembly for just 2½ minutes each and tell the audience "What the Assembly has meant for me." I too had my say.

On to Nice

We were in all about 500 people at Montreux and we all moved on to the Convention at Nice. It was arranged that the entire party should be carried by special trains. Two special trains were arranged for and a guarantee given to the Railway Company that 500 people would buy tickets, of course at concession rates. Only 448 went by the two trains because a few went by their own motor cars or the evening previous by train. The two trains started soon after nine on the morning of June 5. All our baggage was taken charge of the previous evening and each of us knew at which Hotel he was to put up at Nice. We were allowed to carry only a small handbag with us in the special trains. The journey took a little over 12 hours. Our

baggage was sorted out and placed in front of our doors in the respective hotels at Nice some time after midnight. What a lot of work this must have involved!

At Nice there were thousands to offer us a hearty welcome. At the station there was military band in our honour. As we drove from the station to our hotels we found the city gaily decorated and several buildings illuminated. It is estimated that there were about 6,500 Rotarians and lady members of their families assembled at Nice. Perhaps Nice profited by the presence, out of season, of such a large number of visitors, but, on the other hand, we as visitors had every reason to be thankful to the Municipality and the general public for all that they did to contribute to our pleasure. There are three Casinos at Nice. The meetings of the Convention were held in the Casino Municipal. In its large hall at least 4,000 people can be comfortably seated. In the same building there is a theatre and a cinema hall. The group meetings were held in the theatre, in the Cinema hall, or in rooms in some of the hotels.

Our proceedings began on Sunday, June 6. In the morning Sessions, Rotary was paid a very handsome compliment by the President of the French Republic, Monsieur Albert Lebrun, who honoured the Convention by his presence.

The session that morning lasted for a little over an hour. The Chair was taken by President Bill Manier and there were addresses by the Mayor of Nice, Bill Manier, Yvon Delbos (the French Minister of Foreign Affairs) and President Lebrun himself. President Lebrun spoke in French and his speech was cheered to the echo.

The same day the Mayor of Nice gave a great banquet in honour of President Lebrun. There were at least 800 guests, all men. Of these perhaps half the number were Rotarians. It was a great function. Speeches were made in French. President Lebrun addressed the vast gathering. He is recognised as one of the greatest orators of the day in France.

The evening session began with singing as usual. I gathered from British Rotarians that they too have singing in clubs in Great

Britain but not to the same extent as in the States. The Americans are very keen on it, so much so that even on the two special rains by which we travelled from Montreux to Nice there was at times community singing in the compartments and in the corridors. At the evening sessions, Bill Manier delivered a magnificent oration which will be worth a study when the proceedings are published.

Council of Legislation

Because of the large number of delegates and the limited time, it is difficult for the R. I. Conventions to function successfully as a deliberative body. Therefore, a Council of Legislation is appointed. It consists of about 125 members. It considers and acts upon all proposed legislation and reports to a session of the voting delegates for final action. All clubs received a leaflet about three months back telling what enactments and resolutions would be brought up before the Council.

It took us three mornings to dispose of the 18 items. On some of them there was considerable discussion. One of such items was the question of continuing the Commission which was appointed three years ago and of which Rtn. James was the Chairman. Whilst the work done by the Commission was very greatly appreciated the Council decided to discontinue the further work of the Commission for various reasons, including that of expense. Another item in which clubs in our districts were interested was the proposed change in the Rotary year, of commencing it from January 1 instead of July 1. As there was considerable difference of opinion, consideration of this question was deferred. The decisions of the Council were subsequently placed before the plenary session of the Convention, which approved of all the recommendations made by the Council.

During the earlier days, as at Montreux, there were speakers on important subjects connected with Rotary and Rotary work and also meetings of small groups to discuss scores of points. Since 1932 no lady has addressed a R. I. Convention. This time an exception was made in the case of a Miss Hurst, a blind lady, who spoke of the good

work done by certain associations and the help blind people receive from trained dogs. Then there were vocational craft assemblies. They related to different businesses, such as advertising, agriculture, apiary, associations (by which is meant Chambers of Commerce), automobiles including aeroplanes, beverages, building materials, burial, business service, and dozens of others.

I consider it a matter of great pride to have met at Montreux and to have had several talks with the Founder of Rotary, Paul P. Harris. He is a modest, unassuming man and beloved by all. I got into close touch with him when we sat at meals at the same table. He is a delightful person and I am sure it must do his heart good to find that his child is thriving so well and promises to do yet better in the world.

I would here like to say a word in regard to Chesley R. Perry, better known as Ches. Whilst the Presidents and Directors change every 12 months, Ches Perry is the power behind the throne. He never asserts himself. He tells you that he is prepared to work in perfect co-operation with the incoming Presidents and the new Directors, and it is so. But it is a matter of common knowledge that the incoming President and the Directors look to him for guidance and advice. No man connected with Rotary can help better, as Ches has filled the position of Secretary for 22 years now and filled it to everybody's satisfaction.

A Rotarian who, perhaps, knew more people than others by reason of his calling was Leland Case. He is the Editor of *The Rotarian* which has now reached a circulation of 150,000. It is read with interest by non-Rotarians also. I look forward to reading, in the July or August number, the accounts of both the Assembly and the Convention and to see in it the many pictures that Leland Case himself took.

Our field representative, Rotarian Bryant, was at both Montreux and Nice. As an official of Rotary, he had important work to attend to at both places. He arranged for a lunch at which delegates from India met together and expressed their views. Those present were H. W. Bryant, E. A. Langham, L. C. Moussell, A. R. Dalal (all from Calcutta), Richard Sydney (Singapore), K. W. Taylor (Colombo), W. J. Campbell

(Lahore), our former member S. U. Mongini, J. S. Cama (Ahmedabad), N. S. Guzder, E. S. Marker, J. D. Kothawalla and myself (all from Bombay). You will notice we were 13!

I just mentioned the name of Richard Sydney. He is the Rotary Secretary appointed to the new Rotary Office to be opened at Singapore. Ches Perry got together those Governors who would have to deal with Sydney in the future. Ches enquired if in our opinion the Singapore Office would be of much use to us in India, to Australia or to South Africa. We came to the conclusion that it could only be of help if Rotary literature was stocked at the Singapore Office and we could indent for them from Rotarian Sydney and save time. As regards advice on important Rotary matters, because we are now going to have regular and more frequent air mail services we thought that perhaps we had better go on consulting Chicago at present. After discussion, Ches Perry left the matter entirely to our discretion. I personally think we will find Rotarian Sydney very useful.

I may mention that five more Delegates were expected from India viz., H. C. Papworth (Madras), Lieut. A. V. Jakkal (Sholapur), D. O. Thomas, Dr. Mahadevan (both from Bangalore), and A. A. Mackay (Bombay). But for one reason or other they could not turn up. Baroda and Madras sent me authority to act for those Clubs but their telegram and letter reached me too late.

Election of President

On June 9, at the plenary session, the first business was to elect, for the year beginning July 1, 1937, the new President R. I. It was rumoured for some days previous that there were three candidates. Happily there is a convention that they settle the matter among themselves so that there is only one candidate left. It appears that only once before was the President's election a contested one. **After the other two withdrew Maurice Duperrey who is the District Governor of the largest of the three Rotary Districts in France was the only candidate and he was duly elected amidst great acclamation**

I was asked to support the nomination. His name was received with great enthusiasm. The six of us who spoke in favour of his nomination then left the stage to escort him to it.

He came to the chair and was overcome with joy. After thanking the Convention for his election he desired to introduce his wife, his son and his daughter. They were brought to the stage and the new President, shaking hands with his wife, said that his married life was one continued honeymoon. When the grown up boy and girl came up in their turn they kissed their father on both cheeks as did the father himself.

On the following day the newly nominated District Governors were made to sit below the stage and face the large audience. There were three rows with about 90 chairs in all in front of the stage. Ches Perry called out names and each one of us stood up in his turn. We were cheered and duly elected. Thus ended our formal election and there were mutual congratulations.

Friday, June 11, was the last day of the Convention. At first 12 Governors were selected to address the gathering for five minutes each and acquaint the audience with the position of Rotary in their respective Districts. I happened to be one of the 12. Maurice Duperrey then introduced his Directors for the coming year and he made a speech himself. At the end of the morning's proceedings Mesdames Manier and Duperrey addressed the Convention for a couple of minutes each. Thereafter the Convention was dissolved.

The Council of Legislation, however, was asked to meet after lunch. We did so and President Duperrey presided for the first time. He wanted every Rotarian to be able to explain what Rotary exactly is. He said many cannot, or do not do so and he explained this by a story. He said a certain school mistress gave to her pupils blank pieces of paper and asked them to draw anything they liked on the paper which could give a clear indication as to what in particular that girl coveted in life. One girl drew some eatables, which meant that she greatly enjoyed good living. Another drew a train, which meant that she was

fond of travelling. Likewise others. But one girl returned the paper blank. The mistress asked the reason and the girl replied that what she liked most was to get married but she did not know how to convey what she desired by means of a drawing. She could not draw that! President Duperrey said that was exactly the position of most Rotarians. They like Rotary but they cannot explain to others why they do so.

The second point was to remove misunderstandings. It is recognised that the Roman Catholic Church is opposed to Rotary because it believes that it is a secret society which of course it is not. In Poland also the Conservative political party is against Rotary. President Duperrey said that, if necessary, he would go to Rome and convince His Holiness the Pope that there is nothing wrong in Rotary.

The third recommendation Duperrey made was to fill up vacant classifications in existing Clubs. We asked Duperrey what his programme was in regard to visiting different countries. He said that because Latin South America has never before been visited by a Rotary President he proposes to go there. Some Australians wanted him to go to Australia and New Zealand and I joined by asking him to follow the example of Sydney Pascall and include India in his itinerary. But I do not think it will be possible for him to go beyond Latin South America.

In the Casino Des Jetees there was opened what was called the House of Friendship. This is done at every convention. The idea is to have a great meeting place for the Rotarians who attend, to afford facilities for receiving their letters as also for making arrangements for tours. The Rotary Secretariat is established at the same place. In the afternoon amusements were provided—concerts, pictures, dances, etc. As an instance of how far these people look ahead. I may mention that there were silent pictures showing the sights of San Francisco with the idea of attracting people to the Convention to be held there in June 1938. From the House of Friendship were issued official daily journals in five different languages acquainting Rotarians with a detailed programme of the day's proceedings.

International Endeavour

The entertainments at Nice were on a lavish scale. Let me refer to some of them. There is what is called "Le Petit Comite Franco-Austro-Allemand de Collaboration Rotarienne." Six Rotarians, three Frenchmen and three from Germany and Austria, served on it. The idea was to bring about a proper understanding between these nations. They and their Clubs invited 600 ladies and gentlemen to a great lunch over which they asked President Manier to preside. After the lunch Bill Manier called upon Duperrey and Shneiderhan to address the gathering. Both these Governors are very highly esteemed by all Rotarians who know them. They spoke in very feeling terms desiring a perfect entente between their nations. Duperrey was so pleased with Shneiderhan's speech that directly the latter sat down Duperrey went over to him, embraced him and kissed him on both cheeks. They certainly are in dead earnest and they want their respective countries to get nearer together.

The Nice Municipality held a splendid display of fireworks in our honour and the next day there was an International Garden Party at night at the Jardin de Roi Albert Ier. The gardens were beautifully illuminated. President Manier when announcing this Party had advised ladies not to wear hats. We discovered later that he gave this advice because every lady was presented with a Swiss straw hat and a scent bottle!

The Battle of Flowers

There were two other shows in our honour which deserve mention. One was the Battle of Flowers. About 80 motor cars and carriages were decorated with flowers and the passengers in the cars and carriages had loads of flowers with them which they pelted at passers-by. A portion of the Promenade des Anglais was closed to the general public but Rotarians with badges had free admission everywhere. Similarly, there was at the same place, two evenings later, what is known as the White Corso when everybody (even the general public) was dressed in white and carriages were decorated with white flowers. Everyone carried white confetti which they pelted at

one another. I had to remove my eye-glasses because they were certainly not safe from this bombardment!

There was a great ball in honour of the President and Mrs. Manier. A celebrated firm presented two thousand bottles of Champagne for the Ball. The Mayor of Monaco gave a large dinner party to which he invited at least a hundred Rotarians including ladies. This was in the Restaurant adjoining the Casino at Monte Carlo.

Thus ended my visits to Montreux and Nice. I am all the wiser for having attended the Assembly and the Convention.

(Continued from page 12)

both by positive contribution to thought and by way of a self-denying ordinance. With special reference to the latter, my Committee has seen with grief the common practice under which the daily Press allows itself the use of blazing communal headlines for the issuing of news on culpable acts of mere nonentities. Such bold captions as "Hindu Murdered," "European jailed," "Parsee commits forgery," "Mahomedan hanged" etc., are the saddest features of our daily Press.

My Committee agrees, that, perhaps, such front page headlines offer the paper a selling advantage but submits that these captions do tend to create, or even excite, bad inter-communal feeling which is none too conducive to the well-being of society as a whole. It is therefore hoped to issue to the Press in India an earnest appeal on behalf of the Rotary movement to give up the above practice which is so detrimental to the well-being of India.

Before issuing such an appeal, my Committee is anxious to understand your point of view on the subject. To that end a sub-committee has been appointed consisting of Rotarian Nurmahomed Chinoy and the undersigned.

We would indeed feel thankful if you could name a day and time next week when we could call on you for an informal talk on the subject.

Your early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Yours Cordially, etc.

International Service

What the Rotary Club of Bombay Does

The International Service Committee of the Rotary Club of Bombay has greatly bestirred itself and is very active. The following copies of the Circular Letters recently sent out by the Committee should prove of interest to other Clubs in this District.

Ed.

To Consular Bodies

DEAR SIR,

As you are doubtless aware Rotary is a non-political, non-sectarian, world-wide Association of business and professional men united under the banner of certain ideals. One of these is the creation of goodwill and fellowship amongst the nationals of various countries.

With that object, amongst others, the Rotary Club of Bombay meets every Tuesday when, generally, short talks are arranged on travel, art, literature and sciences. At these lectures visitors are introduced to the Club members to enable them to enlarge their circle of personal acquaintances and friendships.

My Committee, charged with this portion of the Club's activity, is now seeking the co-operation of the various consular bodies in Bombay as also tourists agencies. I am now writing to request you to be good enough to advise us of any leading citizens of your country who may be expected in Bombay from time to time and who from their status in life may be in a position to meet the members of our Club or address them on any special activity—scientific, social, literary, industrial, business or otherwise—which may prove of interest to us in Bombay.

You will agree that such a contact is beneficial both to our club and your own State.

On receipt of information about an incoming visitor my committee will try and establish contact with him and examine how his presence in Bombay could be

availed of towards the furtherance of the Rotary Ideal.

I shall be very happy to have your views on this proposal as also any co-operation you could thus give us in our effort at promoting mutual understanding and goodwill.

The favour of a reply is requested.

Yours Cordially, etc.

To The Public Press

DEAR SIR,

As you are aware Rotary is a non-political, non-sectarian world-wide association of business and professional men united under certain ideals. One of these is the advancement of mutual understanding, goodwill and peace through such a world-wide fellowship essentially on cultural grounds.

My Committee has been charged with this responsibility by the Rotary Club of Bombay, and is making some tangible progress by getting overseas visitors from various countries to meet the Bombay Rotarians, exchange views with them on various topics and thus develop personal acquaintances and friendships.

The Committee has realised that India is a unit of continental magnitude with a vast population following varied social and religious codes not always tending to unity. As such, the country offers ample scope for the highest effort in mutual understanding and goodwill.

The Committee feels that the Press, as a conveyor of news and a potential educating agency, could greatly assist in its efforts.

(Continued on page 11)

Maurice Duperrey

President, Rotary International, 1937-38



MAURICE DUPERREY is the proprietor of three factories in Paris, France, one for chemical products, one for abrasives and the other for bronzes and clocks. He is administrator of several hotels in Paris, of the Paris Hotel Union, and of hotel organizations with branches in different parts of France.

In recognition of his services in the World War, he received the French Croix de Guerre and the British Military Medal. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Counsel for Foreign Commerce in France, Secretary-General of the French National Committee of Councillors of Foreign Commerce, and President of the Permanent Committee of Foreign Fairs in the French Ministry of Commerce. In addition to his native language he speaks and corresponds fluently in English, Spanish, German and Italian. He has

visited almost every country in Europe and has made many trips to North and South America and North Africa.

He became a member of the Rotary Club of Paris in 1926, was president of the club in 1928-29 and has served on many

committees of Rotary International, including the international service committee, the magazine committee, the club service committee, and the European advisory committee. He has served as governor of the 49th district, as second vice-president

of Rotary International and member of the board of directors. He was appointed chairman of the aims and objects committee for 1936-37 and is also an ex-officio member of the convention committee.

The Good Samaritan

The following extract from a bulletin of the Rotary Club of Bombay speaks for itself:—

The Directors have sanctioned the following Scholarship and Donations:

Scholarship.

	RS.	A.	P.
W. Brodie. Anglo-Scottish Education Society	450	0	0

Donations.

	RS.	A.	P.
David Sassoon Industrial School	100	0	0
Y. M. C. A.	100	0	0
Y. W. C. A.	100	0	0
Nagapada Neighbourhood Home	200	0	0
Salvation Army	200	0	0
Children's Aid Society	200	0	0
Helpless Beggars	200	0	0
Blind Relief	200	0	0
Naigaum Social Centre	200	0	0
Military Followers School	100	0	0
Society for Protection of Children in Western India ..	200	0	0
	1,800	0	0

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The Press and The Public

An Address by Rtn. C. R. Srinivasan

Rtn. C. R. Srinivasan, Managing Director, *The Swadesamitran* (a Tamil daily newspaper), addressing a meeting of The Madras Rotary Club, on May 28, said that in the synthesis of the relations between the Press and the Public lies their strength and success.—Ed.

THE relations between the Press and the public are intimate, if somewhat intangible. It is no more easy to define them than the relations subsisting between Sun and soil, land and water, or body and soul. These relations, such as they are, have grown with time, place, and circumstances. When the Press took form and shape is purely a matter of historical interest. It was born when it was needed. It developed where the needs expanded. The need for the Press was found when political power passed from the hands of the few to the many; and the progress of the Press may be claimed to have kept pace with the progress of democracy. In fact, it is possible to measure a country's progress towards democracy by the range and reach of its Press. Democracy in principle postulates the exercise of power by the people for their benefit. This is made possible by representative institutions and responsible Government. An informed and vigilant electorate is the foundation for the whole structure; and that is where the Press comes in. As the agent of adult education, its importance and influence have come not merely to be recognised but also to be evaluated. That is why it is called the fourth estate of the realm. How far latter-day developments conform to the pristine purity of the original ideal is a matter on which opinion is bound to differ; but few will dispute that we have travelled far from Victorian standards.

The Press has, to-day, graduated from a call to a calling. The pioneers of the Press

were, however, men of means and leisure, who sought in journalism an outlet for their urge to serve humanity. They were not in search of a career or competence. They were men of ideals and character, gifted beyond ordinary, who took to journalism in a spirit of service, and gave of their best. The heritage of the Press is a proud one, sanctified by the many sacrifices these men cheerfully underwent in the cause of humanity. It is easy to illustrate this even from the meagre history of the South Indian Press. Men like G. Subramania Ayyar, M. Veeraraghavachariar, C. Karunakara Menon, S. Kasturiranga Ayyangar and A. Rangaswami Ayyangar, all of whom I had the honour and privilege of knowing, some of them intimately, are not to be classed as professionals or as careerists. It was a labour of love that they undertook, and they served without thought of self. The value of their service is now writ large in the progress of this Province.

What is this service that the Press seeks to render to the public? The term "journalism" used to-day to describe the profession of the Press, provides an index of the functions of the Press. This term is obviously a derivative of the word "journal" which in the commercial world carries a technical sense. A journal is presumed to present a balanced record of the day's transactions in commercial book-keeping. Something similar may, therefore, be presumed to be the function of the Press. A newspaper gives the news of the day, and as all the news published is expected to be written

in good faith, and without malice, it may equally be claimed to be a balanced record. A newspaper, *per se* is a paper giving news, and whatever is new may be rated as news. But all that is new may not be interesting or informing. The value of news depends upon persons, places, times and circumstances. A gubernatorial utterance of common-places, a heat wave in a cold country, an accident in the midst of festivities—these have news value beyond their news content by reason of adventitious aids.

News is not all that a newspaper gives. Apart from news, a newspaper has other functions also to discharge, associated with and arising from the publication of news. A newspaper, for example, seeks to create, and consolidate, reflect and respond to public opinion. These functions are really logical developments arising from the primary service of news. When a particular item of news is published, and its importance warrants it, the newspaper proceeds to provide a brief for the reader to understand and appraise the news at its true worth. That is how editorial comments find a place in a newspaper. Next, reactions of the readers to the news find a place in the correspondence columns; often it becomes necessary to get somebody who has devoted special attention to a subject to write on it with special reference to the news of the day; that is how contributions find their way into the paper; and if they are not copyrighted, they are published as extracts in the other papers for the benefit of their readers. I have thus briefly indicated the different kinds of matter that go to make up the normal bill of fare in a newspaper, namely, news, comments, correspondence, contributions and extracts. Barring news, the rest on analysis will be found to have a strong family likeness, and may be classed under the generic term of comments. The point of difference arises only from the source of comment; when it is made by the editor, it is called editorial; when it is made by the reader, it is called correspondence; when it is made by an expert, it is called a contribution. Broadly speaking, therefore, it would not be incorrect to describe newspapers as consisting of news and comments.

In course of time, newspapers branched off into two groups, one concentrating on news, and the other on views. These are what are known as the daily and the periodic Press. Before proceeding to estimate their importance and influence on public life, I desire to correct a possible misapprehension that might be induced by the way I have set out things. It would be incorrect to infer from what I have said that the newspaper appeared first as a daily sheet of news, and that comments were a later addition by a process of conscious and calculated development. As a matter of historical fact, the evolution of the newspaper was just the other way about. When the newspaper took life, it started first as a view-paper; it found momentum as a propagandist pamphlet; it achieved stability when it evolved periodicity; and the expanding needs of the times carried it far beyond all original concepts. The range and reach of newspapers progressively widened from city to county, from county to country, and from country to continent. Reactions that followed this progressive expansion were many and far reaching. A detailed examination of the various factors and forces released, I must defer to another opportunity. Suffice it for our purposes to-day to know, that the newspaper has come to be part of the day's needs in modern life, and plays as important a part as food and clothing.

The measure of a newspaper's influence will certainly depend on the manner its duties and obligations are interpreted. If these duties and obligations are to be correctly interpreted and effectively carried out some subjective qualifications and objective conditions are necessary. The art calls for knowledge, experience, and judgment. Journalism is not yet an organised profession, in the sense that medicine or law is to-day organised. I wonder, however, if they can ever be organised beyond the proportions of a trade union. Professional courses have no doubt been introduced in some universities; but beyond providing the routine work, I am afraid, they cannot help an aspirant to journalism to be a pucca journalist. A journalistic misfit is, of course, a great danger to the community. But I am

afraid, that the main remedy must lie with the community itself for it cannot be gained that no newspaper can exist without the sympathy and support of the community. Apart from subjective qualifications, I have referred to objective conditions also, and they are important. The service of a newspaper will primarily depend on the level of literacy prevalent in the area it caters to. That will provide the measure of penetration possible though allowance will undoubtedly have to be made for the possibility of percolation also. More important than this, however, are the conditions under which newspapers seek to render service. I have already indicated that newspapers play an integral part in democracy.

A free Press is needed to safeguard and sustain the freedom of the people. Freedom of the Press is, therefore, a necessary concomitant to democracy. Few will dispute this as an abstract proposition. Only, the trouble starts when one proceeds to apply this dictum to actual conditions prevalent. It may be conceded straight-away that every right carries its obligations. In a self-governing country, restrictions on rights, as and when need arises, will not be misunderstood or mis-interpreted. In a subject country, however, the position is different. More often than not, there is a clash of interests between the Government and the governed. The Press as the guardian of public interest not infrequently comes into conflict with the Government and galling restrictions follow. In India, the position is one degree worse. Not merely is she a subject country but her language is different from the language of the Government. The Press in India falls into three groups, the Anglo-Indian Press, the Indo-English Press, and the Vernacular Press. Of these it is the Vernacular Press that may claim to be the popular Press in India. Government have ever viewed it with suspicion, and never missed an opportunity to come down with a heavy hand on it. The psychology is not difficult to understand for we fear what we do not know! Freedom of the Press cannot be claimed for this country until the Vernacular Press is free to discharge its duties and obligations to the public; in the interest of good Government, apart from self-government, it should

be free. It is not so now, and I am afraid good Government has also suffered in consequence. Freedom of the Press is really part of the larger freedom of the country, and when a country is fighting for its freedom, its part and place in that fight cannot be missed.

As it is not my desire to digress into politics here, I shall not pursue that train of thought further. I shall conclude by saying that the relations between the Press and the Public are so inextricably interwoven that to separate them is to weaken them. In their synthesis lies their strength and success.

To a New Rotarian

An invitation to join a Rotary Club means that, after careful consideration, you have been selected as one with whom we wish to make closer acquaintance, to link in the bond of friendship, to receive as a friend.

It implies our belief that your personal and professional character is such as to command the respect of the social and craft circles that know you best, and our conviction that you are in full sympathy with, and are ready to assist in promoting, the high ideals of Rotary service.

Your acceptance is a pledge that you are desirous of better acquaintance, are prepared to welcome and reciprocate the good fellowship and friendship the club offers.

That you will so conduct yourself in your private and business contacts that you will do honour to Rotary and to your particular club.

As your selection is to represent a particular classification and shuts out all others of that craft or profession, it is an honor that demands of you the highest ethical standards.

It demands a dignity that will add respect to Rotary which you represent among your fellow workers.—Dist. Gov. Inglis Robertson.

Our Human Heritage

By Dr. Eileen J. W. Macfarlane

Dr. Eileen J. W. Macfarlane addressed the Rotary Club of Calcutta on May 18 when she gave a graphic account of problems connected with Heredity, a subject on which most of us do require enlightenment!—Ed.

WE have all stretched our imaginations across the solar system and along the light years of the astronomer. I hope to-day to exercise your imaginations, first, downwards to the tiny microscopic living half-world of whose physical immortality, we, that is our bodies, are the out-growth or excrescence. Secondly, I want to help you to get a panoramic view of mankind during the past half million years.

"Life for us is like a game at which everyone finally loses, though some may gain for a time. Nature shuffles the cards and deals them to fresh players as the old ones gives up the unequal struggle and retire from the scene. The cards remain the same, only the players change."

The cards that nature deals us are the hereditary factors which we receive from our parents and hand on again to our children. Instead of only 13 cards as at "Bridge", in the game of life, we get two duplicated sets of 24; 24 from our father, and 24 from our mother, and from these 48, a set of 24 is selected of the best or least worn cards, and these determine our hand in the game of life—what we look like and what we are able to do. There are no face cards but each card bears thousands of pips.

The technical name of these cards is the chromosomes, and the pips or spots are the genes, which are the units of heredity, the factors responsible for the resemblance of offspring to parents—for dogs having puppies and not calves or babies! But

until genes were discovered at the beginning of this century, nobody knew why a snake would not hatch out of a hen's egg.

The Protoplasm

Now it is known that every one of us, as well as every living organism, starts in life as a single microscopic blob of living matter, or protoplasm, in which are the 48 precious chromosomes. They are long wormlike bodies and each carries a load of genes, which look under the microscope like beads on a string. These structures are of more immediate importance to us than the ions and electrons of the chemists and physicists; yet, strangely enough, ordinary people are much less familiar with even their names. The chromosomes can be seen as fine lines or as small dots at a magnification of $\times 500$, but magnifications of $\times 1500$, or so, are needed to see their proper form.

It is doubtful if anyone has seen a gene. There are visible blobs along a chromosome when highly magnified which probably represent groups of genes. Hundreds of genes are usually present in each chromosome.

The reproductive cells, the eggs and the sperms vary enormously as to the genes they contain. Some have beneficial and some harmful genes. Some have a gene which showed up in the parent body, some have a gene which was masked or neutralised in the parent, but which may be able to manifest itself in an offspring. The parent has no more power over the particular combination of genes which he or she will contribute to the offspring than the dealer at cards has over the hands he gives.

One sperm selected at random from two billion other sperms will reach an egg and the fate of the offspring has been sealed.

It is already determined whether he or she will be slender or stocky, fair or dark, intelligent or stupid, deformed or normal, and also whether he will go bald in later life or not.

Character

Character and behaviour are chiefly dependent upon environment and training. The child of the most upright and honest Protestant Minister would no doubt make a clever and efficient thief, if he were kidnapped at birth by a wandering tribe. The baby of an unswervingly orthodox Brahmin couple, if whisked off at a tender age to be brought up by an American pair in Chicago, would in 15 or 20 years probably be as slangy, irreverent, speed-mad and base-ball crazy as any other normal American boy. People often resent this idea.

Behaviour is obviously acquired, not inherited, it cannot affect the genes; a baby can learn any language as easily as any other, despite all the generations of its ancestors who may have spoken Japanese, Swedish or any other tongue.

The genes determine one's temperament, very largely, but we find morose, shy, or cruel, as well as generous, and light-hearted folk in any society.

Remember that the genes are immortal and that they give a physical continuity between generation and generation back to the beginning of life on earth: sexual reproduction gives the opportunity for shuffling and restoring, but whence all the bewildering diversity we see in nature? Occasionally, genes undergo a chemical or physical change or mutation, and then they have a changed effect on the body.

Our mental attitude towards some human characteristics is determined by the past history of society. For instance, in England and France it is immaterial whether one has curly or straight, blond, brown or black hair; but big hands, a long upper lip, a snub nose and stocky build are all considered plebeian. This is because the last

people to conquer these regions tended to be tall and slender with aquiline noses.

Likewise in India high caste people of the old school at least, prefer straight to curly hair. The hair should be black and the eyes dark brown, the skin not too brown nor too white. Curly hair and dark skins characterised the conquered Dravidian people. In America, all the people who have a mixed European and Negro ancestry are classified as Negroes; there is no particular stigma attached to fairness in a Negro. In fact, "Yellow girls" are at a premium for wives, and they often marry dark men who appreciate and are more grateful to them than a man of their own tint would be.

The human race first appeared as a result of accumulated mutations in some small pre-Ape stocks, perhaps five hundred thousand years ago. We are not descended from apes and monkeys, but we have common ancestors with these animals. The human race, as we know it in homo sapiens had a single focus of origin, the exact location of which is unknown, although most scientists think it was somewhere in or near south Central Asia. Small tribes of primitive men soon started to wander out from the cradle of their race.

On Variety

Mutations took place in them all, causing variations which were selected or killed off by their environment. Different mutations took place in different tribes so that variation and evolution finally resulted in the diverse human forms which we now call "Races". Often the first tribes to move away from the centre of origin after a while lost the ability to produce new variations. They were isolated and could not receive new genes from other races.

Variety is not only the spice of life, it is an incentive for life. Some of the ancient tribes of America, of the Indian mountains, and of New Guinea, show very little variation: they are unable to adapt themselves to changed conditions and so are becoming extinct. Evolution continues at the centre of distribution of a species, and wave after wave of increasingly advanced types radiate outwards in migrations. So with homo

sapiens, there have been succeeding migrations from Central Asia in all directions.

The earlier tribes had never changed so much that they could not intermix with their conquerors and give fertile offspring. This blending of the germplasm or genes of the later immigrants with the old inhabitants always went on, just as it does now, in spite of social pressure or religious taboos. These waves of human migration were finally blocked in South India and in Western Europe by ocean barriers, but now these too have been removed.

Many of us when we speak of 'Race' really mean a human culture. There was an Aryan culture which various types of men adopted. Judaism was a culture and the Jews are as mixed racially as the Germans or British. Racial intermixture where the social environment is favourable, brings vigour and increased variation. It may lead to some physical disharmonies such as big teeth in small narrow jaws; but most human groups already contain the possibility of such inconvenient recombinations as this.

We are all of mixed stock if we go back far enough. In two thousand years our genes have only undergone 80 recombinations (reckoning at four generations a century) which is nothing in even the short history of homo sapiens.

Accident of Birth

When I meet a person I often try to guess when he and I could have last had a common ancestor. When we remember the restlessness of early mankind and the urge to occupy new territory, which is not dead in modern man, we realise that where we have been born is accidental—even our race is only a matter of chance. The ancestors of modern Britons might have stopped short in Hungary, Germany, France or Scandinavia, instead of going on to the British Isles. The Romans governed Britain for 400 years and must have left many genes there.

It is only by a fluke that many British are not Italians instead. In many ways it is regrettable that in the last few hundred

years, our betters (as Sir James Barrie calls the politicians) have found an outlet for human egotism in an exaggerated nationalism and have encouraged each provincial group to feel very important, because it happened to be born in one region rather than in another.

Hybridisation (or crossing) has played an important part in racial differentiation. The majority of human groups which we classify as races are not the results of evolution acting on so-called pure, inbred lines, but are the end products of outbreeding (or mixing) followed by inbreeding and selection. Professor Hooton of Harvard has pointed out that it is wholly possible that the Negro race alone can fling about the term 'bastard' with an absolute certainty, that is not 'shying pebbles in a vitreous domicile'.

In most human groups there is a great deal of variation. No gift or power is limited to any one race, although some produce more artists and others more mathematicians. The Jews undoubtedly have an average intelligence higher than that of the Anglo-Saxons, and they are now suffering for their superiority. Even so there are Jews who are more stupid than some Teutons; just as there are individual women who are more intelligent than some men. In actual everyday existence, the average for the race has little practical significance; it is the individual who is important.

"In the past religious training, and to-day scientific training, have cut across racial distinction and can give men a far stronger bond of common interest and pride in achievement. It is illogical either to be proud or ashamed of one's race. We are all in the game of life, and it is interesting to know to what use our immediate ancestors put the gene cards which they received. Ere they went down before the overwhelming odds against them they shuffled and dealt to us. We may have a better or a worse hand, but we must play with what we get. It is a wise man who knows some even of his own genes, with the limitations and vast possibilities they confer on him. I hope that you will not forget our immortal genes—long may they flourish."

The Seeing Eye

By Miss Hazel Hurst

Addressing the R. I. Convention, Nice, on June 10, Miss Hazel Hurst (of Ogdensburg, New York) gave a touching and impressive account of the humanitarian work done in aid of the blind by the Ogdensburg Rotary Club and other service organisations.—Ed.

ROTARIAN Friends, I am very happy to have this privilege of talking to you this morning. I am not a professional speaker, but I feel I have a message to bring to you who are working for the welfare of the people. It is not only of interest to me, but it is of interest to you. Perhaps when you have thought of handicapped people, the uppermost thought in your mind has been one of sympathy, you have felt sorry for them. But friends, that is not what we are asking for. We do not want sympathy—we would not know what to do with it if we had it.

All that we are asking for is your co-operation, consideration and encouragement. We do want that. I think you will agree with me that it takes a great deal of encouragement to go through this big world of ours. Well, such is the case with us who are visually handicapped. My life has been very, very happy. I have never had vision enough to see objects—in fact my vision was considered as a pinhole in a piece of paper. I could not see light. I have never known what it is to see, but I am perfectly happy. I would not trade places with any of you, and I really mean that. Everyone in life has a handicap, and mine just happens to be blindness. If I were to trade places with you perhaps I would get something I did not like, and I just could not take the chance.

I am very, very grateful for what the Ogdensburg Rotary Club has meant to me. Sometimes I wonder if they truly realize

what they have done. Then I want to say that it has not been through the club entirely, but it has been the interest of the individual members of that club, the doctors and other professional men who have taken their part in my career to make me—yes, to make my life and give me the opportunity to take my place in the world. And I can truthfully say that I don't feel that even they themselves realize the part that they have played in making my life happy. It is not always the financial help that counts, you know, perhaps people may not be able to give financial aid, but it is the encouragement and the individual interest, the friendly "Hello" that counts. You know a kind word goes a long, long way in this world, and believe me it is more the case with us who are visually handicapped.

There was one time when I felt that perhaps I could be satisfied if I had a few opportunities, but I am not, of course—that is the woman in me. I want to have every other person who is handicapped to have the same opportunities, the same privileges that I have had, and then perhaps I will be satisfied.

I want to say to you here that I am very, very grateful to District Governor Lee Hamilton who has given me the opportunity to do the thing that I have always wanted to do. I love public speaking. It is the thing that I would choose for my career if I could have the privilege. He has given me the privilege in life to come in contact

with men and women who have meant a great deal to me. Now I am very happy that I have the privilege of speaking to you here at Nice. It seems to me almost unbelievable.

And I want to say also that it is a Rotarian who has made this possible. Does it not just thrill you to know that there are such people in this world? And I feel happy that I could be worthy of the privileges which I have had. If Governor Hamilton is never able to do anything else in this world, he has won his laurels because he has made my life very, very happy and has given me the opportunity which I have long, long sought.

My parents did not have the financial means with which to educate me. However, they knew that the idea to have an education was good, and they placed me in a school for normal boys and girls. They knew that I would learn through conversations, and that I would grow up to be normal. It was my mother's greatest desire that I would not be different from my playmates. For instance, when I was a child I wanted a pair of roller skates. That was almost unheard of, to give a child who was totally blind a pair of roller skates. My mother thought it over very carefully and her decision was that the bumps I received on those roller skates would not hurt me half as much as finding out that I was different from my playmates—I had the roller skates. And the city nurse came to visit my mother.

Perhaps, as I have been moving about, you have been wondering about the dog. Well, I don't blame you. "Babe" is the most important part of my life. She is my eyes and my freedom. I mean by that "Babe" guides me wherever I want to go. I travel all over New York State, even all over New York City alone without any difficulty at all.

I have been asked many times how my dog knows where I want to go. She does not. She has not any idea, but I have a mental picture of where I am going and my dog has the eyes and so we get along very nicely. She was trained at Norristown, New Jersey, where they train German Shepherd dogs to be guides for those who are

visually handicapped. To me it is one of the outstanding activities being carried on in this year and age for I think every one of you will agree with me that whatever else you have in this world if you don't have your freedom it just does not matter.

It takes three months to train a dog, and this is very interesting do you know it takes three years to train a man to train a dog, and it takes three months to train a dog. When I entered the school at Morristown, I was studied by a psychologist and he decided what kind of a person I was—my personality, my temperament and disposition. I was given a dog to suit all of these. You know I felt sorry for the dog. Then, too, I had to know the commands such as "left," "right," "forward", "That is a good girl" and "phooey". I learned to know those commands, and then I placed the light harness on the trainer and I went about the streets of Morristown with him. This is funny, my going about with a man at the end of the harness and saying "That's a good dog." But that was part of the training.

It costs \$1,000 to train a "Seeing Eye" dog. That is a very great sum and there are very few blind who would be able to afford to pay that much even if that does mean freedom. So in order that the blind people may have dogs they have made it possible for the blind person to receive the dog for \$150. This charge is made because persons who need a "Seeing Eye" want to help themselves. They do not give a dog to blind people. There are now about 250 dogs in the United States and yet there are 10,000 blind who would be able to use them, so you can readily see how this work has to be carried on. The balance of the cost of training is cared for by an organization the organization in turn is supported by personal memberships of the public.

I do not mean by this that the "Seeing Eye" organization asks their students to solicit—that is not the case, in fact we are forbidden to. I happen to be one of two who are allowed to speak in public on behalf of the "Seeing Eye" dogs and I am very grateful to have that privilege. It is my greatest desire to educate the sight world

(Continued on Page 44)

Bifurcation of a District

In view of the proposals made now and then in favour of the splitting up of District 89 (India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan) into two or even more districts the following extract from the proceedings of a recent District Conference in Shanghai should be of interest:

Dr. C. T. Wang created intense interest when he advocated the redistricting of the 81st District into three districts. In this he was backed by the District Governor. They pointed out that experience has shown that our District covers too vast a territory, making it impossible for the District Governor to visit all the clubs and to supervise them. When this topic was thrown open for discussion, there was a lively debate. The District Governor pointed out that Rotary International had given an assurance that it would be willing to grant us two or three districts in place of our present one if our conference voted in favour of dividing our District into three. Some of the delegates argued that to divide China into three districts is to invite sectionalism, something that we wish to break down, others maintained that the delegates had no instructions on this point before they left for the conference, hence time should be allowed for the clubs to vote in this matter. Finally the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

Be it resolved—

1. That this District Conference recommend to Rotary International the establishment of four districts in the territory of what is now the Eighty-first District, the geographical division between the districts to be decided with reference to convenience of transportation.

2. That we propose to Rotary International and all others concerned the holding, at least once in every two years, of a Regional Conference of the Districts in China.

3. That the present District Conference nominate for election by Rotary International a Governor for the Eighty-first District for the ensuing year and that, if and when the Eighty-first District is divided, Rotary International appoint a district governor for each new district for the rest of the year.

4. That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to Rotary International only after they have been submitted to each club in the Eighty-first District with the request that it consider and act on them, and report its action to the District Governor before May 15, 1937. These recommendations to be submitted to Rotary International only if a majority of the clubs thus reporting are in favour of the recommendations.

"BOMBAY"

The President of the Rotary Club of Bombay has received the following letter from Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Political and Reforms Department, Bombay:

MY DEAR SIR SHAPURJI,

In continuation of my letter No. O/2030-A, dated March 8, 1937, I am directed to state that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to accept the book entitled "Bombay" forwarded by the Rotary Club of Bombay, and to convey an expression of His Majesty's grateful appreciation of the book.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) C. W. A. TURNER.

Governor's Monthly Letter

To Presidents and Secretaries of

All Rotary Clubs in the 89th District.

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS,

In his June Monthly Letter ex-Governor James bade you farewell. Because I was not expected to return until about the end of July he very kindly volunteered to send out the July Monthly Letter on my behalf. I have, however, returned earlier than expected, and I am, therefore, now writing to you this my first Monthly Letter. I cannot begin without thanking all Rotarians of this District for the great honour they did me by nominating me as Governor James's successor at the Madras District Conference. I had to be duly elected at the Nice Convention. I was present both at the International Assembly in Montreux and at the International Convention in Nice, and we were nearly 90 Governors of different Districts duly elected. I know I have a very difficult task before me, particularly having to follow so capable and popular a Rotarian as ex-Governor James, but I hope that with the co-operation and assistance of all fellow-Rotarians in this District I shall be able to render a fair account of my stewardship.

Rotarian James

I should like to take this opportunity to express to Rotarian James the gratitude of the District for all that he has done for the Movement generally and for this District in particular during his several years of Rotary leadership. He has not only done excellent work in his own District but I can vouch through personal knowledge, as a result of my meeting so many of the higher authorities of Rotary, that he is held in very great respect by all he has come in contact with at the headquarters. No better proof of this can be found than in the fact that he was appointed Chairman

of the Commission on Rotary International Administration. At the Convention last month President Duperrey appointed him to be a member of the International Service Advisory Committee of R. I., and I am glad that Rotarian James is thus still to be so closely associated with the Movement. In honouring him R. I. has honoured India, and we have every reason to be proud of the good work that he has done both on the Commission and otherwise, and which has been recognised, as you will find, when the Proceedings of the Convention are received, in the generous terms in which the Council on Legislation and subsequently the Convention itself have passed their vote of thanks to him and to his colleagues on the Commission. It will be my earnest endeavour to carry on the good work he has done in our midst along lines he has so successfully pursued.

At Montreux and at Nice

I attended, as I have mentioned above, both the International Assembly at Montreux and the International Convention at Nice, and when I returned last month I was asked by the Bombay Rotary Club to relate to them my experiences. I did so at their meeting on the 28th June. (This address is reproduced on page 5.--Ed.)

Extension

The Immediate Past President Will Manier of Rotary International made several valuable speeches both at the Assembly and at the Convention. He is certainly most anxious that Rotary extends everywhere, and he held out the hope to his hearers that before long both India and China will have Rotary Clubs which will number by hundreds. That is only possible if the existing clubs will do all they can to sponsor new clubs in their neighbouring towns. A very good beginning in this direction has been made by the Sholapur Club and I,

therefore, deem it a pleasure to extend to President Hinchcliffe and to the other members of the Sholapur Club my very hearty congratulations on their efforts to start a new Club at Bijapur which is not very far from their own town. Rotarian Hinchcliffe is not content with his success in Bijapur, and I understand he is helping the opening of another Club at Sangli. I trust that he will be equally successful there as well and hope that his excellent example will be followed by other Rotary Clubs in this District.

As I write this letter I have received a request for the necessary affiliation forms etc., for the new Club at Surat, and the application of the Cochin Rotary Club is on its way to Chicago for affiliation. Rotarian Bryant has now returned from Europe, and I hope before the year is out we shall have a hundred per cent increase both in the number of Clubs and in the number of Rotarians in our District.

R. I. Presidents

Rotarian Manier has had a remarkably busy year of office. He is a man of great energy and remarkable ability. He has certainly done much for Rotary during his Presidentship and it is very gratifying to find that he is succeeded by one who will prove as efficient, as popular and as devoted to the cause of Rotary as his predecessor. President Maurice Duperrey is a Frenchman. There are about 100 clubs in France and there are three District Governors. Monsieur Duperrey is the Governor of the largest of the three French Districts. He has already made his mark in the Rotary world and he was certainly one of the most popular figures both at Montreux and at Nice. His election was hailed with delight. Monsieur Duperrey is a very enthusiastic individual. He speaks as fluently in English and other languages as he does in his mother-tongue. I wish it were possible for him to visit the 89th District during his regime. He is, however, of opinion, that the country which needs his presence most is Latin South America for the good reason that that part of the world has never been visited by a President of R. I. so far.

Semi-Annual Reports

I hope that all the clubs in this District have submitted their Semi-Annual Reports and remittances to R. I. due on the 1st July 1937. If, however, there is any club which has not done so, may I request the President and Secretary of such Clubs to give their immediate attention to this obligation on their part?

1938 District Conference

We have to go ahead with preparations for the next District Conference and cannot afford to lose any more time. We owe it both to ourselves and to the host-club, Baroda, to make our Conference a great success. Rotarian James appointed a Committee on the 1938 District Conference, and circularised the members of that Committee on the 1st April, 1937, inviting suggestions for the next Conference. I regret that no reply to this communication has been yet received from the Clubs in Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Lahore, Madras and Thayetmyo, and I would request these Clubs or their representatives on the Conference Committee to forward their views immediately on receipt of this letter.

Governor's Office

The Governor's Office has now been shifted from Madras, and is now housed in

CANADA BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

I shall be glad if all Clubs will forward their communications to the above address from now on. Mr. V. Doraiswamy, who was assisting ex-Governor James, has now joined the staff full-time, and will be in charge of the office. We will endeavour to attend to all correspondence as promptly as we can.

Yours sincerely,

PHIROZE SETHNA,

Governor, 89th District R. I.

123830

Mysore Hospital Sweepstake

SPONSORED BY

The Bangalore Rotary Club

<i>Book No.</i>	<i>Ticket No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
First Horse		
5759	F. 8342	S. S. Iyengar, Tumkur.
Second Horse		
999	A. 10986	Robin Godfrey, Bangalore.
Third Horse		
5842	F. 9262	H. P. Sivananda, Shimoga District.
Fourth Horse		
3364	D. 3995	Ahamed Khan, Bangalore City.
17 Other Runners		
246	A. 2705	H. G. Baria, Ahmedabad.
4476	E. 5230	C. Venkatesiah Naidu, Bowringpet Taluk.
5213	F. 2333	M. N. Veerabhadrappe, Mysore.
3801	D. 8802	Neveille Smith, Bangalore.
3768	D. 8448	T. R. Sivaramakrishnan, Bangalore City.
4773	E. 8494	Rajalakshmi, Bangalore City.
6606	G. 6656	T. B. Rama Rao, Tumkur District.
3157	D. 1722	B. S. Narain Rao, Bangalore City.
2980	C. 10776	M. D. Pendu Ranga Rao, Hassan.
2033	C. 357	D. M. Dorai Raju, Bangalore.
1119	B. 1305	A. Sambamurthy, Mysore.
6656	G. 7206	V. Manickavelu Mudaliar, Bangalore.
302	A. 3318	Master P. Chandrashaker, Bombay.
5148	F. 1620	A. Puttappa, Harogoppa, Shimoga District.
596	A. 6556	A. D. Ramarajurs, Mysore.
3628	D. 6906	B. N. Raja Rao, Bangalore.
2210	C. 2309	K. Hanumanthiah, Arsikere.

News from the Clubs



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

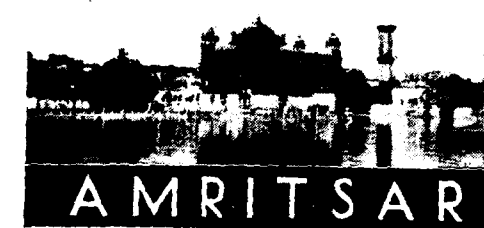
Rtn. J. S. Cama of our Club attended a meeting of the Rotary Club of Interlaken on May 31.

Radium: At the meeting of the Club on June 15, Rtn. Dr. M. D. Patel spoke on the history of Radium, and Radio-Activity. After dealing at length with the discovery of the rays emitted by uranium and the discovery of the properties of radium by M. and Mme. Curie, the speaker said that at the present time Belgium is the premier Radium producing country. Radium is found in very small quantities in the mineral lodes and to obtain even one gramme of the valuable mineral, tons of ore have to be treated with tons of chemicals.

After giving some scientific and technical data about Radium, the speaker said:

The use of Radium in the treatment of cancer is now an established part of surgical practice. By its means we are able to abolish tumours which could not be attacked by any other means of which we know, and in certain regions, such as the tongue and the cervix uteri, radium has achieved great success. And yet those who have studied the subject most would be the first to admit that we are still working entirely in the dark, that we really know nothing of the mechanism by which radium produces its effect, and that the success we have

achieved is purely empirical result. After years of labour and of the most painstaking research, there is no general agreement on the best methods of application or even as to period over which the treatment should be extended.



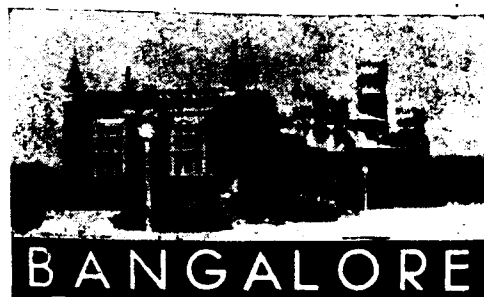
President: Major R. D. Jackson
Secretary: P. C. Bhandari

"My Job": At the meeting on June 8, Rtn. Lal Chand Mehra delivered an interesting "My Job" address. He gave a humorous account of the day-to-day problems which faced the life of a general commission agent who had to deal with all kinds of imaginable merchandise, from a pin to machinery for tea plantations and from artist's materials to cooking utensils!

The President announced that Rtn. A. MacFarquahr attended the meeting of the Rotary Clubs of Los Angeles and Chicago in April and May respectively.

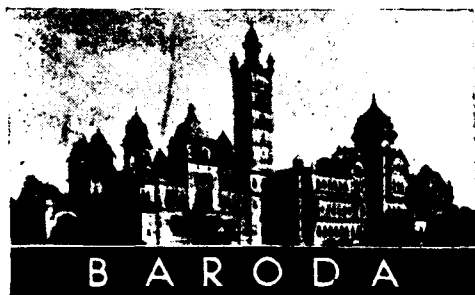
Ambulance: It will be remembered that the Amritsar Club has for some time been trying, under the direction of the President, to obtain an Ambulance car for the use of Amritsar citizens. The Punjab Provincial Branch of the St. John Ambulance Brigade has now presented an Ambulance car to the city. To maintain it in regular use, however, there is no available fund. The efforts of the Amritsar Rotary Club, therefore, are now turned towards collecting a fund from the interest on which the maintenance of the Ambulance Car could be met.

Afghanistan: Rtn. W. Robertson Taylor then addressed the meeting on "Afghanistan". He gave a vivid and sympathetic picture of this country which is making rapid progress in various directions under the enthusiastic and patriotic guidance of its Premier. After dwelling on the difficulties of transport in Afghanistan and the efforts made to overcome this great handicap, the speaker said that the main obstacle to adopting large schemes of improvement was one of finance. But those difficulties were being steadily overcome and it was hoped that communications and irrigation would be so improved in the next two decades as to enable Afghanistan to take her proper place among the nations of the world.



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

No report of meetings held in Bangalore during June has been received up to the time of going to Press.—Ed.



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

Chlorine: The first meeting for the month was held on June 11 when Rtn. Manibhai B. Amin, Consulting Technical

Director of the Alembic Chemical Works, gave an interesting talk on "Chlorine in normal times and in wars". He gave a brief resume of the present position of the alkali and chlorine industries and the part played by chlorine in modern civilisation. The manufacture of chlorine had increased enormously in most countries of the world since the world war. The main conditions for a successful chlorine industry were cheap electric power, cheap raw materials and transport facilities, and a good supply of water. There was a large scope for the development of chlorine industry in India, though it was true that commercial enterprise in that direction was sadly lacking.

About 50 per cent. of chlorine gas manufactured in the U. S. A. and Canada was consumed by the pulp and paper industry, 15 per cent. by the textile industry, 15 per cent. for sanitation, and the rest for miscellaneous purposes.

The Baroda Municipality, said Rtn. Amin, had its water supply chlorinated with liquid chlorine.

Referring to "chlorine in national defence," he said there was no chemical which was more indispensable to chemical warfare. Out of 44 different gases used in chemical warfare 31 had chlorine as an essential base. Among the more important of such gases were the vomiting gas, the sneezing gas, the lethal gas, the blistering gas, the tear gas and the penetrating gas. In addition they had screen or fog producing gases.

Concluding, Rtn. Amin dwelt on the use of chlorine in preventive medicine.

Germany: At the meeting on June 25, Rtn. Vice-President G. D. Parikh presided.

Rtn. Manubhai C. Patel gave an interesting address on "Present Germany". He painted a sympathetic picture of the Hitler regime and showed how by concentrated action and propaganda Germany had been rebuilt after the debacle of 1918. He then described the social life of the people, their love for sports, intense national pride and indefatigable industry. The intense industrialisation of Germany was dwelt upon at length and the speaker concluded with the remark that iron discipline and hard work were the secrets of Germany's success in the past two decades in particular.



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

A closed meeting was held on June 1 and was attended by 68 members and visiting Rotarian M. C. Patel of Baroda.

New Members: The following new members were inducted: Rtn. D. F. Keegan (Public Service, Customs) and Rtn. J. W. S. Milnes (Automobiles, Retailing, Presidency).

A resolution to the effect that the present subscription of Rs. 30 per annum be increased to Rs. 36 as from July 1, 1937, was unanimously adopted, at the instance of the President.

The Chairmen of the Fellowship, the Classification, and the Programme Committees gave short talks on subjects under consideration by their respective committees.

In reply to Rtn. B. N. Karanjia, the President informed the meeting that the speeches made by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry (at Bangalore) and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (at Rangoon) were being considered by the International Goodwill Committee with a view to determining what action they, as a Club, could take in that matter.

At the meeting on June 8, Rtn. G. M. Faulkner was inducted as a substitute for Rtn. V. S. Stokes. The following visiting Rotarians attended: M. C. Patel (Baroda), C. J. Hooper (Calcutta) and R. Suthramdas (Bombay).

Indian Films: Sir. Richard Temple gave a talk on "Some technical problems

of Indian Film production." He pointed out the difficulties which the film industry in India had to overcome but said that in other country in the world could do such good work for such small capital outlay as Indian film producers did. The difficulty of language was not the least of the handicaps that producers experienced.

Rtn. President A. J. Elson-Smith, of the Rotary Club of Sale (Australia), arrived in Bombay en route to England and he spent a few hours with the Rtn. Secretary in Bombay.

Role of Economist: Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao addressed the meeting of the Club on June 15 on this subject. He said that the function of economists was to expose fallacies and prevent society from moving on fundamentally unsound economic lines. An economist was needed both in a socialist and capitalist society. He admitted that a business man was undoubtedly efficient, but it was somewhat difficult for him to think in terms of his nation's entire business or in terms of a period extending beyond his lifetime. All property was ultimately a trust, and the nation's economic betterment was the most sacred trust of all. The business man should consult the economist because by training and equipment the latter was in a position to take a broad as well as a long point of view.

The speaker commented upon the Bombay Ministry's programme. He drew attention to the Finance Minister's proposal to settle 200,000 landless peasants on 12,000,000 acres of land at present available for cultivation in the Presidency.

What the cultivator required, the speaker concluded, was not just more land for cultivation, but more capital for his existing land and even more capital for the land that was sought to be given to him.

Rotary Information: With a view to informing Press representatives, and through them the general public, what Rotary is and what Rotary does, special invitations were extended to the representatives of five local newspapers to the meeting held on June 22.

Rtn. W. H. Hammond, Chairman of the Public Service Committee, addressed the meeting on "The Ideals of Rotary". He said that in the strict sense of the word the organisation was not a club at all, but a cross-section of the community or a gathering of business and professional men, each representing one rotary classification. Candidates for Rotary had to be invited to become Rotarians in order to represent their particular classification, and it was therefore necessary that they should be leaders in that particular sphere of activity.

For the benefit of guests, Rotarian Hammond then outlined the four main forms of Rotary ideal. The first of these was the "development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service."

The second main object of Rotary was to establish high ethical standards in business and profession.

The third object of Rotary was the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life. The Bombay Club had recently undertaken a survey of the social and other activities of all Rotarians, listed and classified, and it was discovered that there was no single form of public service going on in Bombay in which some Rotarian or other was not concerned.

Rotary could not do anything by itself, but they went around to find out what needed doing and then to tell the people who had organisation and were capable of doing it. The guests might have noticed a charity box. This was for charitable purposes, and among other things the Bombay Club had done were the following: Trained boys in "Dufferin," sent a boy to England to Faraday House; sent two Depressed Class boys to high school; helped existing organisations like the Salvation Army, the Society for the Blind, etc. and given convalescent soldiers motor runs.

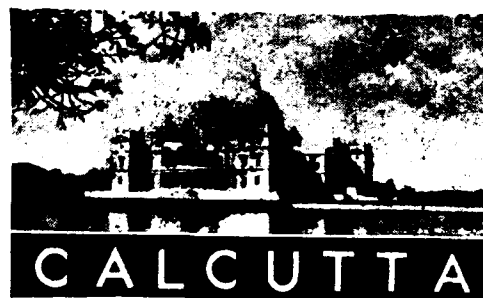
The fourth and last main object was the advancement of international understanding and goodwill.

At the meeting on June 29, the President presented the Flag of the Rotary Club of Melbourne brought by Rtn. Governor Sir

Phiroze Sethna from the R. I. Convention at Nice. Rtn. Governor Sethna gave an interesting account of his visit to the Convention (this address is published on page 5. —Ed.)

Rtn. Sethna proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Rtn. Governor F. E. James for all the time and energy the latter had spent on behalf of Rotary in the 89th District. This was carried with great acclamation and the resolution was conveyed to Rtn. Governor James at Jamshedpur.

The resignation of Dewan Bahadur Dr. J. S. Nerurkar was accepted with regret. The membership of Rtns. W. E. G. Solomon and E. M. Gilbert-Lodge was terminated as they have left India.



President: S. L. Boothroyd

Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton

Acting President: R. N. Das

Acting Secretary: C. A. Newbury.

Official Visit of Rotarian Governor

F. E. James: A very gratifying attendance welcomed Rtn. Governor James on his official visit to the Club on June 29—a visit particularly memorable because it was on the day preceding his handing over of office to his successor.

In welcoming our distinguished guest, Vice-President Das said that here was a Rotarian who had been initiated into the movement in the Rotary Club of Calcutta, and we were proud of him and of all the good work he had done for Rotary.

After thanking the Club for its warm welcome, Rtn. James told us something of the growth of Rotary. It was amazing how Rotary was growing throughout the

world. Although only 32 years old, there were Rotary Clubs in nearly every country of the world, and it had membership of 200,000. Rotary was spreading more rapidly in eastern countries than in other parts of the world.

Rotary had ceased to be an organisation; it was a Movement. There was no standardising of Rotary, and each Club adapted itself to the needs of the community of the country in which it was situated. Neither Rotary International nor the District Governor could tell any Club what to do; either might advise, but the Government of any Rotary Club was completely autonomous.

Referring to the size of the movement and the influence it wielded in the world to-day, the District Governor said, "Think of the amount of fellowship that these Clubs mean; think of the sum total of community service practised by these Clubs; what has been done in our own District in the last three years would amaze you. Think of what these Clubs can do in the way of International understanding." The Rotary Badge provided the key to the hearts and homes of people when travelling in other countries.

There were two cases of misunderstanding which had occurred recently which Rtn. James desired to clear up. At a meeting of the Rotary Club of Rangoon, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in an interesting speech had challenged Rotary to define its ideas of service. He suggested that Rotary consisted of "top dogs" who were out to maintain the *status quo* and to serve themselves, but were not interested in the "bottom-dogs". That was a complete misreading of the Movement. The Pandit had explained that he had not had much touch with Rotary, which might be the reason for this misinterpretation. Rotary does, any way it should, consist of the leaders in each walk of life, but it is not concerned with any dogmas. It believes that the truest form of profit is service, and that wealth, skill and energy should be used to make available employment and profit to the community at large; in fact the Rotarian philosophy of service seemed to the speaker to be very much akin to the Hindu ideal of Dharma.

Man owed a responsibility to the community in which he lived and in Rotary this was recognised through mobilisation of the leaders of each community in support of practical forms of service, generally to the less fortunate and under-privileged. Rotary, therefore, did not consist of "top-dogs" who wanted to serve themselves but of responsible men who became Rotarians because the two ideals of fellowship and service appealed to them.

Dealing with the second case of misunderstanding, Rtn. James said that recently at Bangalore the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri had appealed to Rotary to enlist its organisation in the solution of the communal problem. But Rotary did not mix in religion or politics and did not attempt to intrude in the functions of political or religious leaders. All it endeavoured to do was to create a background of friendship which crossed all political or religious boundaries and produce an atmosphere in which those problems could be materially assisted.

The genius of Rotary did not lie in its collective action as much as in the individual action of its members dedicated to the pursuit of Rotary ideals, and it was by working on these lines that Rotary would flourish and prosper in this District.

No success, the speaker went on, which was not founded on justice and right was worthy, and success could not arise out of abuse of privilege, betrayal of trust, or taking unfair advantage of opportunities for gain or distinction. Fellowship was the ideal on which Rotary was based and in fellowship to men lay its only salvation.

The inspiring address of the District Governor ended with a strong appeal to every individual member to endeavour to recapture and put into practice the spirit of the responsibilities he had undertaken when he first joined this movement.

Rtn. Newbery said that the meeting had been thrown open for the discussion of the speech, but he felt that there was no room for discussion; the address had been an inspiration which he hoped would be followed by action. Rtn. Newbery referred to Milton's Sonnet on his Blindness where the

poet said, "They also serve who only stand and wait." "They also serve", just expressed the Rotary ideal.

Rtn. Neogi felt that in expressing the idea of Rotary as "Service above Self," the aim was too high for accomplishment. How many, he asked, had ever succeeded in reaching this high ideal which suggested almost the life of a hermit. Better, he thought, to place the ideal somewhat lower, at a point more easy of accomplishment by the average man.

Rtn. Sommerfeld rose to ask if, in the autonomous government of each individual Rotary Club, it would be possible for a Club, should it so desire, to admit ladies to membership.

Rtn. D. C. Ghose, referring to Rtn. Neogi's remarks, said that hermits were extremely selfish people, concentrating on their own special benefit! Every ideal had to be high. The suggestion that the ideal should be lowered would, he thought, only provide large loopholes for doing nothing.

Rtn. Sommerfeld again rose to comment on Rtn. James' remarks regarding the Rotary Movement being one concerning individual action rather more than collective action, and pointed out that each Rotarian, before joining a Club must have been impressed with the ideals for which Rotary stood. If this was so, why join a Club at all? He had been attracted by the opportunities which Rotary gave for friendships regardless of race, and this could only find expression in action collectively. Collective action was necessary in the cause of world peace.

Rtn. James, replying to the questions, said that although the government of individual Rotary Clubs was autonomous, the Club constitution was laid down and provided that members should be 'males'. If it was decided that this should be altered, it would be necessary to make the necessary reference at a Convention for the consideration of all Clubs.

Dealing with Rtn. Sommerfeld's remarks about collective action, the District Governor admitted that there was a large school of thought which felt that Rotary should take collective action in the cause of peace,

but if Rotary was to take any action in that direction, it must be on an International scale. There were certain obvious difficulties standing in the way of such a course, but the main purpose of Rotary was to create, through its membership, a background of friendship and fellowship through which many of the desirable things which Rtn. Sommerfeld had mentioned could be achieved.

* * *

Should Women be Admitted to Rotary? Rtn. Mukerji has not in the past been an advocate of women's membership but apparently consideration of the subject has done something to change his opinion, for at this meeting the fair sex could not have had a stronger supporter. Taking his subject from the three broad standpoints of the growth of the Rotary movement, the definition of Rotary and the objects of Rotary, the speaker found nothing which seemed to be inimical to the interests of Rotary in the admission of women as members. Women formed part of the nation and were contributing to its development; they certainly aided the development of national fellowship and goodwill and were in every way capable of assimilating and practising the ideals of Rotary. To have women participate in this movement would be a help rather than a hindrance.

The misogynists among us visibly wilted before a charge so direct as this. "We welcome ladies at every meeting; we want them to attend our social gatherings; we want them to speak to us from time to time, but still when it comes to a question of allowing them to participate whole-heartedly in the Rotary movement we draw the line."

Rtn. Mukerji concluded by saying that he recognised the difficulty which arose in the admission of women from a professional standpoint as full members of Rotary Clubs, but he suggested that they might come in as associate members to which class also wives, daughters and sisters of Rotarians might be admitted.

In the very interesting discussion which followed Rtn. K. M. Asadullah favoured no restriction whatsoever, certainly none

which kept membership to relatives of Club members. Rtn. Ukil felt that the admission of women would be to conform with modern conditions and a step of which he personally approved.

Dr. P. Neogi was rather more guarded; he saw ahead rocks and shoals.

Rtn. Buchan said that while there was the type of women who excelled in profession or business and would be a desirable addition to any Rotary Club, there was another type less practical but more vocal, and a firm believer in the Rights of Women—and the wrongs of men!—who would be a less desirable addition. The task of selection would be an unenviable one. Rtns. Prof. B. K. Sarkar, Newbery and Allen also took part in the debate which was followed with great interest by those present. After Rtn. Mukerji had humorously replied to the points raised, a warm vote of thanks was passed—one of our most successful meetings for a long time, and one particularly gratifying in that Rtn. Mukerji had nobly responded to an S.O.S. and had only a very short time for preparation.

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"Safety First". The Calcutta Branch of The Safety First Association owes its existence very largely to the energies of the Public Affairs Committee of the Calcutta Rotary Club and it was very fitting that the speaker on this subject should be Rtn. F. C. Fyffe who was so largely responsible for the initial work.

After telling us something of the origin of the movement, he told us of the manner in which it functioned. Believing that the best way to inculcate the ideas of Safety First was to tackle it in schools, children were taught to base every action on the consideration of others, thinking first, thinking fast and thinking right. The present activities in this direction were more or less confined to the Bombay branch which had started Safety First games and other interesting methods, including a Safety First patrol and a book dealing with the subject for use in primary schools.

In dealing with the question of Safety First in Calcutta, Rtn. Fyffe said that it was essential that the movement should have money and money meant membership,

growth and activity. He was pleased to say that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay had recently presented a medal to a workman who, at considerable risk to his life, had saved a comrade who was overcome by carbon monoxide.

The second main heading under which Safety First was brought was Safety on the Roads, and here the Association had produced 25,000 copies of the Highway Code in English and was producing another 25,000 in Bengali which would be distributed free to all who desired to have them. The Association had strongly advocated compulsory third party motor insurance.

Safety in the Home was another very important branch of the Association's work and already certain public-spirited Calcutta women were working to bring about safety in the home by talks to women over the Radio and general propaganda work.

In the discussion which followed, Rtn. Matthews spoke warmly of the good work the Association was doing, citing Tatanagar as an instance where an atmosphere of 'Safety First' seemed to prevail. He emphasized the need for 'Safety First' posters in buildings under erection and said that, where employed, such posters had markedly reduced accidents.

Rtn. Allen thought that the police were prime offenders against Safety First, and went on to say something about the Traffic Department of the Calcutta Police. Calcutta with its cars, buses, lorries, bullock carts, rickshaws, phaetons, cyclists, bulls and cows was admittedly one of the worst places in the world in which to drive a car, and yet in a city where it was so necessary to have an efficient warning signal, for no apparent reason, the use of the electric horn was banned and the old fashioned bulb horn insisted on.

Rtn. P. N. Mukerji, Rtn. Ukil and Rtn. Sarkar also joined in the discussion, after which Rtn. Fyffe briefly touched on the points raised and concluded with a further appeal for assistance from members.

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"Chiropractic—The Art of Healing".—At the meeting on June 25, Dr. Peter Boike, in introducing his subject, said that

although Chiropractic had the name for being a new method of healing, that was not the case, as crude methods to the same end had been employed for generations by the Red Indians and also in certain rural parts of Central Europe.

The speaker went on to say that there were certain forces in each and all of us which were recognised as being above the materialistic outlook usually assumed in medical matters and while, like electricity, it might not be possible to apply an exact definition to them, we knew something of how to utilize them. The discovery which led to the present day science of Chiropractic was made by Dr. Palmer, of U. S. A., and was based on the idea that the brain supplied nervous vitality to the body by way of the spinal column, and any derangement of its joints could cause an obstruction which in its turn might have far-reaching results, continuing until the removal of the obstruction and in the setting right of the spine.

* * *

Wastage in our Educational System :

In opening his address, which he delivered with scarcely a reference to his notes, Prof. Sidhanta, at the meeting on June 22, said that he proposed to deal solely with the most glaring instances of wastage, and these occurred largely in the foundational stages. Although criticism was generally levelled at the educational institutions, there was one point which hit educationalists hard,--the illiteracy of the masses in this country. For a long time it had been the fashion to blame Government for this state of affairs, the underlying suggestion being that not enough money was being spent. This, however, was not justified because no advance had been made on the 10 per cent. literacy figure of ten years ago, and the number of illiterates to-day was larger than it was ten years ago; literacy was unable to keep pace with population. It would not do to say that not enough money had been forthcoming; 15 per cent. of every Provincial Budget had been given for education and yet literacy in India was only between 8 and 9 per cent., despite the fact that in the last decade the amount spent on education had been doubled.

"Merely by spending more money," said Prof. Sidhanta, "we cannot hope to make India more literate."

The disease must be diagnosed and the real causes found. Taking the question of primary education, the speaker went on, of the total number of boys attending, about 50 per cent. attended school for one year only. As it was generally agreed that five years was the least period of schooling to produce a literate person, half the amount spent on education was virtually wasted. Tracking down this wastage, it was found that it occurred mainly in the case of the primary schools. Bengal was perhaps the worst offender in this respect, as more than 50 per cent. of the boys attending primary schools are in the infant classes.

Dealing with the period necessary for the effective production of a literate person, Prof. Sidhanta said that only 10 per cent. of the students in the whole of India completed the full five years, and the figures were not a great deal better in the case of those completing four years. In Bengal only 15 per cent. carried on to the fourth year while Bombay showed 40 per cent. and Madras 30 per cent. This meant that of the forty lakhs spent by the Government of Bengal, twenty lakhs was completely lost, and only five lakhs of that amount gave any adequate return. This was the most serious point of wastage.

One could not expect the products of these schools to retain any of the teaching in later life. After leaving school they had little opportunity to do so, as far as the villages were concerned; the written word was never before the boys; there were no books, no newspapers,--not even advertisements!

The conditions in the villages, the apathy of parents and the lack of equipment and training in teachers made our Primary Schools the wasteful institutions they were. This state of affairs was, in his opinion, worse than no education at all.

Considering remedial action, the speaker felt that the first point at which to tackle the problem was at its primary stage, which required complete overhaul and the total

abolition of all single-teacher schools with teachers at Rs. 10 per head. Any primary school which was going to be worth while needed not less than three teachers, one of whom should be a woman to deal adequately with the infant classes. The difficulty of securing adequate staff was a real one, but it must be overcome. Definite penalties, also, should be imposed on parents who took their children away from schools before completing the course, and the practice of making primary schools public nurseries should be stopped; such schools were a heavy source of expense to the tax-payer.

In the discussion which followed, Rtn. Janda said that from the point of view of the industrialists, India had too many over-educated young men. Colleges and universities gave education up to any limit, and the young people did not like to take up manual work--all sorts of things came in the way such as pride, family traditions and so on. Industrial organisations had no room for such people who wanted to start as heads of Departments without knowing anything about the work or the organisation.

Mr. A. K. Chander, Principal of the David Hare Teachers' Training College, said he felt that the speaker had perhaps over-estimated the salaries of primary school teachers, whose pay averaged more nearly Rs. 7 per mensem than Rs. 10! Teachers themselves were reluctant to confess, as being *infra dig.*, the small amount they were paid! He agreed that the name of Bengal was a byword in educational circles.

Rtn. Corn said that in his opinion education was not so much to blame as mentality. He could secure a hundred out-of-work men to take up clerical work, but he could not get one man without great difficulty to go inside a boiler and carry out an inspection. It was the mentality which was wrong, and if boys were educated on European educational lines and made willing to take off their coats and learn a job, there would be some hope for them. When a boy's father had spent money and brought him to the "degree" stage, the boy was unwilling, after that, to do another stroke of work.

Rtn. Greilsmer asked whether any attempt was being made to make primary education compulsory.

Mr. S. Ghosh, Education Officer to the Corporation of Calcutta, felt that the time had come for the introduction of compulsory primary education for boys and girls from six years of age. He called attention to the fact that, from the report for last year, it was shewn that in Calcutta 80 per cent. of the boys were attending schools.

Replying, Prof. Sidhanta said that it was regrettable that the products of our High Schools were not suited to business. If they could be induced to take up agriculture, which, after all, was the main business of India, it would be a great step in the right direction, but education was not so much what a man learnt, as the mentality which was cultivated in him--the training of his mind.

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Items of Interest : Rtn. Matthews has proceeded to Paris to attend, as a delegate from India, a conference of Architects.

On the resignation, for business reasons, of Rtn. Fyffe from the Chairmanship of the International Service Committee, Rtn. C. A. W. Wood received the congratulations of the Club on his appointment to this important post and the Directorship it carries. He is fortunate in having as Convenor Rtn. Sommerfeld. The Club expects great things from this happy combination.

News from Rtn. A. T. Weston. We learn that our old friend is taking up Past Service Membership with the Bedford Rotary Club. Our best wishes to him and congratulations to the Bedford Rotary Club on securing such a valuable addition to its membership.

It was with deep regret, expressed by the members standing in silence, that we learnt of the passing of ex-Rotarian Bowyer on the morning of July 29. Since failing health compelled him to resign from the Rotary Club his genial presence has been much missed.



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

Chinese Turkestan: The first meeting of the Club after the recess of six weeks was held on June 19 when Mr. C. P. Skrine, Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, spoke on "Travels in Chinese Turkestan," illustrating his address with lantern slides. Lack of modern transport facilities, he said, made travel in Chinese Turkestan rather difficult. In 1922 Mr. and Mrs. Skrine travelled by train up to Rawalpindi. Thence it took them 48 days' travel on ponies, camels and on foot to reach Kashgar. En route, though they experienced great difficulties in actual travel, they were treated kindly by the Chief of Hunza and the numerous nomadic tribes they met.

Speaking of Kashgar itself, Mr. Skrine said that labour and living were quite cheap there. As the soil was extremely fertile foodstuffs grew in great abundance but could not be sent to distant markets owing to transport difficulties. Referring to the meting out of punishment to civil debtors in Kashgar, Mr. Skrine said that the judgment-debtor was, on default, fixed in a kind of wooden frame which prevented the debtor from using his hands. In consequence he had to be fed by some kind relative or friend!



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

The first meeting in June was a purely business meeting when the hardy annual "Attendance" was freely discussed. Whether as a result of this discussion or of the popularity of the speakers, the following meetings in the month were certainly better attended.

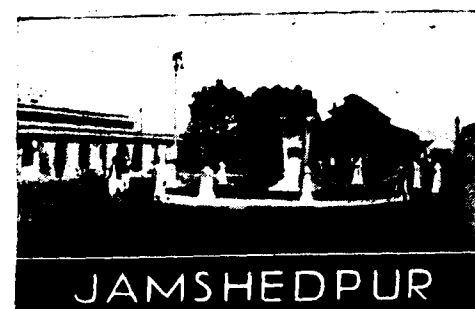
"Across the Atlantic in a Cattle Boat" formed an interesting subject for an address by Rtn. Rev. C. E. V. Nathanielsz at the second meeting. He gave us intimate details of his cattle punching adventures in days gone by. No one looking at our padre these days would classify him as a "tough". But we feel that his confessed experiences in the underworld must stand him in good stead in his office of Charity Commissioner for Colombo!

"X-Rays". At the third meeting we had the pleasure of listening to the finest Vocational talk that has been given in our Club for a considerable time. The speaker was Rotarian Gyss of the Bombay Club and his subject was "X-Rays". With such a subject the speaker could not help being illuminating but the manner in which he explained all the technicalities and made his subject understandable to the layman was masterly. We were indeed fortunate in having the privilege of this talk from Rotarian Gyss who is only in Ceylon for a short time.

"Dreams" was the title of our last talk for the month. An exhaustive study by Dr. W. Ratnavale, late Medical Superin-

tendent of the Colombo General Hospital. He proved beyond doubt that dreams were controlled by the physical condition of the dreamer. He read extracts from his diary showing how with the improvement of the patient dreams gradually changed from alarming nightmares to more pleasant, everyday subjects. He divided one's mentality into three. The first, what one's senses absorb momentarily, such as, scent, seeing, hearing, etc. The second, the storage part where we stow away tables, formulae, names, dates, etc. and bring them out for use when necessary. The third is latent or instinctive and has been inherited from generations long since gone. This part usually comes into play when we "instinctively" like or dislike someone without any apparent reason, etc. A most instructive and interesting talk.

Visitors: We had a number of distinguished Visitors this month, amongst whom were: Rtms. C. P. Mehta, of Rangoon; A. Morley, of Shanghai; Hodgson, of Folkestone; Capt. Veerape; Bates, of Singapore; Graham, of Singapore; and President Elson-Smith of Sale, Australia. We welcome Visitors and would remind Rotarians that our Meetings are held on Thursdays at the G. O. H.



President: John Leyshon
Secretary: H. Chew

At the meeting on June 7, Dr. Lorne Whitaker, Medical Officer, Purulia Leprosy Home, spoke on the leprosy problem. After referring to risks run by employers who had in their service persons suffering from leprosy, the speaker said that the only way effectively to combat leprosy was by a

co-ordinated plan of public health activities. He detailed the scheme submitted by him for anti-leprosy work in the Purulia district which involved the formation of a central association with various committees. Leprosy relief work would be more successful when carried out in conjunction with other health and welfare schemes. He suggested that Jamshedpur should form part of the suggested Association.

President Leyshon opened the discussion on the subject and said that Dr. Whitaker's suggestions would prove of great help to the Club Service Committee in formulating a scheme to deal with the leper problem in Jamshedpur.

Replying to certain points made in the discussion, Dr. Whitaker said that unless there was a leper asylum in a town, registered under the Indian Leper Act, the problem of leper beggars would remain unsolved. If and when an asylum was opened in Jamshedpur they should make sure to make it more like a "Home" rather than a prison or an asylum.

Leprosy Control Committee: At the meeting on June 21, Rtn. President Leyshon announced that the Board of Directors opined that a special committee—composed of Rtms. Dr. J. M. Rakshit, J. J. Chandy, K. A. D. Naoroji, F. G. Percival and E. P. Hillier—to prepare a report on the control of leprosy in Jamshedpur may be appointed. This suggestion was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

"Indian Lingua Franca": was the title of an address by Rtn. Tiwari. After dwelling at length on the efforts now being made by public men in India to find a language most suitable for adoption by the masses in this country as a whole and after suggesting that Hindustani, suitably modified for the purpose, would best serve the need for a common language for all India, the speaker said that the spirit of narrow-minded provincialism should not be allowed to hinder the development of a "lingua franca" for India.

Rtn. Governor F. E. James in Jamshedpur: A dinner meeting of the Club was held on June 30 on the occasion of the official visit of Rtn. Governor F. E. James.

After the loyal toast, the acting Hon. Secretary gave a brief account of the Jamshedpur Rotary Club. Rtn. Dr. Rakshit presented an interim report on the work done by the Leper Control Committee. The Committee was appointed only at the previous meeting!

Rtn. Hayman proposed the toast of Rotary International.

Introducing Rtn. Governor F. E. James, Rtn. President Leyshon pointed out that was the last meeting Rtn. James would attend in this District as District Governor. The President recapitulated in brief the services rendered to Rotary in India by Rtn. Governor James and read out the congratulatory telegram received from Bombay to be conveyed to the Governor.

The meeting drank to the health of Rtn. Governor James.

In his reply, the Governor enlarged upon the meaning of Rotary.

With a vote of thanks to the Governor the meeting terminated.



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

An Advocate's Functions: At the meeting on June 5, the Hon. B. Pahlajani gave an address on "An Advocate's Functions." After referring to the codification of law in India and also the codification of judicial procedure, the speaker said that to be a successful advocate the requisite

qualifications were industry, intelligence and versatility. In India, in particular, with its multitudinous customs, habits and conventions, the task of an advocate was not an easy one to perform successfully.

From the point of view of fellowship the meeting on June 19 proved one of the most successful. For the first time in the history of the Club a lady was invited to address the meeting. Miss Leila Mazumdar, the talented daughter of Rtn. W. W. Mazumdar, gave a delightful address on "The place of women in society." She reminded the gathering that the Rotary Wheel would be out of gear if the useful and encouraging co-operation of ladies was not availed of!

Rotarians certainly recognise this fact but we do not know what we will do if ladies demand admission into Rotary!

There were 12 ladies present at the meeting. At the conclusion of Miss Leila Mazumdar's speech there was a good-humoured battle royal on the subject of admission of ladies into Rotary.

(Miss Leila Mazumdar's address will be published in the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* for August.—Ed.)



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

At the meeting held on June 11, Rtn. Dr. S. D. Muzafar gave an interesting and instructive talk on "Cold Storage".



President: Dr. P. V. Cherian
Secretary: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid
Acting Secretary: C. D. Kothari

At the meeting on June 25, the Club passed a resolution (proposed by Rtn. President Cherian and seconded by Rtn. Sir Frank Birley) recording the Madras Rotary Club's appreciation of the services of Rtn. F. E. James, the outgoing Governor.

Good Citizenship: Mr. J. H. Dunderdale, of the Y. M. C. A., addressed the meeting on "Good Citizenship—an investment!" Mr. Dunderdale said that while men to-day were willing to invest money in exploitation of natural resources they seemed to have generally overlooked the field of human resources, especially that pertaining to youth. The type of citizens that a city or country produced, he said, was more important than its size, wealth or commercial importance, and Rotary could play a very useful part in organising activities in this field.

Referring to the work of Rotary Clubs in different cities of the East and the West, the lecturer said that the Melbourne Rotary Club provided a programme of out-camping each year for under-privileged boys and those who dwelt in slum areas. The Club at Winnipeg did good work in connection with juvenile delinquency. The Manila Club conducted "Boys' Weeks" each year for the proper training of boys and their example was being copied all over the Philippines. The idea of carrying on work among young men, he said, had been recognised in all countries. In European countries, especially, efforts were being made to mobilise them to particular causes.

The crucial question was, "Who is going to make the investment and for what purpose?", for, on that turned, to a large extent, the kind of return that one would get. He suggested that while discussing the subject, it was important to consider factors such as the type of citizenship desired and the manner of achieving it. Democracy was "primarily the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities even in ordinary people and that if we throw the doors of opportunity wide open, so that all boys and girls can bring out the best in them, we will get an amazing result from unlikely sources." There was great need, he said, for a group to champion the cause of youth and to ensure that adequate attention was paid to that section of the community.

Concluding, the lecturer said that to the extent to which they recognised the distinct needs of youth and developed techniques for dealing with them, to that extent would they ensure the success of their investment in this human resource. The fact should be recognised that youth was eager to assume responsibility for the conduct of its own affairs and as it did so, it would be undergoing one of the best discipline in education for citizenship.



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

Rtn. S. R. Bhagwat gave an interesting talk "Rural Reconstruction and Co-operative Colonies" at the meeting on June 10. He defined the ultimate goal of his rural reconstruction work as follows: "To make the village or a group of villages a self-Governing unit in the system of national Government

of the country by making the villagers cultured, efficient, capable of understanding and protecting their own interests, and capable of looking after the welfare of not only their own village or group of villages but also of their country."

He then briefly described the work he did in villages and his experience in that connection. He told how the work started at Bhade (Bhor State) ultimately led to the formation of a co-operative colony of the workers whose conduct in life was governed by certain definite principles and the evolution of a scheme for the education of the young in the colony and the neighbouring villages.

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Congratulations! At the meeting on June 24 the Secretary read a letter received from the Secretary, Rotary International, Chicago, congratulating the Club on its great progress in its very first year.

China and Japan: Rtn. Vicarage gave a very interesting talk on his recent trip to China and Japan. After referring to the cost of a short visit to those countries, the speaker gave a pleasing account of his experiences, the courtesy of the Japanese and the Chinese, and the beautiful scenic sights on the coast of Japan and China.

Though at almost every port the speaker touched he was met by local Rotarians, it was possible for him to attend only one meeting of a Rotary Club and that was at Singapore on June 2. At that meeting he was received warmly. While in Singapore Rtn. Vicarage read in a local paper an article by Rtn. Governor F. E. James in reply to certain unfounded criticisms of Rotary in that journal. At Colombo, Yokohama, Kobe and Shanghai the speaker was very warmly received by representatives of the local Rotary Clubs and he was grateful to them all for the assistance they rendered.



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

At the meeting on June 8 Rtn. C. M. Scott, the new member, was welcomed.

Rtn. Webster, who toured extensively in Burma recently on business and crossed over the frontier to China, addressed the gathering on his "walk from Bhamo to Tenguyeh." He said he was very pleasantly impressed with the kindness of the people in those parts of the country.

Rtn. Kaneko suggested that if Rtn. Webster published a short account of his experiences it would be of great help to others who wished to travel across the frontier.

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Rtn. President Peacock addressed the meeting on June 15 when he gave an absorbing account of his recent trip to Japan and his impressions of different parts of that delightful country. Pen pictures of Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and his impressions of Japanese Rotary Clubs gave good material for Rtn. President Peacock to hold the close attention of an appreciative audience.

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Amoy and China: Rtn. W. L. Kough addressed the meeting on June 22 when he spoke of his visits to places in China. He dwelt at great length on Amoy which was once one of the most important ports off the coast of China and spoke of the

trade carried in olden days there in Tea. The word Tea was derived from the Amoy word Tay. In olden days Chinese junks used to ply along the coast from Amoy to Moulmein and Rangoon and even to Madras.

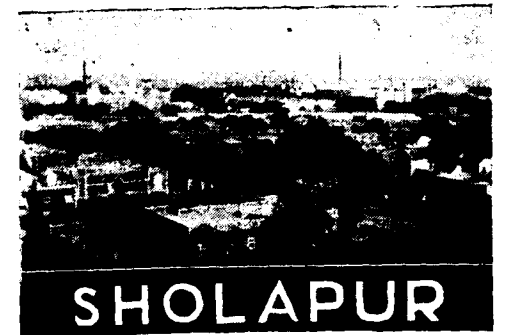
Referring to the Government of China, Rtn. Kough said they were making great and promising strides in the development of the country. There was a beautiful road from Nanking to Yunan. If Rangoon was linked up with Yunan by an arterial road then China could be reached in much shorter time than was now possible.

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At the meeting on June 29 it was decided to send a message of greeting to Rtn. Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna on the day he assumed office of Governor.

Rtn. Dr. P. K. Dey, Hon. Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission Sevashram and Chief Medical Officer of the Mission Hospital in Rangoon, gave an inspiring talk on the "Ramakrishna Mission and its activities". He described the appearance of Sri Ramakrishna at a time when India was experiencing a spiritual decadence and told how Sri Ramakrishna revived the spiritual ideal in India. The work done by Swami Vivekananda also was touched upon by the speaker.

The Mission Hospital in Rangoon was the second biggest hospital in Burma from the point of numbers who received treatment. The Ramakrishna Mission spent about Rs. One lakh every year on its different activities from funds collected from the general public. It had no permanent fund of its own. The Mission's only ideal was service and as an organisation inspired with the same ideal, Rotary, hoped the speaker, would help the Mission in all ways it could.



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

Past President Young, of the Rotary Club of Newcastle-on-Tyne, acted as our proxy at the Rotary International Convention at Nice and our Club feels honoured at having been represented by so distinguished a Rotarian.

Rtn. D. B. Limaye addressed the meeting on "Village Life in India" on June 8. He gave some striking figures illustrating the poverty in the countryside, the vast amount of illiteracy and the lack of hygiene and sanitation. He said that the solution lay in revivifying the village panchayats and making them really efficient units as they had been in the olden days.

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At the meeting on June 22, Rtn. the Rev. H. J. Lane Smith spoke on "Village Life in England". He said that the period he had spent as a Vicar in a large country parish in Worcestershire had proved a pleasing experience. He gave a graphic picture of conditions obtaining in an English village.

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A Gramophone Causerie

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

Thill in Lovely Bach Mass

Georges Thill came as a complete surprise when he recently recorded arias from two of the Bach cantatas. It is one thing to be, as he is, one of France's greatest opera tenors, but quite another to sing Bach. But his success was such that there will be renewed welcome for him this month singing, on his Columbia record, part of the Bach B Minor Mass. It is the "Benedictus" from that gigantic work, and it is sung with lovely voice and great charm. The "Benedictus" is one of the most peaceful and gracious movements in the Mass, consisting, as it does, entirely of a setting of the words "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord" and Thill, in the easy flow of his rendering realises the placid atmosphere of the music perfectly. The flowing violin obligato, so sympathetically played by M. Henri Merckel, adds greatly to the effect. It is on one Columbia record (LB35).

Friedman's Masterly "Marche Militaire"

Schubert wrote three military marches, of which the No. 1 is the one we all know, and in playing this for his new Columbia record Ignaz Friedman has given it on the instrument for which it was originally written—the piano. Friedman's bold tone and attack befit the nature of this universal favourite. A masterly performance on record (DB1688).

Luigi Fort a Sensation

It is not strange that Luigi Fort, the operatic tenor, should have created a sensation in this country with his records. He is already a furore in his native land, where, of course, they can hear him in the flesh, but it is only by his Columbia records that we have as yet been able to judge his singing. There is an ease, grace and range in his voice that has already singled it out as the finest in this generation. The leading critics, including Compton Mackenzie, have expressed delight and amazement at the quality of Fort's singing, so that his

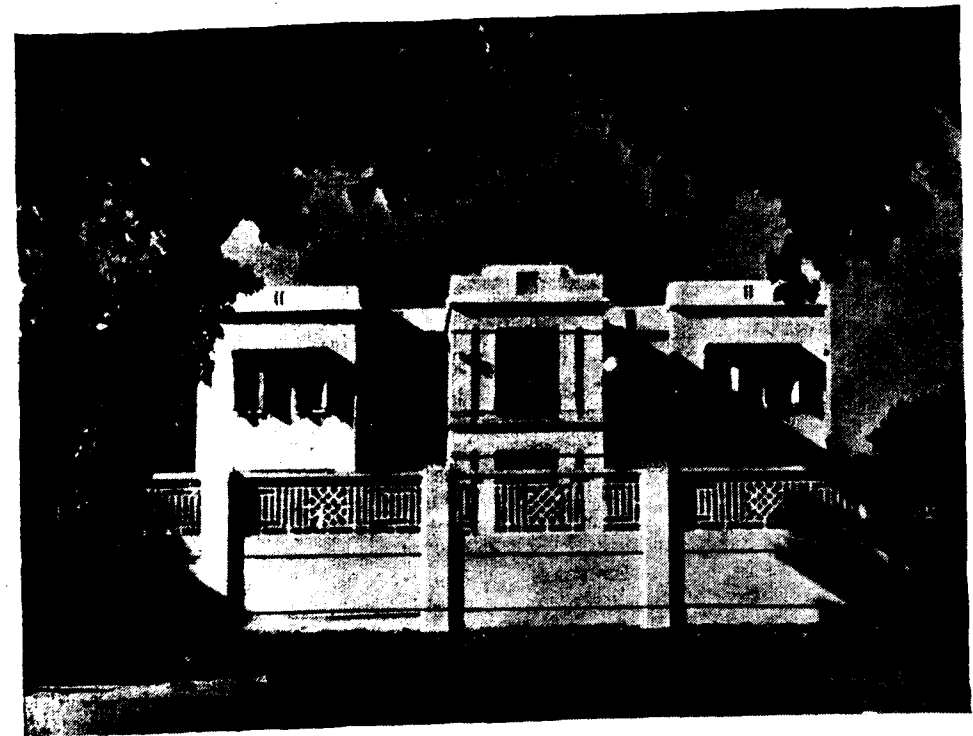
latest records of arias from the operas "Don Pasquale" and "Don Giovanni" have an enchantment of their own. And in these arias Luigi Fort is sweet and robust with equal facility. From a tenor who has been hailed the greatest since Caruso this disc should sell in its thousands. (DB1690).

Les Allen and His Little Son

Do you remember "Little Man You've Had a Busy Day"? When Les Allen, his wife and son recorded this it was such a terrific hit that it opened up new possibilities in gramophone entertainment. It led to a general request for another record of this type, but the Columbia Company wisely decided to wait until a suitable new song was written before exploiting the same personalities. Now it has come, and bears the appropriate title of "A Little Chap with Big Ideas," the "little chap" being Les Allen's son, Norman. The record opens with the boy playing Cowboys and Indians, and running into daddy and mummy full of grand ideas of what he's going to do when he's a man. Dad (Les Allen) then sings to him advising him to "be a man, not a chap with big ideas." The boy has a good deal of dialogue and proves himself an excellent microphone artist with a strong appeal. To link up with this Les Allen has sung "Sleepy Head". (FB1667).

A Thrill on Two Pianos

The Viennese pianists, Rawicz and Landauer, play a "Carmen" selection and waltz variations from "Faust" for their latest Columbia record. These piano favourites, in their eighth year together, have played at serious concerts in cabaret, at cinemas and music halls—and regularly for Columbia records, their popularity has grown steadily, and the few months that they anticipated working in England have already run over a year. They are charming, unassuming, thrilling when they play, and have achieved such perfect co-ordination playing together for so long that when an experiment was tried last year of putting them in separate soundproof rooms, they not only synchronised exactly but actually stopped together, thus proving that their art has reached the telepathic stage! (FB1669).



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(Continued from page 22)

that the blind should not be segregated, that we should take our place in the world and become worthwhile and desirable citizens. The trouble has been in the past the sight world has adjusted themselves to the blind. We are turning that just around, we are going to adjust ourselves to the sight world—we are not living in a blind world and do not want the sight world to adjust themselves to us. We want to take our part, we want to be self-supporting and we are going to be. However, we can't unless we have the proper co-operation. You know, friends, sometimes I think that club work is not taken half seriously enough. Do we think of ourselves just as a group, getting together, having a good time when we mean so much more than that? We need your co-operation and your individual interest and I hope that in a very few years there will be no segregation of handicapped blind. Thank you.

What does Rotary Do?

Usually the answer which comes to mind is the incident of some activity in the club illustrative of Rotary in action.

Often the action itself may seem but a small thing, local and of transient usefulness, but it is a tiny bit in a great mosaic.

All the attractive things about Rotary are the small things which we can see and enjoy and experience. The fellowship which you and I enjoy, multiplied many thousand times through all the members of all the Rotary clubs is the fellowship of Rotary.

The service which Rotary renders is made up of all the little things you and I and our club do, multiplied by all the clubs and all the Rotarians in the world. The understanding which Rotary seeks to promote throughout the world is the understanding and goodwill which you and I feel toward each other.

Publicity for Our Ideal

The four objects of Rotary are presumed to be acceptable to everyone in the world and perhaps they are more widely accepted than we realize. The existence and spread of other service clubs and similar organizations patterned after Rotary would indicate that the things which appeal to the men who have become Rotarians have also had an appeal to a much larger field.

So, having an organization such as this, and with a message such as this, let us think of the larger programme of acquainting the world with the idealism of Rotary and of getting men who are in Rotary, men that are prominent in the affairs of the country and in business and professional life, to become interested in helping along the idealism on which the organization of Rotary is based, helping it to spread in the world, helping people generally to order their lives and their social activities on the basis of thoughtfulness and helpfulness to others.
—Secretary Chesley R. Perry.

Paul Harris Says—

"Rotary has not brought you material possessions, and probably never will. The acquisition of material possessions as a means for the accomplishment of worthy objectives is praiseworthy; as an objective in itself it will almost certainly prove to be a disappointment; it may prove to be perverse. The mind of man is fashioned on too noble a mould to concern itself with aimless acquisition.

"To achieve happiness for the greatest possible number is the aim of Rotary, and, as a means of accomplishing that purpose, it proposes to all men, all women, all nations, that they dedicate themselves, as Rotary has done, to the popularization of a new old philosophy of life and the creation of a new aristocracy based neither upon ancient lineage nor upon great possessions, but based rather on kindness, friendliness and usefulness."

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Officials and Club Meeting Days.

AHMEDABAD.

Inaugurated: March 8, 1936.

Charter No. 4004.

President: Sir Mahbubmia I. Kadri, 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.*, Hony. 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.I.*, 167, Sparks Street. Hon. Treasurer: L. H. Ruffin. Directors: C. Pleydell Wilton, H. Hughes, *I.E.S.*, 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.

ON GREETING VISITORS

Did it ever occur to you that the greeting we extend to our out-of-town guests at our meetings leaves a greater impression than our fine parks, boulevards and big buildings? When visitors leave town they soon forget these things, but they always remember the friends they made, the human things they learned about our city from some one interested enough to take a personal concern in them.

Visiting Rotarians come to a Rotary club to make contact with the members, and the members should show their personal interest by meeting them more than half way. Step up to them, shake hands, introduce yourself and offer some service or attention during their visit in town. There can be no better way to promote Rotary than by making an active effort to show friendliness and to make visitors feel that our city is a hospitable place.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon)
for June 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	20	48	8	59	40	2	0	42
AMRITSAR ..	2	17	49	6	59	34	0	0	34
BANGALORE ..	1	8	18	5	20	44	0	0	44
BARODA ..	2	14	37	8	47	38	0	0	38
BOMBAY ..	5	76	54	29	68	140	2	3	139
CALCUTTA ..	5	40	40	18	48	101	0	0	101
COCHIN ..	1	15	65	4	79	23	0	0	23
COLOMBO ..	4	46	54	22	73	82	5	3	84
JAMSHEDPUR ..	3	19	66	3	73	29	0	0	29
KARACHI ..	2	18	42	7	50	43	0	5	38
LAHORE ..	2	10	29	9	36	34	0	0	34
MADRAS ..	2	22	31	20	49	58	0	0	58
POONA ..	2	13	46	8	65	28	0	0	28
RANGOON ..	5	16	27	14	36	58	0	2	56
SHOLAPUR ..	2	27	60	6	40	43	4	2	45
*THAYETMYO ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Returns not received.

OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT.

(India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan).

DISTRICT GOVERNOR

Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Canada Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.
Secretary:—V. Doraiswamy.

Im. Past District Governor.

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

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

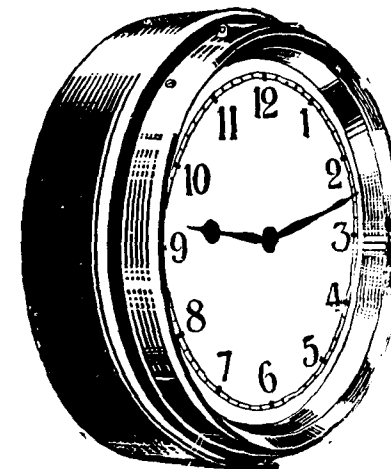
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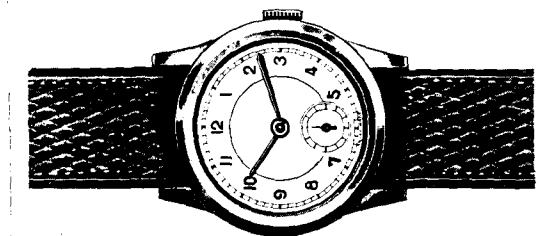
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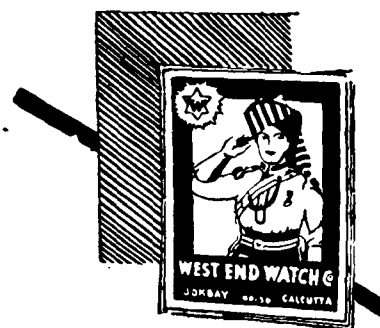
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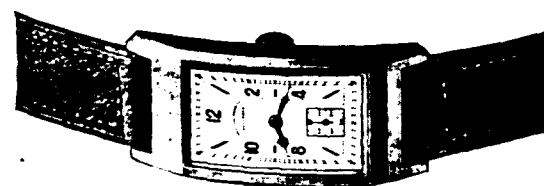
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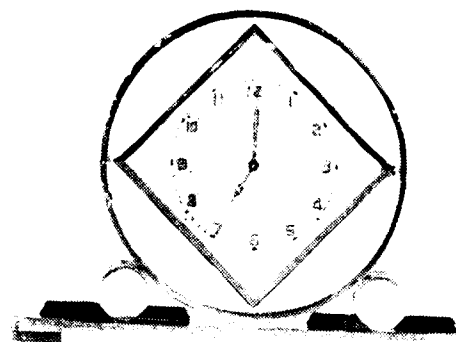


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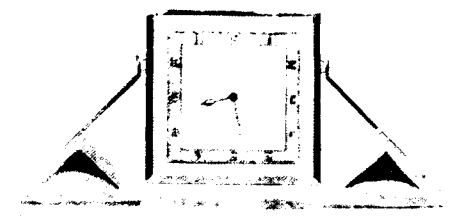
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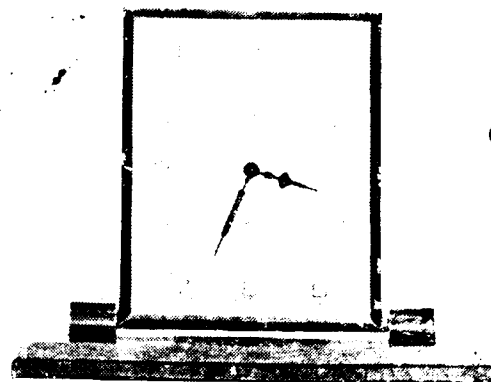
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AUGUST 1937

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THE SILVERY SEA

This beautiful picture of the end of a perfect day is sent by the Rotary Club of Colombo. The silvery furrow made by the setting sun, the silhouette of the fishing boat and fishermen on their return at the end of the day and the fleecy clouds, all help the composition effectively.



manner! The question of the admission of women into Rotary is too big to be tackled in a useful way in the shape of an editorial note. But one cannot help remarking that the participation of women now and then at the meetings of our Clubs, as speakers or as guests, should have beneficial effects. We are therefore, we repeat, glad to notice that women speakers frequently figure in the programmes of our Clubs and in this issue of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* we present to our readers the addresses given by two women speakers—Miss Leila Mazumdar and Miss Nanavutty.

Illustrations, Please! There is a Rotarian in this District who must have spent on stamps almost a decent fortune and these stamps have helped to bring his eminently helpful, though sometimes very caustic, letters to the Editor, *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*. Every one of these epistles has been followed by some detailed improvement in this District magazine and we are sure we have in this way only helped to increase this helpful Rotarian's stamp account! The latest addition to the growing file of letters from this reader, we may plead in our own justification, makes no new point but only emphasises what we have long been pleading for. *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* does definitely require *lightening up with more illustrations!* And this desirable and necessary improvement can be made only with the co-operation of Rotarians in all parts of this wide-flung District.

Says the Rotarian referred to above: "Everyone with a pair of eyes will certainly agree that the now familiar *E. R. W.* is bucking up, is getting smarter with each issue. I am quite sure that this does tickle editorial vanity! But, Buddy, listen to a conversation I overheard at a recent meeting when three newspaper editors met over the convivial....

'This chap who runs the *E. R. W.* does know his job....but has he heard at all about photographs and half-tone blocks?'

'The *E. R. W.* has improved; but I must say I do like the heavy reading matter now and then split up with something which one can see without having to read!'

"And, so on, dear Editor. Now what about more illustrations? I very much like the way in which the Club News has been broken up with the wee pictures of the Club centres instead of being jostled up chock-block. Why not apply the same principle to the rest of the mag. and spare your readers who do wish to read it from 'cover to cover' as they say?"

All that we can say is that we will be only too pleased to do so, provided our readers do send us along now, and on every possible occasion, photographs of general interest. We may say that photographs on glossy bromide (black and white, *not* sepia) with good contrast reproduce best.

Try to help us and make the *E. R. W.* a "picture book" as well as a serious magazine!

Earlier Publication: As will have been noticed from a recent letter sent by Governor Sethna to Secretaries of Clubs in this District, we expect to publish *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* on the 15th of every month, instead of on the 29th as we do now. Will those Rotarians who are in charge of sending in the news relating to their Clubs for publication in the *E. R. W.* please note this fact and expedite their "copy". Thanks.

We would draw special attention to a letter which appears in this issue, putting forward a suggestion that the Rotary Clubs of the 89th District should run a Sweep for the benefit of Hospitals or Charity. The suggestion appears to be quite good, and we would like to hear what other Rotarians have to say on the subject.

As we go to press we have received intimation that Surat is now a provisional Club and by the outgoing mail application for charter has gone forward to Chicago.

President: Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan. **Vice-President:** Mr. N. M. Jhaveri. **Hon. Sec.:** Mr. A. K. Shaik. **Sachin House, Surat.** **Hon. Treasurer:** Mr. D. B. Modi. **Directors:** Dr. A. P. Patel, and Mr. D. E. T. Brown.

Meetings: Second and Fourth Saturday every month, 6-30 p.m. at Taleyarkhan's Bungalow.

The Hourly Challenge

By Rtn. President H. Roe Bartle

Addressing the Rotary International Convention at Nice on June 8, Rtn. H. Roe Bartle, President of the Rotary Club of Kansas City, U. S. A., spoke on "CLUB SERVICE—THE HOURLY CHALLENGE." The following is the full text of his inspiring address.

It is significant of the spirit of Rotary that strong men from not only the East and the West but from all the corners of the earth are here convened at this hour to give consecrated consideration to a most important sphere of Rotary activity.

It is my privilege to discuss with you Club Service and its relationship to the full and well-rounded programme of Rotary. Club Service presents a daily challenge to every member of every Rotary club throughout the world. We must, however, have a clear understanding of what Club Service is in order that we might have a premise upon which to discuss this important subject.

The best, shortest, and most pointed definition for Club Service that I have found is, "*Club Service is an all-embracing designation for those activities of the individual Rotarian which are directed towards maintaining club life and improving for himself and others the concept of the ideal of service.*"

Club Service deals not with thrill and glamour. Of glory it yields little or none, and only its most steadfast apprentice will ever be privileged to savour of its romance. It does not even lend itself to oratory. It is something which must be worked at rather than talked about. Mere words, no matter how profound, will not build a great programme of Club Service. Yet without a great programme of Club Service, Rotary cannot exist.

I have known Rotarians of long standing who failed to serve Rotary to the extent

of their capacity. I have known men who could be absolutely unmindful of their opportunity for service, either inside the club or through its outgoing channels. Certainly, the men in the club who have major responsibility for developing Club Service have in this group of members their biggest problem and challenge. Yet this is our most fertile field; for these men are not only the key men of their community but have had so rich an experience in Rotary that their services can be of untold value and must be secured if the club is to be hundred per cent effective. Stimulating their truly Rotary participation, we are building our greatest bulwark of strength; failing in this challenge, we are reaching around mountains to climb foothills.

From the wisdom of the ancients we learn shrewd lessons in self-examination. Says Confucius, that great leader of men, "The superior man will watch over himself when he is alone. He examines his heart that there may be nothing wrong there, and that he may have no cause of dissatisfaction with himself."

"Know Thyself"

Upon the ancient Greek temple at Delphos we find inscribed in letters of gold that divine oracle of the Greeks, "Know thyself." The first step toward the ultimate achievement of the object of Rotary is the constant strengthening of the club itself. "Know thyself" must be the first tenet of this strength.

Every club member should analyze well and know intimately the inner workings of

his club. After a careful study of the club the individual member should be willing to harness his energy and consecrate his talents to the building of a fine Rotary structure in his community. If the individual Rotarian is to have the opportunity to serve his club, the various committees of Club Service must not only be active but they must be analytical, in order that every member of the club may be enabled to make a contribution in the field of Club Service. In addition, the Club Service committees must be ever vigilant, intent, apprehensive, aggressive, heart-searching, vital.

Not only is the Rotarian a product of his club, but the Rotary club is a product of its Rotarians. The first duty of every Rotarian is towards the stability of his club. It is his *individual responsibility* to discover the needs of his club, to give himself for immediate service where strength and progress are lacking. He should take joy in fitting himself better to perform these services. He must realize that Club Service is the most sound, the most fundamental, the most profitable of all service which he can render either to Rotary or through Rotary.

Rotary serves mankind only in ratio to its power to serve. A physician who heals the wounds of men must first have learning and skill in his profession, else his desire to give surcease to suffering, no matter how sincere, goes sadly unfulfilled. A plant growing in the most fertile soil must have light and moisture before it can mature and produce healthful fruit. A river is but a desolate and despairing waste if the water ceases to flow from its mountain source. Nature may hide vast stores of natural resources in her great bosom, yet if the geologist knows not where to tap her veins, he may dig away into her interior for years or a lifetime and find no wealth of oil or mineral. So with Rotary. Its powers for service must be loosed before its true programme may become effective.

"Know thyself." Rotary clubs! Know wherein lie your strengths, your weaknesses, your needs, your failures. Know the pulse-beat that must be yours within the club before you can begin to give effective service

without. Possess a knowledge of your inner workings. Forget not that Club Service offers the first opportunity to learn more of the ideal of service, to perform needed ministrations to the work of Rotary, to find the channels of outward service. Know that if your club is to carry the message of service above self to the fellowmen of your community, Rotary must first of all be strong in its own right; Rotary must *have* service that it may *give* service.

When Rotary draws upon the community for its membership it recruits men from every profession, vocation, and trade. Men are chosen from every walk of life, and as they come into Rotary there is a definite responsibility on the part of the Club Service committees to see that they catch the ideals and spirit of Rotary.

It has been said that there are three types of people in the world. A first group labour under the theory: "That which is mine is mine, and that which is yours is mine if I can take it from you." Such individuals know nothing about the art of living. The men who come under that particular classification must be given special attention by our Rotary clubs in order that their selfishness may be cast aside and that they will think of others as well as self.

A second group there is, who claim that they are most honourable individuals. For, their theory of life is: "That which is mine is mine and that which is yours is yours." They are trustworthy and honourable, but have no interest in their fellowmen or in any programme which might relate to the betterment of the community in which they live. Men with this theory of life, when brought into Rotary, can very easily catch the spirit of unselfish service to fellowmen.

A third group, and this is the group in which all men who are *Rotarians* should be classified, is a group of unselfish, participating citizens who ever believe that the most glorious experience of life is lived by one who says: "That which is mine is yours, my fellowman, my community, my nation, if you want it and need it." The men who subscribe to this philosophy are Rotarians at heart as well as in action and deed.

Therefore, it is our responsibility in the field of Club Service earnestly to strive to bring all men of Rotary to the truth that "He profits most who serves best." In living by that motto we must necessarily have the philosophy subscribed to by the third group.

The "How" of Club Service

Now that we have a definition of Club Service, understand the need of Club Service and are fully agreed as to the logic necessary for the individual Rotarian to render Club Service, shall we not analyse to see what can be done by our clubs more effectively to prosecute this important phase of our Rotary programme.

What of the problems that confront Club Service activity? What are the pitfalls, the crying needs, the visions yet unseen? What is the work to be done?

First of all, let us realize that fellowship and friendship form the initial foundation stones of our Rotary programme. Without the spirit of fellowship in evidence at club meetings—yes, and the spirit of friendship found during the other six days of the week—Rotary could not long exist.

Every Rotarian should feel that the world is happier and better because of the joy and satisfaction which comes to him and his fellow Rotarians through their participation in the regular meetings of Rotary. This satisfaction cannot be genuine unless there is a dominant note of fellowship in evidence. The warm personal greeting of one Rotarian to another serves as an unspoken inspiration, and oftentimes is an aid at a moment when friendships and a cheery greeting are vital to the mental state and well-being of one who is sorely tried. And who among us does not know the soul-flooding strength with which we are imbued in the knowledge that those whom we meet and greet are sincere Rotary friends!

The club as a whole has a double responsibility for the new member. He should be made to feel that he is wanted and needed and that all members of the club are looking forward with great anticipation and pleasure to making a new friend. The Fellowship Committee should feel keenly

its responsibility in adequately and properly serving the new man as he comes into the Rotary circle. The new member must not only feel that he is welcome but should also sense at his first meeting of Rotary the spirit of fellowship. Yes, Rotary fellowship is the cornerstone of our Rotary structure.

But merely to meet and enjoy the fellowship of Rotary is not sufficient; to meet in the spirit of Rotary and to be instructed or entertained along a timely topic of the day is the second phase which should arrest our attention in the field of Club Service. If we are to command the best from our membership we must conceive and execute well-rounded programmes of personal interest. The Programme Committee must arrange programmes that are attractive, that are helpful, that are educational, that are instructive. And, these programmes must vary greatly.

The individual Rotarian should make his personal contribution to the programmes throughout the year. To participate in a programme as a speaker, whether it relates to his craft, his community interest, or Rotary, is a real opportunity to render Club Service.

Attendance

No man can appreciate the full value of Rotary without being a regular attendant at some Rotary meeting. He cannot hope to be schooled in Rotary or to grasp the full meaning of Rotary without attending Rotary. Each week as we sit with our fellow Rotarians we have our faith in Rotary renewed and with fresh energy and zeal we carry on for the week that follows in the work which is ours.

Without and within, the message of Rotary is timeless. The older we grow in Rotary the more we appreciate the fact that there is ever an opportunity to learn more about the aims, the objectives, and the development of the progressive programme that affects our great international organization. Fireside meetings held in the homes of various Rotarians should surely be included as a part of our Club Service programme, where officers and members

alike play the role of "just a Rotarian." On this basis of frankness, candour, helpfulness, and sincerity, a full discussion of the Rotary programme should be developed. Fireside meetings can well be developed under the joint sponsorship of the Programme and Fellowship Committees. Some of the mountain peak experiences in Rotary for me have been around a family fireside with eight, ten, or a dozen of my fellow Rotarians. Our eyes have been opened to great opportunities and we have had a clearer vision of our obligations in Rotary as we have had our fireside chats together.

The extent and influence of Rotary is traceable not only to the number of clubs which have been chartered but also to the membership of these clubs—the men through whom the spirit and ideals of Rotary are woven into the fibre and the life of our communities. For these reasons membership in Rotary must be zealously safeguarded. Rotary is unique in its whole club structure. The Membership Committee should ever bear in mind that membership is based not only upon classification but also upon character. The character of the individual should be carefully and fully examined. The basic principles of Rotary membership form the quintessence of its power. To them we owe our integrity, our achievements, and our perpetuation; and from them we must not be deterred.

President Will Manier has been most insistent that we have an aggressive programme of extension, that Rotary should be taken to the villages, towns, and hamlets as well as to the thriving, pulsating metropolitan centres. To such a programme of extension we all subscribe and are in full accord. At the same time our distinguished President has insisted that we give full consideration to the extension of Rotary to men in our communities who represent open classifications. One of the most constructive pieces of service that can be rendered by the Classifications Committee is to make a survey of the club, noting particularly the classifications that are vacant, and immediately thereafter surveying the community for suitable timber to build into the Rotary structure. These surveys should be made at least annually in all clubs of Rotary International; they should be

carefully planned and should be all-inclusive, for they are absolutely valueless when done in a haphazard or partial manner. The Classifications Committee should thoroughly understand its responsibility and strictly interpret and enforce the classification principle which has been proved to be vital in the building of Rotary in our communities. The committee will, of course, counsel with the Board of Directors when proposals are made for new members in Rotary, thus safeguarding and fully protecting the classifications held by existing members.

Informing the Public

In the field of Club Service, through the Public Information Committee, we carry the responsibility of informing the public of the good works of our organization. I do not believe that we should cry from the housetops all the achievements of Rotary, especially as they relate to the club itself; but whenever Rotary in its aggressive programme of community betterment—yes, of world betterment—plans, executes, and finally accomplishes its ultimate aim, it is the responsibility of the Committee of Public Information to convey to the community at large a full report of achievement so that the public may better understand the Rotary Movement. Upon this committee rests the tremendous responsibility of preserving helpful public relations, of maintaining public appreciation and understanding of our objectives and the reason for our existence. The community expects much of its Rotary club in the way of community service and vocational service, and further expects Rotary to play an important role in the field of international service. The only way in which it can learn of the strides made in these attainments is through the effective and discerning work of the Public Information Committee. If through the Public Information Committee we did nothing more than to stimulate the thinking of non-Rotarians along the lines of community service we have accomplished more than we can ever measure.

May I not say a word, too, relative to club publications. Through this medium

many good things can be accomplished, and there can be developed an individual growth on the part of the Rotarians who serve on the Publications Committee. Members may be drawn more closely to each other in both Rotarian and non-Rotarian activities. Due recognition can be given for service rendered, thereby more clearly illuminating the path of service for someone else. Reports of things accomplished and plans of things to come may be conveyed. Enthusiasm and zeal may be engendered. Inspiration in Rotarian ideals may be carried in the columns of the simplest club publication.

The play-programme of Rotary is also a part of the responsibility of the Club Service Committee. Men of Rotary find it a matter of zest and pleasure to participate with fellow Rotarians in the sports which they best like and to enjoy to the fullest this further companionship with those who subscribe to the same code of living as themselves.

If our Club Service is to be effective in the application of Rotary, it is necessary that we direct our attention to the mechanics of Rotary progress. For him who would be well-informed, there is a wealth of helpful and enlightening material obtainable through the office of the Secretariat and from the pages of the proceedings of a splendid succession of Rotary conventions. No man need be unaware of the duties of the various club committees and of the manner in which they may best operate and carry on their programmes. Club Service expands itself in such a manner as to be in evidence three hundred sixty-five days out of the year. The mechanics of the weekly programme will spell the success of Rotary in your community, but the mechanics of the *continuous* programme—the committees which are pulsating with action, which are working day by day in the performance of Rotary routine—will spell the success of Rotary in your club. If Rotary is but fellowship plus an interesting programme once a week it cannot and will not justify its existence; if it is purely social with an added thought of self-enlightenment it cannot hope to thrive. Strong internal committees must constantly

prosecute the work that has been outlined for them.

Whether or not your Rotary club will live in the fullness of your dreams and mine in this consecrated hour depends upon what the members of your group contribute to their Club Service programme. Only when the club is healthy, when it is overflowing in life-giving power and stability can it give and continue to give without end. Existence is a matter of a larger vision and a strength and will-to-do.

Act, Don't Merely Dream

"To be or not to be...." This question was not given to Hamlet alone. It is phrased in life itself, and hourly we answer it, not only as individuals but, if you please, as Rotary International. Wise was Hamlet in his grief:—

"To be or not to be: That is the question;
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And by opposing, end them? To die: to sleep;
No more; and by a sleep to say we end
The heart-ache and the thousand natural
shocks
That flesh is heir to? 'Tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To die, to sleep;
To sleep: perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may
come....."

Ay, there's the rub, indeed—our dreams of Rotary may be strangely distorted and unpleasant if they originate in our slothfulness and lack of vigorous prosecution of the true stability of our organization. Dreams of great service we may have in our waking mind, but death takes no heed of dreams that might have been. Instead, it disports strangely vivid pictures of our ignominious failure. So shall it be if we heed not the challenge of this hour.

Let us then leave something more than dreams behind us for our labours. Let us work diligently, that none may fail because we first have failed. Ours is a privilege

that has no counterpart. In the immortal words of Webster,

"If you work upon marble, it will perish,
If you work upon brass, time will efface it;
If you rear temples, they will crumble into dust;
But if you work upon the immortal souls of men,
Imbue them with principle, a just fear of God, and a love of fellowman,
You engrave upon those tablets
Something which will last through all eternity."

That is the monument which Rotary is rearing for mankind in its programme of unselfish service to our fellowman. This is the challenge which Rotary is giving to her sons of every nation. And in the spirit of Rotary I charge you, men of Rotary clubs throughout the world, as you return to your local clubs, examine yourself; assure yourself that your club is strong within itself; that it is a source of fortitude and example to those who turn to it for

guidance, that it is true unto the ideals of Rotary International. And, if to the spirit of Rotary it is true, then "it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

The full programme of Rotary depends entirely upon the earnestness and aggressiveness with which the Club Service programme is attempted. The programme of Club Service *must* be well-rounded and highly effective in order that we might attempt the larger and the more unselfish aspects of our programme. It will take teamwork and co-operation on the part of every member of your club.

And as we leave this convention and return to our respective communities, I pray that you will ever keep in mind—indeed, that your fellow Rotarians will ever be mindful of the fact that if Rotary is to thrive, grow, and prosper, it takes "the everlastin' teamwork of every bloomin' soul."

To Rotarians of the 89th District

(Through the Courtesy of the Editor, Eastern Rotary Wheel)

DEAR ROTARIANS,

For the past six months or more, I have given good thought to the possibilities of the 89th District organising a Sweep to be run on the Derby for the purpose of Charity, Hospitals, etc. If such a Sweep were run by the Rotary Clubs of India, Burma and Ceylon it does not require much imagination to visualize what an enormous amount of good could be done with the amount raised, judging by the Sweeps run in this country in the past by individual clubs.

The suggestion is that a large percentage of the Sweep, run by the Rotary clubs, will be set aside for charity. At a low estimation a Sweep would doubtless, in a few years, bring in 5 lakhs annually.

Will Rotarians give their opinion on the Scheme. I might say that most members of the Madras Club to whom I have spoken on the matter, are favourable.

Yours faithfully,

Rtn. FRED G. KERSLEY.

Petits Comites

By Rtn. Franz Schneiderhan

In his impressions of the R. I. Convention, Governor Sethna drew specific attention to the efforts of Rotarians in France and Germany to bring about a proper understanding between these two nations. The following is a summary of the address given by Rtn. Franz Schneiderhan, (Salsbury, Austria) at the Convention and relates to this eminently Rotarian endeavour.

It occurred that at The Hague Rotary Regional Conference in 1930 two men, Georges Bernardot of Paris, a faithful Frenchman, the other one a true German, Robert Haussmann of Stuttgart, both Rotarians of long standing and ever since devoted to Rotary ideals, faced each other to take into consideration if the disharmony of their two nations was really founded on vital interests and insurmountable. They first counselled between themselves, then in a very small group which became the first "petit comite," the first Inter-Country Committee, named "Le petit comite rotarien pour la collaboration franco-allemande." Soon the plan was transmitted to the Governor of the French district, Gardot, who welcomed it cordially. Discussions continued and already in 1932 French Rotarians appeared in the German clubs at Frankfurt and Karlsruhe, German Rotarians in the Clubs at Strasbourg, Lyon, Dijon. The visits met with approval and success, were followed and enlarged by many others and capped by harmonious meetings at the Venice Regional Conference 1935 and now here at Nice.

We formed more such committees and have now 12 in France, 10 in Germany, 4 in Italy and Belgium-Luxembourg, 3 in Switzerland, Hungaria, Yugoslavia, 2 in Czechoslovakia, one in several districts, all in all, 29 in 14 states in Europe only. But I am sure opportunities are not confined there. Let me recall Peru-Chile, Bolivia-Paraguay, China-Japan. It seems obvious

that everywhere are fields for Inter-Country Committees and that their formation is highly advisable.

How we proceed:

In each one of the two states concerned, the governor appoints a president who selects a secretary and three more members. The two presidents come to an agreement about an agenda, first have it discussed separately in each committee and then call in a joint meeting. Rules of procedure are adopted; policies and activities established. Such committee meetings take place three times a year. Then we begin by one or a couple of Rotarians visiting clubs of the other state, later on in groups, then in whole clubs, and now several clubs go to towns where some neighbouring clubs convened. All these reunions bring the participants in warmer and closer relationship, thus enlarging the knowledge of conditions in the other state.

In several cases in one district a particular club is appointed for direct correspondence on interesting themes with a specific club. The reviews, events and the activities of the Inter-Country Committee in the other district are related, special articles from authors in the other district on issues interesting there are published. The district reviews as well as the district directories are sent to the members of the Inter-Country Committees. So we believe to have been useful to Rotarians.

Then we turned to the youth. We are mindful how many empoisoning misunderstandings of grown-ups derive from biased and one-sided class-books and intensified from early school-days to embittered resentments in mature age. Hence our efforts to come to more impartial text-books. Here we are glad of a most important success in the French districts. On the suggestion of the Committee, the ministry of public instruction has appointed a committee of experts to draft a fair relation of historical events to be inserted in the schoolbooks—a change of enormous value. As a further step to correct information we invite youth of two or three countries in summer resorts or camps, bring girls and boys to our families, arrange parties in towns where foreign students visit high-schools, to bring them in contact with our children and make them learn in early life how things really are outside their home country. In the French districts, in R.I.B.I. and

in the 73rd district, the youth exchange is a centralized system which works out splendidly.

I truly wish you could experience the increasing effects of the endeavours of these committees, see how sincere explanations on delicate points bring understanding, and lead to trust and fellowship, starting from a small beginning and ending with connected districts, with inter-district meetings as events of joyful friendship. When I think of the initial Inter-Country Committee in 1930 and compare it with my vision of the future, I feel encouraged by the picture of Old Club, No. 1 at Chicago in 1905 and our 4,300 clubs in 1937.

Let us wish that an appreciative International Service Committee may recognise their value and be helpful in founding and co-ordinating Inter-Country Committees and thereby help towards the final goal of world peace.

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The Place of Women in Society

Miss Leila Mazumdar's Address

At a meeting of the Rotary Club of Karachi, Miss Leila Mazumdar (daughter of Rtn. W. W. Mazumdar) spoke on the Place of Women in Society and stressed the need for the co-operation of Women if Rotary is to find full fruition.



MISS LEILA MAZUMDAR.

IN your bulletin of June 14, an interesting note "Should Women be admitted to Rotary" appears, giving a summary of a talk and discussion on the subject at the Calcutta Rotary Club. I understand that the subject was also discussed at one of your District Conferences. It is pleasing to know that, though Rotary has not yet decided to admit women into its fold, the association of women in Rotary activities has been welcomed and recognised as of some benefit. As an earnest of this recognition on the part of your Club, I feel you have accorded me the privilege of addressing you this afternoon. Ever since the inception of your Club this is perhaps the first occasion on which ladies have been invited to join in your deliberations. I am indeed thankful to you for this honour and privilege.

Now, the question of the place of women in society is an old, old story, discussed in every age, clime and country. Some men firmly believe that all the miseries on this planet have been brought about by woman, and in support of their assertion repeat *ad infinitum*, and I believe *ad nauseum* too, the story of Eve eating the forbidden fruit and luring Adam to do likewise! No wonder woman has been portrayed as weak and fickle, though charming, and has been assigned a place inferior to that of man. But was not Adam weak-minded in that he fell a prey to the lure of Eve? If there is any weakness, it is there in the case of both!

As against the view that woman is the weaker sex and should, therefore, occupy the secondary place, I submit that woman's influence permeates and envelopes all human existence and endeavours. Think of the moment when you were young kiddies. Who looked after you? To whom is your present character and progress due? Undoubtedly the answer would be "mother". In your youth also your moral, intellectual and social position always received substantial encouragement from woman. It is the woman who has made your life worth living and it is also she who has given you the necessary solace and comfort when you needed them most. She has all along been a partner both in your adversity and prosperity. She has always been a source of joy and cheer to you in times of ill-health or disappointment. All the finer virtues of life have been portrayed as woman. Hindus worship Shakti—The Woman. Wealth has been portrayed as goddess Lakshmi—the woman. Learning has been portrayed as goddess

Saraswati—the woman. The statue of Liberty in New York harbour is that of a woman. Excuse me, if I say that almost all evils have been portrayed as man! War has been portrayed as a man monster.

Indian Concept of Women

I submit that from time immemorial woman has enjoyed, in this country, a status equal to that of man. Religion, particularly the Hindu religion, prescribes that no ceremony is valid unless it is performed in partnership with woman. Our legends are replete with the stories of the times when woman was an absolute equal to man. Our history is replete with the stories of heroic women—women taking an active part in all affairs of the state. We know the stories of Nur Jehan, Razia Begum, the Queen of Jhansi and also many Rajput women. No doubt, on account of certain historical factors, and on account of exigencies of the times through which India passed prior to the British Rule, certain customs have taken roots which appear to assign an inferior place to woman. No doubt on account of poverty and ignorance certain evils exist. Perhaps Miss Mayo herself living in a glass house has magnified these evils without reference to their factors. But I submit, that woman in this country has always enjoyed judicious freedom.

Turning to the economic and profession fields, I would add that the women of this country have contributed unflinching service. Thrift, coupled with a clear insight into the household and sundry management, has saved many families from misery and starvation. Their spirit of self-denial, affection, mercy, generosity and cheerful disposition have always been a source of encouragement and hope to men. History has proved that where men have failed women have won. Men cannot be good nurses. They may be good fighters, but *inspiration* they always derive from ladies. In several professions women have scored as well as men—Education, Medicine, Business, Domestic Science, etc. This claim of equality of status does not rest only on the finer qualities and capabilities of women. The equal sacrifice made by women in the last national movement

makes the claim unassailable. I claim for women a status no better than that of men. But I do claim that woman is complementary to man. That society is not healthy which belittles the service of woman and allocates an inferior position to her.

Even your Rotary Wheel would be out of gear if the useful and encouraging co-operation of the ladies was not availed of!

I have already alluded to the fact that certain evil customs have taken roots in our Society, customs which have regulated the woman to an inferior position and to inequality. It is indeed a happy sign of the times that social consciousness has been aroused as a result of the spread of education and of recent political movements. The leaders have recognised that political emancipation will be unreal—rather, that it will not be achieved—unless social uplift and improvement are achieved. Women have been vocal. Problems of inheritance, marriage, etc., in respect of women are in the forefront. Beneficent social legislation is gradually being undertaken. I have every hope that social justice and equality shall prevail concurrently with political emancipation.

One of the objects of Rotary is community service. I believe the social problem which I have briefly placed before to-day comes within the ambit of that service. The Rotary Club, comprising as it does the leaders of society imbued with the spirit of service, should occasionally take note of such problems. It should not only guide the country with its expert and informed opinion but should also actively pursue the problems to their conclusion.

I thank you once again, for according me this privilege of addressing you, and I take it that in honouring me you have honoured the 'softer and weaker' sex whom I represent.

The Governor Speaking

Governor Sethna's Monthly Letter for August

To Presidents and Secretaries of
All Rotary Clubs in the 89th District.

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

The Clubs in this District have very kindly during the past month conveyed to me their greetings on my assumption of office as District Governor, and have assured me of their goodwill and their friendship for which I am beholden to them one and all. Our Movement is forging ahead everywhere—it is an inspiration to its members, it keeps its outlook undimmed, and it is serving humanity in many hundreds of communities. We must all dedicate ourselves to a continuance of these accomplishments. I shall endeavour to do my bit and constantly rely on your ready and sympathetic co-operation.

Extension

That brings me to the question of extension. We are all aware and glad that Rotary has extended by nearly 100 per cent. during the past two years in the number of Clubs in this District, though not in the number of Rotarians. In this latter respect the increase is not at the same rate, but all the same there has been marked progress. At our District Conference in Madras, the extension programme in this District was discussed and delegates from all the clubs who were present undertook to do their best. There are two things we ought to attend to. First is the question of increasing the membership in existing Clubs by opening up new classifications. Then comes the establishment of new Clubs. I am glad to know that Colombo is trying to establish contacts in Kandy and Galle. Our Field Representative Rotarian Bryant who is now back at his post will doubtless renew his efforts to carry Rotary to those places which are at present only "prospects". Sholapur has done splendidly in sponsoring the Bijapur community, and the

Bombay Club has taken a keen interest in the formation of a Club at Surat. I should, however, like to impress on all the Clubs that they must regard it as a Rotarian duty to do their mite in the direction of extension. To-day we have only 16 working Clubs and two more under formation, with just over 800 Rotarians in the District. Is it too optimistic to hope that by the time we assemble in Baroda for our District Conference next January there will be at least 20 Clubs with a membership of not less than 1,000 Rotarians? That will be the first step to achieving our aim of being able to divide the present 89th District into four Districts within a reasonable time from now.

Unemployment

It will interest you to know that the Karachi Rotary Club has been considering the question of "educated unemployment" in Sind, and Rotarian B. T. Thakur who is entrusted with the task of investigation hopes to put forward a comprehensive scheme soon. I hope to tell you more about this as soon as Rotarian Thakur has finished his labours and his report is available. This question of "educated unemployment" is a worthy sphere of community service which other Clubs might also like to take up.

Rotary and Communalism

In the July Number of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* there were published copies of two circulars issued by the International Service Committee of the Bombay Rotary Club, one of which related to the evil of communalism and how the Press can help to eradicate it. I cannot let this pass without commenting on a recent communique issued by the Congress Ministry of the Government of Bombay which says: "The policy of the present Government with regard to Hindu-Muslim questions

is to foster an attitude of mutual respect and reciprocity of adjustments between all communities.... Harmonious relations between the two communities can only be achieved if leaders and newspapers of both communities cease to carry on a re-criminatory campaign against each other... Government hope that members of all communities will co-operate with them in establishing peace and harmony between all communities; first, by refraining from such attacks, insinuations or reports; secondly, wherever possible, by organising peace committees; and thirdly by discouraging all attempts on the part of communal leaders and newspapers which are likely to disturb the amicable relations between the several communities." The fact that a popular Government has, consciously or unconsciously, supported the efforts of Rotary in this direction and that it is being followed by other Governments in the country, shows that we are working on right lines. The communal tension, in many of the cities where Rotary exists may not be of any magnitude—and, indeed, may not exist at all—but in those places where there is hatred and bitterness among our own nationals, Rotary has a field for silent work, and the example of the Bombay Club is well-worth copying.

Honorary Memberships

I should like to draw your attention to Section I (b), Article IV, of the Standard Club Constitution according to which all Honorary Memberships terminate on 1st July. Your Board of Directors, however, have the option to continue such Honorary Memberships from year to year, at their discretion. Such Honorary Memberships may be continued by the Board although the person so elected has ceased to reside within or to be definitely associated with the territorial limits of the Club.

August 29—8-45 p.m.

The Indian States Broadcasting Service (All-India Radio) have asked me to give a talk from their Bombay Station, on Sunday, 29th August, 1937, at 8-45 p.m. The subject will be my visit to the R. I. Assembly and Convention.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) PHIROZE SETHNA,

District Governor.

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all to improve their own lot, and this was a practical demonstration of what could be done—and one had the basic difference between precept and theory in what Ushagram had done. Seeing obvious improvements coming into being, what was more natural than that the people should copy them. Ushagram draws on the locality for its resources; it is self-supporting and uses the material on the spot.

In the cause of sanitation, with which is so closely interwoven the problem of untouchability, Dr. Williams told us of the practical solution which they had adopted. Septic tanks had been installed in every house. They cost somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 18 or so and to get the

scheme going, it had been financed originally, and the money paid back by the levy of a tax of the amount which, in the normal way, would be paid to the sweeper by each household. Before long all had been reimbursed and Ushagram was to-day a sweeperless village; the dignity of labour was established.

And so the speaker told us of the 500 boys and 200 girls who came to the village school, and of the village industries which had been set up where the pupils made themselves self-supporting. By this practical work they not only proved what they taught, but were able to say that their experience was that there was nothing to touch the mud house of Bengal!

We Must Lose to Gain

By Maurice Duperrey

In the following inspiring article, which we have extracted from *The Rotarian*, M. Maurice Duperrey, President, Rotary International, says that the man who, after becoming a Rotarian, remains just what he had been before joining, has failed. As a result of his joining he should progress and grow.

WHITHER Rotary? What has Rotary done? What should it do?

Two honest but divergent tendencies mark answers to those questions.

One group, frightened even by the possibilities of an argument, would confine Rotary activities to vague or useless shows of benefaction or propriety. Some urge that projects be limited to technical studies, whose very dryness would shield them from noxiousness.

Another group, with magnificent confidence, would call upon Clubs to take bold and collective action. They would make our great association responsible for issuing counsel or initiating opposition on occasions of important national or international events.

Weighing the two viewpoints, it seems to me that ideals of the first are too limited, those of the latter not sufficiently so.

If Rotary Clubs were similar to the many associations whose members show their interest only by paying dues, the amount varying according to the honorary position held, if Rotary Clubs were merely to confine themselves just to serving for an exchange of pleasant banalities around a table bedecked with banners, I, myself, would have little confidence in the value of Rotary efforts.

My confidence would be no greater if, with the praiseworthy desire to embark upon great projects, our Clubs were to

undertake tasks for which they are either not fitted or badly prepared, and which would eventually bring unpleasant surprises, discouragement, disruption.

We must, I believe, set before ourselves definite and limited objectives for our activities. Doing this, we shall prepare ourselves for great tasks of the future. And in fixing limits upon our activities, we must take into account the national and international scene in which they will take place.

Here I would draw attention to Resolution No. 13, adopted at the 20th Convention of Rotary International at Dallas, Texas, in 1929:

"Through co-operation and fellowship between the representatives of the various businesses and professional lines, Rotary affirms it the duty of every citizen to address his activity toward the general interest, and first of all, toward the progress and prosperity of his country.

"Rotary has no political or religious character and as such it never intended nor intends to form any party or any sect nor to adopt a particular moral code. As men of different religions may belong to it, Rotary has the most absolute respect for the religious faith of its members.

"Organised in 52 countries, Rotary in each of them conforms its action to the most sincere respect and regard for the

(Continued on Page 23)

Ushagram—A Rural Uplift Effort

Addressing a meeting of the Rotary Club of Calcutta on July 17, Dr. Williams told the story of Ushagram, a model village where a practical effort is being to translate village uplift ideals into reality. Readers will agree that at Ushagram at least they have "got down to it" with real earnestness. We are indebted to the Rotary Club of Calcutta for the following article as well as the photographs.

Dr. Williams told us that "Ushagram" is a small village near Asansol, and the name is taken from two Bengali words—"Usha" meaning dawn, and "gram" a town or village. Thus we have the village of the new day as the very attractive name of this centre where a group of enthusiasts have set themselves the task not only of telling people what to do for the betterment of the rural population, but of getting down to living with them and showing them how their lot can be improved.

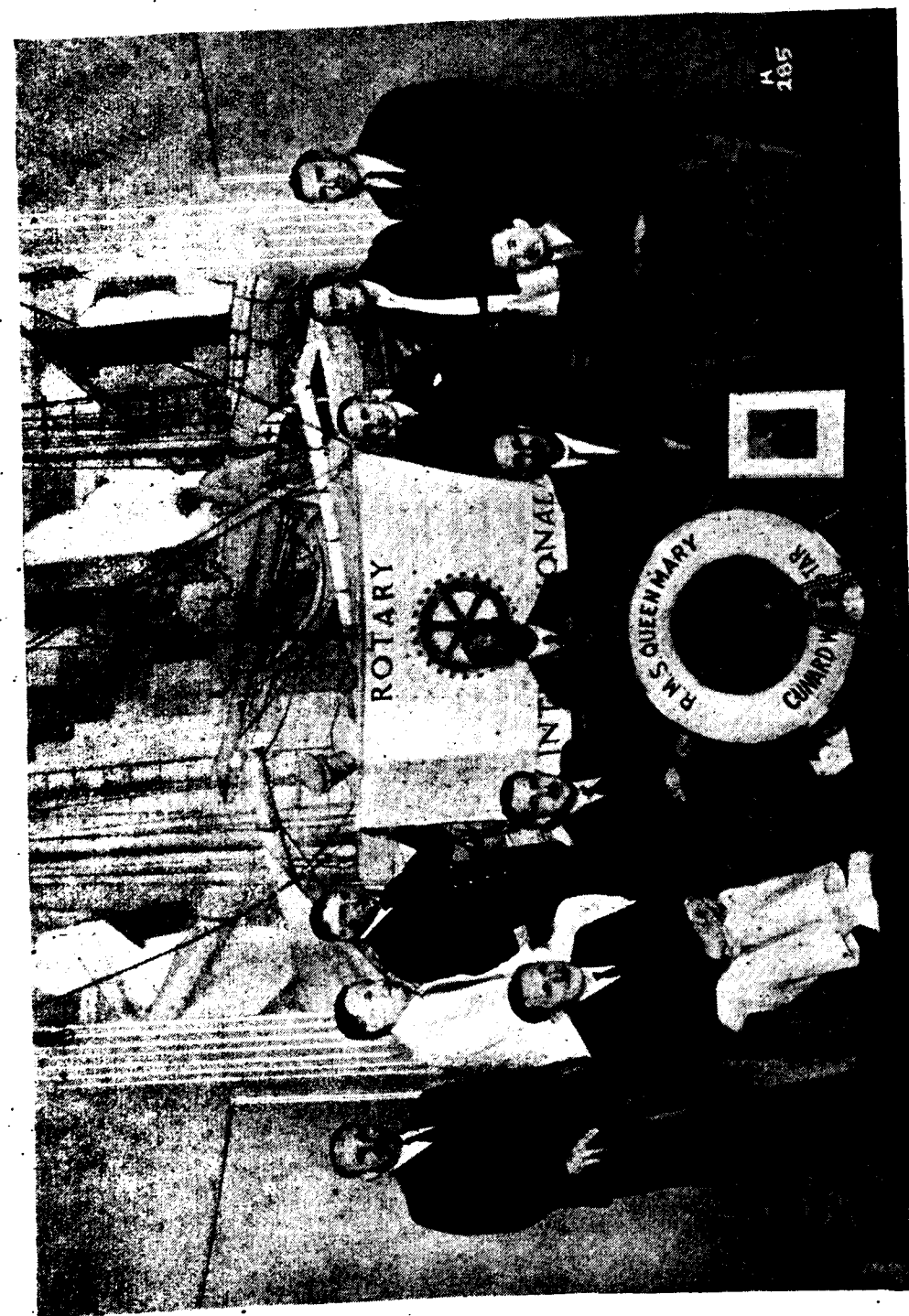
Summing up some of the main difficulties confronting the vast rural population of Bengal, the speaker mentioned lack of sanitation, illiteracy, the evils of debt, and the rapidly increasing population without a corresponding increase in the means of supporting and educating them. There were a great many primary schools throughout Bengal. But they neither solved the problem of making the people literate nor made any practical contribution to the betterment of the people themselves as a result of the training they gave.

Ushagram, therefore, set about to improve this state of affairs. Getting among the people, said Dr. Williams, he and his wife had made for themselves a mud house—much to the consternation of their friends!—and they had experienced for themselves exactly what the villagers experienced; they knew, for instance, what it meant to have to hold on to the roof when there was a Nor'Wester in progress. The speaker remarked feelingly that it was impossible to appreciate the problem of the rural people until one had actually got down to things of that sort. So, beginning with the troubles of the people, they had first of

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Activities at Ushagram. The photographs show—Students weighing and buying vegetables from the school farm; School boys carrying mud for walls of a new cottage; Side view of the Ushagram Church built along Indian architectural lines; Young men who attended a recent course in sanitation when they were taught to make septic tank installations.



A PHOTOGRAPH OF A ROTARY MEETING HELD ON BOARD THE R. M. S. QUEEN MARY IN MID-ATLANTIC. MEETINGS OF ROTARIANS CROSSING THE ATLANTIC ON THIS FINE SHIP ARE HELD EVERY VOYAGE BY SPECIAL SANCTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SENIOR PURSER. THE SHIP HAS A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF BANNERS PRESENTED BY CLUBS WHOSE MEMBERS HAVE ATTENDED MEETINGS ON BOARD. IN THE PICTURE ARE ROTARIANS FROM BELGIUM, CANADA, ENGLAND, INDIA, SCOTLAND, U. S. A., AND WALES. PAST PRESIDENT MACFARQUHAR OF THE AMRITSAR CLUB IS STANDING ON THE EXTREME RIGHT OF THE PICTURE.

Inspiring Impressions at Nice!

By Leyland Case—Editor, "The Rotarian"

By courtesy of "The Rotarian" we are enabled to present to our readers the following inspiring impressions of the Rotary International Convention held in Nice (France) early in June.

At the Gangplank

FOR many, adventure started the long-anticipated moment they set foot to gangplank cowbebbled with fluttering serpentine. Friend-making is a slow process, ordinarily. There's a bit of sparring with social amenities before you, well, accept a stranger as a potential friend. But not so on the ships, or the planes, or the charabancs, or the trains that brought Rotarians and their families to Nice. A Rotary name-badge was the hallmark of acceptability, an invitation to comradeship—right now!

Alert for adventure, Rotarians found it every day and everywhere. And prosaic, even trying incidents have, by the alchemy of the spirit of adventure, been transmuted into rose-tinted experience to tell friends here and there, but most of all back home.

It was Sterling Withers, cottonseed-oil manufacturer from Mississippi, "where 'damyankee' is still one word," who convulsed passengers on the *Carinthia* with his 14-inch cigars. A friend, he said, had given them to him to give him plenty of smoking and yet meet customs restrictions on the number of cigars a tourist may carry. But Sterling had so much fun with them they were smoked up before he was out of New York three days. And it was "Algy" Blair, Alabama contractor and Past Director of Rotary, who with a blend of humour and reason, "invented" and popularized the Blair System for Keeping Your Money Handy—a pocket for each realm's coins.

Adventure-Minded

Even language, much-discussed barrier to understanding among peoples, was made grist for the mill of adventure-minded Rotarians. Good for many a laugh in the home of a North American Rotarian will be the story of how he reassured his wife that with his recollection of college-learned French it was unnecessary to have a menu brought to their hotel room. In fluent, if inaccurate, French, he telephoned for two boiled eggs. Presently a bowing porter presented him with what many tourists doubtless request upon arrival—two coat-hangers.

Then there's the worried wife of another Rotarian who espied near the door of the Casino Municipal, the Convention Hall, the sign: *Bureau de la Presse*.

"My husband's Tuxedo got terribly wrinkled in packing," she told the young man at the desk. "Could you press it to-day?"

She laughed merrily when she learned that she was talking not to the attendant of a pantorium, but to an aide in the office of newspaper correspondents who were covering the Convention.

French Short Course

And last night, a Rotarian whose name is not to be divulged under pain of a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, was boasting that in one week he had doubled his knowledge of French. "Yes, sir," he said, "just seven days ago, I landed at Cherbourg and

knew one word of French, *oui*. Now I know twice as much, *oui, oui*." The reason for the taboo on his identity, however, is that he forgot taxi drivers can read and had to walk a kilometer or two when he couldn't pronounce O'Connor Hotel (yes, there's one here, run by an Italian) in a way his driver could understand.

Adventure.... Ask Leon Montague, of Solomon, Kansas, who with wife and son, and equipped with no language, save English, to-day started touring the Continent in their own car. He wanted to meet friends arriving by train and asked a gendarme who happened not to speak English, the way to the station.

"Que voulez-vous, M'sieu?"

"You know, place where train comes."

"Je ne comprends pas, M'sieu," with a solicitous shrug of his broad shoulders.

"Monty" was nonplussed only for a moment. Cupping hand to mouth he said in perfect babyese: "Ch-chuh, chhh, oo-ooo-oo!"

"Ah!" exclaimed the officer, "la gare!" and he pointed to the depot a block down the street.

Significance

Such incidents amuse—but they can also instruct. Strip them of husk down to their essential character and you bare the pattern not only of problems that disturb chancellors, but also of an approach to a solution of those problems. For what, in fine, are international issues but maladjustments between people's ways of thinking and doing, of which language may be a part? And how can questions arising from the impact of one culture upon another be resolved unless they are met in the spirit of adventure in its best creative sense, and with a mutual willingness to reconcile differences by discovering a common ground of human understanding and of operation?

This was the note struck on Sunday, opening day of the Convention, with such drama that it reverberated throughout the week. M. Albert Lebrun, President of the Republic of France, was the guest of honor at a Rotary-sponsored reception

and a city-sponsored banquet. For weeks both Convention and municipal authorities had been planning for the events. Avenue de la Victoire, leading from the railroad station, was a veritable tunnel of tri-colour streamers. A great white arch bearing insignia of the city and of Rotary, opened on Place Massena, the square in front of the Convention Hall in which the reception was held. Seemingly every building, every lamp-post in the city bore its quota of Rotary wheels or decorations.

M. le President

Mounted guards and *Chasseurs Alpins*, with their jaunty berets, preceded the Presidential *carrosse*. A tidal wave of cheering from the crowd held back by soldiers and policemen became a roar as the band struck up the *Marseillaise* and the President, accompanied by high officials of nation, department, and city, was greeted by still more dignitaries, including President Manier and Ed. R. Johnson, of Roanoke, Virginia, Chairman of the Convention Committee. Silk hats, formal coats, decorated uniforms of military escorts, the fluttering flags of all nations, the graceful panoply of streamers in Rotary's gold and blue—all this gave the affair a touch of the pageantry easy to remember but difficult to describe.

Surprising to many in the audience was the French custom of the guest of honor announcing the speakers: Mayor Jean Medecin, President Manier, Yvon Delbos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, then President Lebrun himself.

President Manier, as a compliment to his hosts, spoke in French. Citing the theme of the Convention "a demonstration (the French cognate of the English *adventure* carries a different connotation) of international understanding and goodwill," he explained that:

"Rotary is international, but our internationality is of a kind that interferes with no Rotarian's patriotism or love of his own country. Nor does Rotary concern itself with politics or religion, but expects each Rotarian to be loyal to the political institutions of his own land and

to the religious beliefs which he holds. In every land Rotary expresses itself in accordance with the native customs and ideals of its members there."

Declaring France to be honoured in having Rotary as its guest, President Lebrun said in part:

"France greets you as citizens of the world united in peace."

"In your Clubs, in your Districts, in your Conventions, you learn how to know each other, how to appreciate each other, and you come to the conclusion that men of different countries do not differ as much as they say or think and that their interests are not so different from yours, so that one must arrive at a mutual understanding which is the best for everyone."

Rotary Around the World

On the morning of the closing day, as a final word to those who say "it can't be done," 12 Rotarians from 12 lands, chair-manned by President Manier, told how under the aegis of Rotary a fellowship of business and professional men was achieving results in their own lands. The speakers, all past, present, or incoming officers, and their countries were:

Angus S. Mitchell, Australia; Armando de Arruda Perira, Brazil; Thomas A. Warren (incoming President of Rotary International: Association for Britain and Ireland), England; Sir Phiroze Sethna, India; Count Guido Carlo Visconti di Modrone, Italy; Baron Harold de Bildt, Egypt; Herald Trolle, Sweden; Fong Foo Sec, China; Otto Fisher, Germany; Edo Markovic, Yugoslavia; Agripa Popescu, Rumania; Kokichi Uyeda, Japan.

To Exchange Children

Perhaps the high spot of all group meetings was reached in the assembly of 250 French and 150 German-speaking Rotarians when they pledged themselves, in the words of President Manier, to fostering "*amitie* and *Freundschaft* (friendship)" between their nations. Against a background of the swastika of Germany, the tri-color of France, the insignia of Austria, Maurice

Duperrey, of Paris, Rotary's next President, evoked salvos of cheers when he announced that during July and August, 2,000 French and German children would be "exchanged" for vacation periods to give their impressionable minds the thrill of personal adventures in understanding and goodwill. Members of the Rotary Club of Chambéry-Aix-les-Bains, he said, will welcome German children, mostly sons and daughters of German Rotarians, into their homes.

Rotarian Duperrey spoke first in fluent German and then in French. At this point amidst applause, Franz Schneiderhan, of Austria, on behalf of the Germans, arose to say in French that the project would be heartily supported by Germans.

Resuming and alternating between French and German, President-Elect Duperrey spoke feelingly of the rich common cultural heritage of people on both sides of the Rhine—music, art, great Gothic cathedrals. Citing a line from Goethe, "über allen Gipfeln ist Ruh," he declared it was the duty of Rotary to transform that line of poetry into practical everyday fact. And every man in the audience leaped to his feet with cheering that lasted, by actual timing, three full minutes.

It was such a demonstration as took place on an even larger scale on Wednesday at the Convention Hall when Rotarian Duperrey was nominated for the Presidency of Rotary International by Otto Fischer, banker from Struttgart, Germany. Then followed seconding speeches by four men from as many countries, whereupon Kurt Belfrage, president of the stock exchange at Stockholm, Sweden, moved that Secretary Chesley R. Perry, of Chicago, be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot. Seconded, the motion carried by a roar of "ayes" and a thunderclap of cheers.

Linguistic Triumphs

President-Elect Duperrey's response was a linguistic triumph. He spoke in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Esperanto—and could have gone on in Portuguese. Conventioneers were given blue-on-white lapel badges, each naming a language spoken by the wearer. But

your correspondent saw no one wearing more than the man who will be at Rotary's helm during the 12 months to come.

Language differences actually provided a binding element of mutual but pleasurable dependence among people here this week. Ask Paul Rivard, of Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada. "Sure, it gives me a big kick," then with a grin, "to translate—especially for my fellow Canadians who aren't fortunate enough to be at least part French!" Lack of linguistic attainments often seemed but a stimulus to devise other ways of transmitting ideas in the absence of interpreters. "I get by

with the international language of a smile and a point," declared one Rotarian hardly less ingenious than one Leon Montague, already mentioned in this article. But the classic incident of his whole trip for Al Brush, incoming Director who hails from Laurel, Mississippi, occurred when he and a party recruited at random were on a sight-seeing excursion. For the English-speaking to communicate to the French-speaking chauffeur, it was necessary to pass word to a Cuban, who in Spanish spoke to a Chilean, who in Portuguese addressed a Brazilian, who could relay the message to the driver.

(Continued from Page 17)

political and religious institutions of the nation and expects its members, while co-operating toward a cordial international understanding, to inspire first of all their activity to the religious and moral ideals and to the higher particular interests of their country."

It is obvious that all of this starts within the individual Rotarian. Instead of making our goal perfection, which is static and unobtainable, let us set as our objective: *perfecting*, which is dynamic and an end progressively within our reach. We can so act that every day and in every way we justify our election to a Rotary Club.

Each of us has his professional, family, or economic faults. We have prejudices and crystallized opinions. Environment, education, patrimony—these determine our minds. We tend to see only one side of things. We are prone to believe there are no other—or that if there are, they are certainly wrong. Sentiment, passion, and all those factors that make for intolerance, deform our judgments. The groups of which we are a part tend to accentuate this attitude of "one-way mindedness" and make it difficult for us to understand the effort which is inherent in the Rotary way.

Within the Club, we must divest ourselves gradually of all that obscures a clear vision. In contact with others and in the exchange of ideas and opinions which rest on good faith and freedom which animate us all,

our own ideas and opinions will gradually lose whatever they have of fictitiousness and artificiality.

If, in our Rotary life, we were to remain precisely where we were when we entered it, we shall have failed as individual Rotarians, and, in degree, as a Club and as a world-wide movement. We must lose something to gain something. We must lose what slackens and deforms our minds, and so divides us, to gain that which strengthens us and unites us.

Reflect but a moment, and we realize that to contribute to the progress of society, to serve one's profession, one's neighbour, and the public weal, our minds must be sustained by an understanding unobscured by passion. To work for world peace, we must have an understanding of others, realizing in our hearts the adjustments and divestments without which great effort shall be in vain.

And do you not think that we shall be doing something more useful by so qualifying ourselves and our Clubs, than we would were we to try to obtain through cleverly worded resolutions a superficial unanimity based admittedly on divided internal opinions? Or, more dangerous still, were we to oppose outside the intimacy of our Clubs the tendencies and opinions of which we judge the value by the number of their supporters?

Shanghai the Centre of Contest

By Mr. S. H. P. Peek

In view of the present relations between China and Japan and the centering of world interest in Shanghai the following pen-picture of Shanghai by one who has lived there will be of topical interest. We are indebted to the *Roda* for this extract.

MR. S. H. P. Peek, Assistant Manager of the International Assurance Company of Shanghai, in the course of an address to the Singapore Rotary Club recently, spoke on Shanghai matters, and referred to Rotarian affairs there.

Mr. Peek said:

All outsiders seem to regard Shanghai as the Paris of the East, city of gay night life and a thousand cabarets and as a place where people never go to sleep. But, just as a coconut grove is not taken as seriously in Singapore as a rubber plantation or a tin mine, these gay spots are not the main features of Shanghai life.

Mr. Peek said that the Settlement, commercially and otherwise, was the most important part of the metropolis.

The population approached 1½ millions in an area of less than nine square miles. The Concession, run very much on the lines of a French Colony, had about three-quarters of a million.

The Chinese Municipality, which surrounded them both and covered some 300 square miles, had only taken definite administrative form since ten or eleven years ago.

Originally intended for foreign residence only, the Settlement was now 97 per cent. Chinese.

The Government Charter (Land Regulations) dated back to 1879 and earlier. It

was full of anomalies and restrictions, but could not be altered without the consent of the Chinese Government and all the Consular representatives of the Treaty Powers.

With the greatest goodwill in the world, between the three governments, there is bound to be a loss in efficiency due to lack of co-ordination.

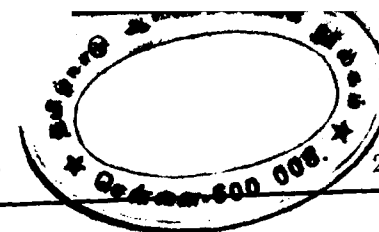
Difficulties of Living

There are separate utility companies—Electricity, Water, Telephone, Transportation; only the Gas company functions in all three territories, and then only to a limited extent.

Motor-car licenses taken out in the settlement permit the use of Concession roads, but do not cover Chinese territory. Trucks and lorries have to have a separate licence for each. A settlement driving licence does not function in Chinese territory either.

The shape of the Settlement provided a transportation problem, and until the franchises were merged in some way, the provision of adequate public transportation facilities will remain a difficulty.

Of the rickshaw problem, Mr. Peek said that there were 10,000 public rickshaws in the Settlement with 40,000 pullers and 100,000 dependants—enough to fill an average-sized city by themselves.



The traffic problem, he said, was due to the unanticipated growth of city and population. The average was 200 people to the acre over the whole Settlement, but 500 in parts.

"Most Chinese live in a type of house with about 72 square feet on two floors. Intended for occupation by one or two families at the most, they have now been converted into tenements and occupied by anything up to 30 men, women and children."

From 1920 to 1933 assessments showed an advance of 400 per cent. in land values.

Balloon Deflating

"Unfortunately nothing else kept pace with such enhancement and the balloon has been gradually deflating since. It not only creates difficulties between mortgagee and mortgagor, but also with regard to Municipal income, largely derived from land tax and the general rate on rentals.

"Yes, we have our problems. With the growth of nationalism in China and the progress of the Republic it is natural that Chinese laws are being promulgated which aim at the development of her national interests.

"To the old hand, accustomed to the easy-going conditions of past generations, these changes are somewhat of a shock but to the man who is prepared to adjust his outlook in accordance with the facts as they now are, Shanghai still holds great possibilities.

"I want to say most emphatically that Shanghai matters a great deal. It matters to the 3.5 millions who for various reasons have made their homes there. It matters enormously to British trade and commerce in the Far East. Its preservation is absolutely essential to the welfare of China itself.

"As a natural trade centre of the Yangtze valley and central China with a population of some 200 millions, Shanghai

is bound to expand and develop in importance as years go by.

"The wonderful work which China is doing by opening up new roads and railways will all contribute to the welfare of Shanghai.

"Prophets have predicted that it will one day be the largest city in the world—but whether or not this is desirable I hesitate to express an opinion.

"Shanghai, in more senses than one, has been built up on mud. But what we rely on most to hold it together is the cement of international co-operation and goodwill. The motto which the Settlement carries on its Municipal crest is *Omnia Juncta in Uno*—and in that spirit Shanghai must go forward to its very promising destiny."

Talking of Rotary in Shanghai, Mr. Peek mentioned that the Club had a membership of 125, with 19 nationalities. Rotary was taken very seriously there, and the formation of many new Clubs in China had resulted in the creation of the 81st District, embracing China, Hongkong and the Philippines.

Mr. Peek mentioned that the members of the Shanghai Rotary Club—in order to ensure regular attendance—had to pay for their tiffins three months in advance; unexcused absence or coming ten minutes late cost a fine of \$1; so also unduly advertising one's business products; and \$1 a pound had to be paid for new arrivals in the family, and for weight put on during Home leave.

The payments all went to charity.

Mr. Peek mentioned that the Shanghai Rotary Club associated itself with an orthopaedic hospital there for which it was raising \$40,000; the Club also raised funds and built and equipped a school for Russian refugees at a cost of from \$20,000 to \$30,000. Members were divided into various groups to organise picnics and other joystunts for underprivileged children of all nationalities, each group of children numbering 100 to 150.

experience of the ways of human nature and his persistence, more criminals would go free.

Dewan Bahadur Lakhia then mentioned cases where smart detection by the police resulted in the conviction of the guilty and where science played an important part in helping criminal investigation. Among the cases mentioned was the Plague Bacilli case in Bengal, which made a great sensation in its time.

Concluding, Dewan Bahadur Lakhia said that although that was not the occasion to discuss the mind of the murderer or the mentality of the lesser offenders, it must be borne in mind, by all interested in the subject, that every sinner has many of the makings of a saint, from whom he is differentiated solely by the fact that in one direction or another, or occasionally in several, he has strayed away from the narrow path. There is no man or woman who is not worth studying, both those who obey and who do not obey the law! The profitable study of mankind is that which is comprehensive. The virtuous afford materials for understanding the criminal as do the healthy for studying the sick.

Rotarian Butler said that Indian Policemen, although not so well trained as those in Scotland Yard or others in various countries and in spite of not being provided with costly apparatus, had to their credit as smart pieces of work in crime detection as in other parts of the world. And it was only because not sufficient publicity was given to their work that their ability in crime detection did not come into limelight.

Safety First: The need for organising a branch of the Safety First Association in Ahmedabad was emphasised by Rtn. White in his talk to the Club on July 20.

Living dangerously, he said, was not a bad title for a film; living dangerously was a good motto for an explorer, living dangerously was sometimes forced upon scientists and others who wish for the ultimate benefit of mankind, but living dangerously in the home, in the street, in the office, in the factory and workshop costs the world every year thousands of lives and untold millions of money in

injuries, lost hours, and impaired efficiency. Living dangerously is the direct cause of greater loss than any other single factor.

Safety, he continued, was the watch-word of commonsense and if the principles of Safety First inspired even one-tenth of the actions of men and women, every human being, every branch of trade and commerce and industry, every institution and organisation, every private and public endeavour would gain materially and spiritually in a manner uncomprehended and unrealized to-day.

The speaker then gave a short account of how the movement came into existence in India.

"Our objects are," he continued, "to analyse the cause of every kind of accident, to discover how to prevent every kind of accident, to determine the safest and most sensible way of performing every kind of action, to educate the entire community by informing them how and why accidents occur, how to avoid them, and how to behave in the safest and most sensible way both at home and at work; eventually to compel the recalcitrant minority to observe the rules of safety which the majority have adopted, to reward gallantry in the prevention of accidents, and to do anything and everything which will enable us to carry out these six objects anywhere in India.

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

"The Association also issues a monthly communique to the Press dealing with some important aspect of industrial safety. To say that these communiques are probably the best reference work the engineer can find is to pay meagre tribute to the large number of qualified persons who are con-

sulted in their preparation, and these articles represent the boiled down safety experience of industry. To stimulate the direct interest of workmen, the Association has instituted a Bravery Medal, and you will be glad to know that the first award of the medal in this city has been made by the Council of the Association to Mr. R. K. Rajguru, a Bleaching Master. The presentation will be made by the Commissioner on some suitable occasion.

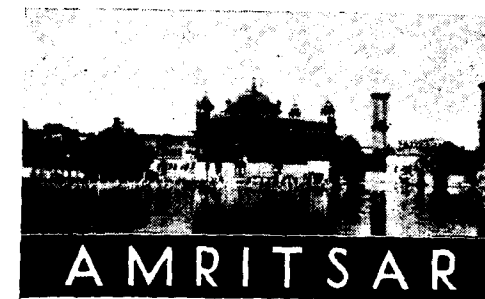
"There are six classes of membership ranging from those who pay Rs. 5 per annum as an 'Associate' to 'Supporting Members' who subscribe annually to the funds of the Association a sum of not less than Rs. 100. Though the classification makes provision for industrial and commercial organisations and Local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

"To-day it has a membership of under 400 and an annual income of less than Rs. 4,000; yet in the four and a half years of its existence, with these few members and these pitifully inadequate resources, it has created a record of public service, entirely unpaid and voluntary, and has issued a body of information and literature of which any group of men and women in the world might well be proud."

Concluding, Rotarian White remarked that the Safety First Movement in India was a product of Rotarians, having been initiated by Rotarian Seers, brought into existence by Rotarian Burford and at present being fostered by Rotarian Trollip. And it would be only fitting for this Club to sponsor a branch of the Association in Ahmedabad as it was high time that this great industrial town thought of Safety First.

Rotarian White then moved that the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad sponsor the formation of the local branch in our centre. This was seconded by Rotarian Harty and supported by Rotarian Butler, from whom, it may be stated, first originated the idea of Safety Movement in India. The motion was unanimously carried and as a minimum number of 30 members of the

Safety First Association was necessary for the formation of the branch, the Rotarian President appealed to every Rotarian Member to help this deserving cause by becoming a member of the Association which would cost him only Rs. 5 annually.



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

The first informal meeting of the Club was held on June 22 and turned out to be a successful fellowship meeting. The members and their guests met at the reconditioned swimming bath and many took a pleasant dip! Prof. Archer, of the Yale University, who was present as a guest, delivered an impromptu speech on Rotary as a conciliatory force.

The next meeting was on July 13 when the Chairman read out a letter from Past President Rtn. MacFarquhar narrating the latter's interesting experiences of Rotary during his recent tour in the U. S. A. and his subsequent voyage to England.

"If I were a Dictator of Amritsar": At the instance of the Chairman some members present spoke on this theme, each for five minutes.

Rtn. MacDonald said: That he had long pondered upon what model he would take for his Dictator, and he had decided that he would model his efforts on Stalin-cum-Lenin. Being Scotch he was naturally cautious and thus he would wait for six months after his appointment as Dictator. Until he had collected sufficient money he would not strike. When his finances were in order he would give the population twelve hours notice to leave the City, and thereafter he would blow it up! The two

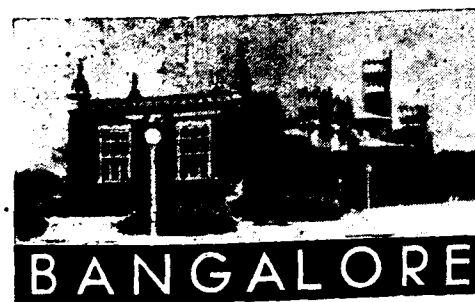
opposing communities would be set to battle under their own leaders outside the walls and this would be followed by mass executions of those left, whom he felt Amritsar would be well rid of. Then on the ruins he would build a modern city: with workmen's dwellings after the style of those in Vienna. He would not have a city of wide palatial roads, he would still stick to the present Municipal order of 16 feet 1 inch. Nor would he have palatial residences in the Civil Lines; all classes would be mixed together. Public institutes would be erected, beautiful gardens would be laid out, modern hospitals and other amenities, including T. B. and birth control clinics, would be provided.

Rtn. Dhawan said: As a Dictator he would live a poor man's life. As Hitler and Mussolini lacked the ring of sincerity and Gandhi's ideals were too high for him, he would take no model and do whatever he believed to be for the good of the people. He would deport to the Andamans all members of the Municipal Committee and confiscate their property for the many sins of omission and commission which they have committed. He said that he would have a strong man at the helm of affairs who would have the courage of his convictions and who would not be afraid of carrying out into practice what he believed to be for the public good, and thus he would put Major Jackson in charge of the Municipality as its sole Administrator. He could well visualize the improvements that he would effect—wide and well paved streets, a second railway over-bridge to the city, and amusement park for children, underground sewage system, better water supply, the clearing of all jungle growth round the civil station and possibly a house for the Rotary Club. As Dictator, Rtn. Dhawan would found a school for cultivating public spirit and practical citizenship among the people, where the young men of the city would be trained and organized for community service, irrespective of caste, colour, or creed. Attendance at this school would be compulsory for all male adults; after finishing the school course they would be placed on active duty for a period of at least two years, during which time their services would be utilised for such community services as medical aid, etc. Girls also

would be trained for services in their homes. Children would be provided with nursery schools and attendance therein made compulsory. As the new ideology came into play the communal problem would gradually disappear.

Rotarian Virmani said: That neither Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin, or Kemal Pasha would be his ideal as a Dictator, but rather he would take the Fakir of Ipi; not to fight the mighty British Indian Government, but to fight the Municipal Administration of Amritsar by proclaiming a Jihad against the Municipality and asking the people to leave the city bag and baggage, travel a long distance, and found a new one, just as the Timur of Mediaeval times is known to have ordered his subjects of the capital city of Delhi to pack up and accompany him wherever he ordered them to go. But before he laid the foundations of a new Amritsar he would school his fellow brethren in the lessons of good citizenship and ingrain the Rotary spirit into every one of them.

Rotarian Sethi said: That if he were Dictator he would not endeavour to suppress the communal feelings of the people by orders under Section 144, I. P. C., but would send the warring communities to the Maidan outside the city wall, and there allow them to indulge in a free fight led by their elected representatives! No processions would be permitted in the city, but only on the Grand Trunk Road or on the Cattle Fair grounds nor would any precautions concerning such be taken. The Lawrence Road settlement and other similar habitations as also most of the narrow bazaars in the city would be blown up. The present Municipal schools would go. Sanitation laws would be modified, fat-salaried officers would find no place in the Dictator's domain; while the Rotary Club and other organizations that go to form public opinion would also be suppressed, as a Dictator need not be guided by public opinion! The present critics of the Municipal administration who did nothing to produce a sense of civic responsibility among the people would be rapidly brought to their senses, as without civic responsibility no improvement would be possible—not even under the regime of a Dictator.



President: Dr. S. Subba Rao

Secretary: H. Richardson

At the lunch meeting held on June 19, Rtn. Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler gave an informal talk on the irrational value placed on gold. As an illustration of the relative value of gold as purchasing agent he related this anecdote, which we feel is worth printing. It is the story of a man who having a hundred pound note in his pocket decided that it was unsafe to carry it with him and asked the Proprietor of the hotel to put it in deposit for safe keeping. At the time of giving his note to the hotel proprietor one of the tradesmen who supplied goods to the hotel reminded the proprietor that this was the exact amount of money owed to him for goods supplied to the hotel. So, the proprietor gave the tradesman the note of £100 in payment of his account and the tradesman on receiving this was met by a Doctor who pointed out to the tradesman that this was the amount of money owed by the tradesman to him for professional services rendered whereupon the tradesman tendered the note to the doctor in payment of his fee. The hotel proprietor then requested the doctor to pay his hotel bill which was a similar amount and so the note passed back to the hotel proprietor. Shortly afterwards the person who had given this note for safe keeping requested it back from the proprietor and upon receiving it calmly proceeded to tear it stating that it was not a genuine note.

So it will be seen that everyone was paid and everyone was satisfied without the aid of any real money whatsoever. From this anecdote we can to some extent draw our own conclusions as to the true value of money.

Rotarian Natesan has accepted the Chairmanship of the Programme Committee.

Rtn. K. V. Anantharaman presided over the dinner meeting on July 7. Rtn. Sinclair Rose (Madras) was a visiting Rotarian, and he spoke a few words.

At a dinner meeting held on July 28, the members bade farewell to Rtn. L. J. MacIver who has been transferred to Madras.

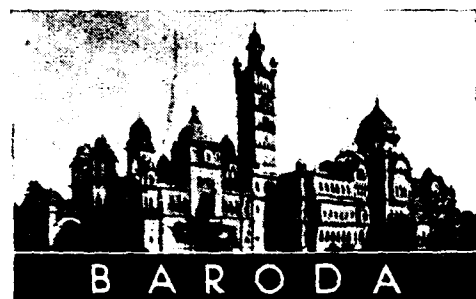
The principal speaker of the evening was Field Representative Rtn. H. W. Bryant who said that the Bangalore Club owed its existence in no small measure to Rtn. MacIver.

"Even before you were scarce an year old," the speaker continued, "under his presidentship the Club undertook to entertain the delegates of the 4th District Conference, and within three years of your being chartered you organised and brought to a successful issue a scheme for assisting your local hospitals. I understand the actual benefit is likely to be in the region of Rs. 15,000. Such an effort not only provides an outlet for Rotarians who are united in the ideal of service but from within the Club it spreads through the whole community, making it in reality an effort for the community by the community." He congratulated Rotarians Richardson and Manickavelu, and those associated with them, for the good work they had done for the hospitals.

Rtn. Bryant then referred to the benefits of Rotary and its gradual realisation of its high ideals. He concluded by conveying to the Club the congratulations of the Governor on the splendid progress made by the Club.

Rtn. President Dr. S. Subba Rao and Rtn. Medappa spoke eulogising the services rendered to Rotary by Rtn. MacIver.

Rtn. MacIver replied in suitable terms.



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

Japan: At the meeting on July 9, Mr. V. K. Dhurandhar, our popular Chief Justice, addressed the Club on his "Impressions of Japan." He gave a very sympathetic picture of that country and its people.

Rtn. S. A. Sudhalkar thanked the speaker.

Ancient Architecture: On July 23, Mr. V. R. Talvarkar, State Architect, spoke on "The Ancient Architecture of India." He gave a very detailed and comprehensive account of the subject starting from the time of the invasion of India by Alexander the Great and the different influences which successively shaped Indian architecture.

Rtn. T. M. Desai thanked the lecturer.



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

The visiting Rotarians at the meeting on July 6 were Dr. Vishwanath (Lahore), C. T. G. Hooper (Calcutta), and Kumar Narendrasingh Mahida (Baroda).

The Club entertained at lunch 18 Boy Scouts and their leader who were on their way to Holland to attend the Jamboree.

Count B. G. von Donhoff, Consul for Germany in Bombay, was inducted as a member.

"Publicans and Sinners" formed the title of an address by Rtn. H. F. Knight, Commissioner of Excise, Bombay. The Bombay Excise Department, said Mr. Knight, dealt with a number of commodities the supply and sale of which were controlled more or less by Government, partly to prevent undesirable use and partly to provide revenue for Government's activities. Those commodities were country and foreign liquor, toddy, opium, hemp and other drugs, denatured spirit and the like, tobacco and, on behalf of the Government of India, matches and sugar. The Excise Department had an ancestry going back some 2,000 years, for the *Arthashastra*, a work on public administration, which might have been written about 300 B.C., had a chapter dealing with "the Superintendent of Liquor" under the Maurya Kings, a post presumably equivalent to that which the speaker now held.

In 1674, the Bombay Council ordered that there should be only two punch houses or taverns for the sale of strong liquor. These were, he thought, equivalent to foreign liquor shops and bars, of which there are now some 90 in Bombay. The local spirit in those days was arrack distilled from toddy, but other beverages were available.

Nowadays, Government kept the manufacture and supply of country spirit in their own hands. All country liquor legally consumed in the Bombay Presidency (with three exceptions) was manufactured at the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, either from *mahura* flowers or from molasses. In 1936-37 nearly 1,000,000 gallons of proof spirit were issued from Nasik, from which were made 1,900,000 gallons of country spirit consumed in the Presidency that year. It was perhaps difficult to visualise what that quantity represented. If it were to be bottled and the bottles stood upright in a line, they would reach from Bombay to Agra (630 miles). These alarming figures stated in terms of consumption per head of

population, however, worked at 2.7 drams or about four pegs per person in the year.

There were some 2,000 country liquor-shops in the Presidency; and in the interests of temperance, a ration of supply was fixed for every shop; and to prevent the creation of vested interests, every shop was auctioned annually. The price at which liquor was sold to the public was not fixed by Government, but depended on three factors, the price at which Government sold it to the shops, the excise duty which was fixed according to local conditions and the amount the licensee had paid for the shop at the auction. "Government cannot, of course, control the third factor, the bids made at the auction. Obviously, if a shopkeeper bid high for his shop, he would charge a higher price for his liquor."

It was not possible to say how much illicit distillation went on in the Presidency. In some parts there was practically none; in others, despite the efforts of the Excise Department, there was a good deal. From discussions with some villagers the other day, he had come to the conclusion that on their own showing in that area only 20 per cent. of the liquor that was being drunk paid Government excise.

"Some Points about Motor Insurance" was the subject of an address by Rtn. W. A. Clarke at the meeting on July 13. The speaker at the outset emphasised that his observations referred to cars used for private and professional purposes—they concerned the car in everyday use for travelling, for business or professional calls, touring and private pleasure.

Rtn. Clarke first drew attention to the question whether it was necessary to insure a car, and, if so, why. His answer to the first part of the question was in the affirmative. He thought it was necessary to bear in mind the risk of loss or damage to the vehicle as a result of collision, fire or theft. If one had an "oldish" car, and not a very valuable one, the matter was not, perhaps, of very great importance. But if the burden could be passed on to an insurance company for what was a reasonable sum annually, he wondered why it should not be

insured. In the case of a new car, he thought it would be generally agreed that to run such a vehicle without its being insured would be imprudent.

Apart from the question of damage to the car itself, there was the all-important matter of liability to the public arising out of the use of the vehicle on a public highway, the significance of which could not be exaggerated. The possibilities were enormous, and the speaker was quite sure that not many people would be able to face with equanimity the prospect of having to deal with a claim for Rs. 50,000. This potential liability, which could not be measured or estimated, existed equally in the case of all cars, whether old or new, and he said without hesitation that insurance in respect of third party liability was definitely essential for every motorist to-day.

Rtn. Clarke declared that in many parts of the world the law would not permit a car to be used on the road unless the driver was covered in respect of third party liability, and legislation of a similar nature was at the present time under consideration in this country. All motorists should welcome such legislation but in the meantime he emphasised that no one should run a car unless proper steps had been taken to protect himself in respect of his liability to the public.

Rtn. M. R. A. Baig proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

Why Do We Read Detective Novels?

At the meeting on July 20, Rtn. J. B. Primrose gave an interesting and humorous talk on "The Mystery of the Detective Novel." His talk, Rotarian Primrose said, was in the nature of a reflection on detective novels he had read. He introduced his subject with an ingenious "detective story" of his own composition, the incidents being connected with Rotary, to illustrate the lines on which modern detective novels are written.

Why, the speaker asked, should people be interested in detective novels? He admitted that they derived pleasure from reading these stories, but he thought interest

in them went deeper and they appealed to moral, aesthetic, literary or sadistic tastes. There were others, like him, who derived a certain amount of pleasure in reading detective novels as one escaped from the peace and order of a normal existence to the land of adventure of the story.

Some thought that the modern detective novel was the modern form of the old Victorian romantic story.

One great aspect of the detective novel, Mr. Primrose declared, was that it was a kind of game with the readers as the opponents of the authors. The mystery which was the most satisfying was that in which the reader felt the author had dealt with him fairly. And detective novels were becoming more and more clever in their compilation.

Rtn. Lt.-Col. W. C. Spackman proposed a vote of thanks.

At the meeting on July 27, Miss E. M. Nanavatty spoke on "Mysticism in the East and in the West." (Her speech is reported in full on Page 42.—Ed.).

New Members: The following new members were inducted at the meeting on August 3: H. J. Mulleneux, C. S. Ransom and C. E. Chenu-Repond.

The Sowcar: Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, a retired Indian Civilian, gave an interesting talk on "The Sowcar—a Plea for a much abused person." He said that the Sowcar who had for countless generations financed the villager would continue to do so despite all efforts to oust him. At the time of great famines it was the sowcar who had helped thousands of villagers in their distress. Refuting the charge that the sowcar charged exorbitant rates of interest, the speaker explained how it was *not possible* for the sowcar to realise such fabulous returns as the general public believed.

Rtn. Angus F. Mitchell, of the Rotary Club of Melbourne, passed through Bombay on July 29. Rtn. C. B. Sethna, of the Bombay Club, met him on board and

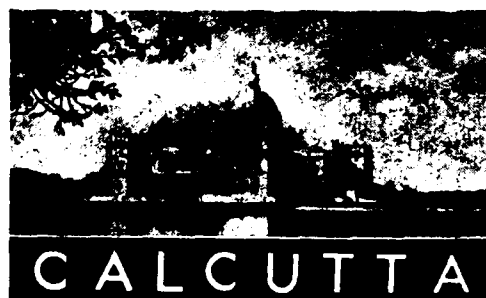
presented, through him to the Melbourne Club, a flag of the Bombay Club and two books, "Bombay." A copy of the same book was also given to Rtn. Finnis, of the Rotary Club of Adelaide, who was on the same boat.

Rtns. Mitchell and Finnis, with members of their families, were entertained to dinner at the "Taj" by Rtn. Governor Sethna, President Kynnersley and Rtn. C. B. Sethna.

The visiting Rotarians at the meeting on August 10 were T. B. Dalal (Karachi), C. S. Thacker (Surat), and R. C. Thanawalla (Sholapur).

Rtn. J. W. Tanner was inducted as a member.

Mr. R. G. Gyani addressed the meeting on "Ancient coins and their stories."



President: S. L. Boothroyd

Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton

Acting President: B. N. Das

Acting Secretary: C. A. Newbury

"International Peace": The discussion which engaged the attention of the Club at the closed meeting on July 6 arose out of a recent meeting of the International Service Committee. Rotarians Irvine and Sommerfeld addressed the Club on the attitude of Rotary toward International Peace.

Rtn. Irvine said that criticism had been levelled at the motto of Rotary, "Service above self," and critics of the movement stated, with some degree of justification, that if the motto meant

anything, then much more must be done than had been done in the past. It had been asked to what "service" we were dedicated—and if the answer was "Service to the Community," what better service than a striving after International peace.

The speaker put before the meeting some aspects of war, pointing out in forceful language that if the last war had been disastrous for victors and victims alike, the war of the future would spell total destruction. In the past women and children were protected to some extent by mutual obligations of the belligerents, but in "aerial" warfare, victory would attend the side which was first to strike, not on a set battlefield but at the heart of its enemy, to attack its homes and to demolish its supplies of war material at their source. The speaker then quoted recent utterances on the subject of bombing and aerial warfare by Mons. Pierre Cot, the French Air Minister; General Groves, Lord Halsbury and Earl Baldwin.

On the question of the supply of armaments, Rtn. Irvine pointed out there was little chance of any fighting country nowadays being able to pay in money another country for war materials and it was established beyond doubt that for a country to accept payment in kind was merely at the expense of its own industry.

No matter how it was viewed, War for victors and victims was loss and tragedy. In the Rotary movement, he went on, we had the ideal organization for doing something for international peace. Each country had much to contribute to the welfare of the world, but the question as to whether we were going to allow it to do so, or on the other hand, to permit a set of circumstances to arise in which we suddenly found that civilization was no longer in existence was left to us; the psychology of many nations now was much the same as that which characterised the period immediately before the last war.

Rtn. Irvine concluded his remarks by putting to the meeting a resolution that the Calcutta Rotary Club should elect an International Peace Committee to work for the promotion of peace. The question

of ways and means, he said, could be left to the Committee after its formation.

Rtn. Sommerfeld said, that the closed meeting had been called primarily for the purpose of discussing the proposals which had been made at the last meeting of the International Service Committee, but, in view of the talk given by Rtn. Governor James at the last meeting, it appeared necessary to discuss altogether the activities of the International Service Committee and its scope of action. Rtn. Governor James told them that Rotary ideals could best be served, not by collective but by individual action. It appeared to him that this view hardly touched the Public Affairs Committee, or the Membership Committee, or the Fellowship Committee, or the Programme Committee, or the Bulletin Committee, or the Publicity Committee; as all those Committees could do very valuable work individually as Committees of the Club or as individual Rotarians. The International Service Committee, however, was in a different position. Its activity should lie in the international field, and, if the International Service Committee's activities were restricted to individual efforts of Rotarians it was not easy to conceive what appreciable international service this Committee could render. A Rotarian could not possibly be content with individual action in a Committee like the International Service Committee; which he thought was the Committee cut out for trying to realize the Rotary ideal of friendship, goodwill and understanding amongst all the people of the world, regardless of race, colour, creed and nationality. Some nine months ago, an Association was formed in London by a mere handful of men, amongst whom were some of the highest intelligentsia of the world. The name of this Association was "The World Foundation" and its object was to study world conditions in all their different aspects and disseminate this knowledge amongst all the people of the world, by whatever educational methods were available. The World Foundation had a fully worked out programme with an expenditure for the first year of £50,000, with which all expenses in connection with that work were covered as far as could be foreseen. The object was

to educate humanity in the consciousness of world unity and the actual results of their endeavours, if successful, would be to bring about exactly the Rotary ideal of friendship, goodwill and understanding amongst all the peoples of the world. On the other hand, we have an organisation like the Rotary movement, spread over all countries of the globe, with a membership of about 180,000, with an income in entrance fees and subscriptions which must be around one million pounds a year, and we are being told that this vast and worldwide organisation should restrict its efforts to bring about its ideals by individual action. Did it not appear that much more could be done by the collective action of this tremendous movement? He wished to point out that if the World Foundation could render effective service in the realization of its ideals, the Rotary movement, with its vast number of members in all parts of the world, could do even more to realise these very same ideals if collective action were permitted and organized in an efficient way.

"If this meeting to-day," concluded Rtn. Sommerfeld, "should come to the conclusion that Rtn. Governor James's opinion should prevail and the work of the International Service Committee also should be restricted to individual action, I should like to ask this meeting to tell the International Service Committee what it can do really to produce valuable work for the realization of Rotary ideals in regard to international friendship, goodwill and understanding."

In the discussions which followed Rtn. D. C. Ghose expressed his pleasure that this subject had been brought before the Club and in commenting on the fact that Rtn. Irvine had brought forward no concrete proposals for the working of the Committee said that it was necessary we should bear certain facts well in mind. We must remember the failure of the League of Nations, the failure of the Armament Conference over which the late Arthur Henderson presided. We must remember the failure of individual members of the League to take collective action in connection with Abyssinia. Having thought of these things we must then go on to consider

what the Rotary Club or Rotary International could offer as practical material for the promotion of peace. It was puerile only to appoint a Committee. He suggested, that further discussion should be postponed until a future open meeting of the Club and if his suggestion was agreed to, he would undertake to lead the discussion on that occasion with certain suggestions which, he felt, the members would agree were constructive.

A date was accordingly fixed.

The address on "Ushagram" delivered at the meeting on July 13 is reported on Page 18.—Ed.

"The Waterproofing Industry": At the meeting on July 24 Mr. Bose spoke on "The Waterproofing Industry" by tracing the efforts of people from ancient times to defend themselves from the attacks of Jupiter Pluvius. The various oils used for this purpose in Burma in olden times were talked about and the speaker went on to tell us about linseed oil and its various applications to waterproofing. Coming to modern practice we learnt that the Japanese Army at the time of the Russian War had been equipped with a waterproof coat made of paper which had proved so successful that it is still retained as a part of the Japanese Army's equipment.

Not long ago the manufacture of fabric waterproofs which kept out moisture but did not impede the entrance of air were exceedingly expensive and manufactured by European houses under great secrecy as to the methods they employed. Mr. Bose told us of the growth of the waterproofing industry in Bengal and how such waterproofs were now being made from fabrics prepared in India at low prices.

In the discussion on this very interesting paper Rtn. Dr. Ukil asked how much of the demand in India was catered for by the local industry and Rtn. Vice-President B. M. Das enquired as to how much of the material for the waterproofs was still imported.

In answering the questions, Mr. Bose said that the industry in Calcutta was providing a goodly portion of requirements in India and had been handling the bulk of the Army requirements for the last two or three years. These had previously been imported. The industry started 18 years ago had been growing year after year. About 90% of the fabric used in waterproofs was actually being manufactured by Indian mills or on hand looms.

In conclusion Mr. Bose had some interesting remarks to make on the methods adapted by manufacturers in Japan, where a complete waterproof was available at a figure between two to three rupees. The industry had been highly specialised and factories turned out one section of the finished product. They were content with a very low margin of profit but on account of their huge out-turn made a very good thing of it in the long run. The manufacturer in Japan was left to look after manufacturing and had not the worry of selling problems as those were looked after by various organizations opened by the Government for the purpose. As an instance of the low prices prevailing he mentioned that cloth was actually manufactured at a figure between As. 1 and As. 1½ per yard despite the fact that the cotton was largely produced in India and taken to Japan.

Closed Meeting: On July 27 a closed meeting was called to discuss a letter received from the International Council of Social Service. The letter was a good record of the work of the Council in England and as it seemed to come under the purview of the Public Affairs Committee it was finally referred to that Committee.

Reading for the Business Man: Mr. Ian Vallentine spoke on this interesting theme at the meeting on August 3. He gave very practical suggestions as to what books to read for recreation. He said that though there might have been only a few great books written in the past 30 years, there were many written which displayed high craftsmanship and revealed authors with a story to tell.

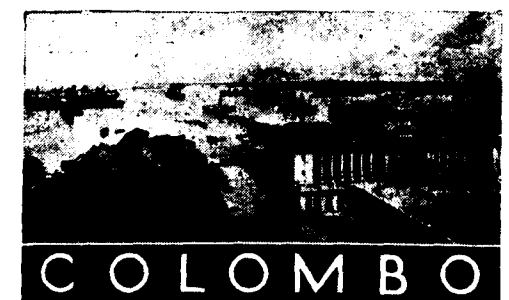
There was an interesting discussion.



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

At the meeting on July 3, Rtn. T. K. Krishna Menon spoke on "Malabar Temples" when he gave detailed description of the various kinds of shrines commonly found in Malabar and the different forms of rituals in worshipping the deities.

Rtn. O. Kappeler addressed the Club on "Some Economic and Industrial Aspects of Switzerland" at the meeting on July 17. He gave a very appreciative survey which was most interesting.



President: Col. V. G. Vendersmaght
Secretary: John A. Pye

Colombo Rotarians meet every Thursday, but on the special occasion of the visit of Rotarian Richard Sidney, Secretary, Rotary International for Asia, and Rotarian Hands, Hon. Secretary of the Rotary Club of Singapore, the Meeting Day was changed to Saturday (July 3). Rotarian Richard Sidney who is on his way from Chicago to Singapore to open the new Secretariat in Asia, gave us a very interesting glimpse

into the inner workings of Rotary. We feel sure his experiences so vividly and forcibly presented were greatly appreciated and will have a stimulating effect on those who had the privilege of hearing him.

Rotarian Baron Von Oertzen, Founder of the Rotary Club of Chemnitz, Germany, was the Speaker at our next Meeting. His Subject was "Travelling through Africa". It provided a well-thought out description of the Kruger Park Game Reservation and was of particular interest to Ceylon Rotarians, in view of the present agitation of the Ceylon Game Protection Society to set up a National Park for the preservation of our Game and Flora. After the address Rotarians present went over to the Regal Theatre (by kind permission of Rotarian Gardiner) and Baron Von Oertzen further illustrated his talk by Films.

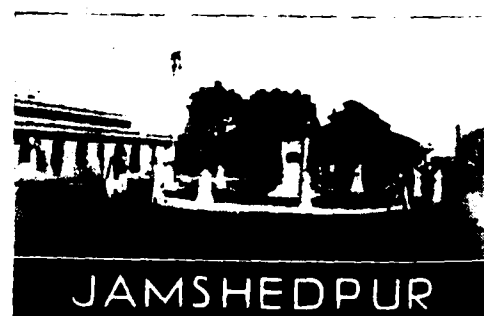
The third Meeting of the month was a closed Meeting—Rotary Business generally being discussed, including the "Gate-Crashing" of a Non-Rotarian at the Bombay Club. It was on this day, July 15, that Colombo Rotarians suffered a severe loss in the death of Rotarian A. Lukmanjee at Bombay. We offer our sincere sympathy to the members of his family.

Rotarian J. H. de Saram addressed the Fourth Meeting. His Subject was "Some Special Features of the Scout Colony". It was much appreciated by Rotarians present and was supplemented by a short address from Dr. Spencer Hatch, who said that he considered the Scout Colony at Kalutara the finest example of its kind in the East.

At our Fifth Meeting, Rotarian Dr. R. L. Spittel—who in spite of his numerous activities in the Medical World, has several sidelines in his knap-sack including Ved-dahs, Politics and Big Game—gave a wonderful talk on "Wild Life Preservation in Ceylon," emphasising the need for Games Reserves and Game Wardens to put a stop to the wholesale poaching that goes

on at present. He diplomatically inveigled the Minister of Agriculture—who is in charge of all our Wild Beasts to attend the Meeting; now we hope something will be done to stop "Commercial" poaching at least.

Altogether a good month for Colombo Rotarians, but the standard was high: Can we keep it up?



President: J. Leyshon
Secretary: H. Chew

At the meeting on July 17, the President read a letter received from Rtn. F. E. James thanking the President and members for the generous reception accorded to Rtn. James when he visited the Jamshedpur Club as Governor.

There was a discussion on the second object of Rotary arising out of a letter received from Rtn. Dr. N. H. Vakeel—the Convenor of the District Committee on the Second Object.

Exchange of Children of Rotarians: The Secretary read a letter from the Rotary Club of Calcutta stating that its International Service Committee was attempting to organise an exchange of children of Rotarians in the 89th District. (A copy of the concerned circular is reproduced 26. Ed.).

The discussion on the second object of Rotary was continued from where it had been left off at the previous meeting. Rtns. S. N. Bose, K. A. D. Naroji, J. M. Rakshit, P. F. Kohlhaas, J. J. Ohandy and the Secretary participated. At the end, the following sub-committee was appointed to

draft a reply to Rtn. N. H. Vakeel's letter: Rtns. Leyshon, Sardar Bahadur Indra Singh, Keenan, Johnson, Ghandy, Kohlhaas, Tewari, Patel and Bird.



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

Poor attendance marked the meeting on July 3. There was no definite subject for discussion. But members present enjoyed the quiet luncheon and had heart to heart talks on many important questions.

Resignations: The resignations of the following Rotarians were accepted with regret: B. C. Aga, A. A. L. Flynn, K. S. A. K. Gabol, J. M. Patel and Dr. G. R. Tambe. Rtn. Flynn left Karachi for England on retirement. Dr. Tambe has left Karachi for Hardwar where he is giving his honorary services to an ashram for the poor and the needy.



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

There will be no meetings of this Club during August and the first half of September. In October the normal weekly meetings will be resumed.

During the months of June and July, only three meetings were held. At the meeting on June 11, Rtn. Dr. S. D. Muzaffar of Maclagan Engineering College of Moghalpura, addressed the Club on "The Cold Storage of Food." Dr. Muzaffar dealt with this subject from all points of view and he gave practical hints regarding the preservation of the daily diet of an ordinary man. He pleaded for the erection of large storage plants all over the Punjab either directly by the state or with its aid.

At the meeting on June 23, the Secretary read interesting extracts on various aspects of Rotary including an article published in *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*.

The meeting in July was held on the 25th of the month when only five Rotarians were present since most of them have left Lahore for the summer. Informal discussions took place on Rural Reconstruction.



President: Dr. P. V. Cherian
Secretary: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid
Acting Secretary: D. C. Kothari

At the meeting on July 7, members present wished Rtn. Dr. P. Rama Rao 'bon voyage'. Rtn. Rama Rao has left Madras on an international tour which will include Chicago also.

New Members: Rtns. S. M. Anwyl, Capt. R. L. H. Minchin, A. T. Luker and C. R. Pattabirama Ayyar were welcomed and admitted to the Club at the meeting on July 23.

The Directors have accepted regretfully the resignations of Rtns. P. N. Chandavarkar and K. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar.

Mr. W. Harten, German Consul in Madras, addressed the meeting on "Science and Monopolies".

At the meeting on August 6, Mr. W. Bell addressed the Club on "Vocational Training and Employment of the Blind".



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

The Significant Forties was the arresting title of an address by Rtn. Dr. M. S. H. Mody at the meeting on July 8. He said the period of middle life is the age of full physical and mental development and the length of this period depends largely on the individual, though in certain cases inherited diseases may bring it to an abrupt end. In this period of life exercise is as necessary as in youth but strenuous forms of exercise only invite trouble. Concluding, the speaker emphasized the need for "moderation in all things" in this period of life.

Sanity: Rtn. Lieut.-Col. E. C. A. Smith spoke on "Sanity" at the meeting on July 23. Sanity, he said, could be defined in brief as "mental health". He referred to the interdependence of physical and mental health and said that Rotary was chronologically and psychologically correct in always eating before listening to addresses! (Laughter).

Rtn. Smith gave a humorous and interesting exposition of his subject and the discussion was lively.



R A N G O O N
President: S. N. Haji
Secretary: S. Chatterjee

Outgoing President: The installation of the new officers for 1937-38 took place at the meeting on July 6. Retiring President Rtn. Peacock expressed his gratefulness to the members for the co-operation given by them in the running of the Club. The incoming President, Rtn. Haji, was well known for his great Rotarian qualities and Rtn. Peacock was confident that under his direction the Club would grow to greater strength. Rtn. Peacock also complimented warmly the work done by Rtn. Secretary Chatterjee in the cause of Rotary in Rangoon.

Incoming President: Rtn. S. N. Haji took the chair amidst great ovation. After thanking the Past President and the members for their kindness, Rtn. Haji said that the Rangoon Club had "turned the corner and entered the land of sunshine". He requested all members to extend to him their full co-operation in the cause of Rotary.

At the meeting on July 13, Rtn. R. Nesbitt-Hawes, a newly elected member, was inducted.

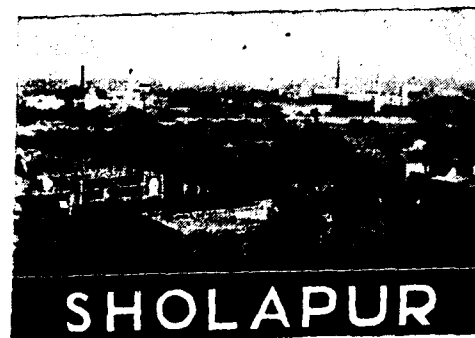
The President informed the meeting that a gavel made of Burmese wood was to be sent to Club No. 1 (Chicago) and an ivory elephant to Rotary International headquarters as from the Rangoon Club.

Yellow Fever and Leprosy: Major C. A. Bozman spoke on these preventable diseases, the toll they took of human lives and the need for taking active steps in Burma to fight the curse of leprosy.

At the meeting on July 27, the Hon. Dr. Ba Maw, Chief Minister with the

Government of Burma, gave an account of his impressions and experiences at the Coronation of H. M. the King and the Imperial Conference. (This speech is held over for the next issue.—Ed.).

Tuberculosis in Rangoon formed the subject of an address by Rtn. Dr. B. P. Srivastava at the meeting on July 20. The speaker confined his remarks to the preventive aspect of the question and suggested ways and means of combating tuberculosis which was fairly generally prevalent in many parts of Rangoon. The problem was a social as well as a medical one and Rotarians, therefore, had a duty towards their brethren in that matter. They could undertake a comprehensive prevention scheme at an initial cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh.



S H O L A P U R
President: H. P. Hinchcliffe
Secretary: V. B. Sathe

Bijapur Rotary Club: On June 27 Rtns. Hinchcliffe, Dewan Bahadur Limaye and Rao Bahadur Diwakar addressed a meeting of representative gentlemen at Bijapur and the meeting unanimously decided to form a Rotary Club in Bijapur. Seventeen gentlemen will be the charter members of the Club and a provisional Committee has been formed. The first provisional meeting will be held on August 22 when the District Governor will attend.

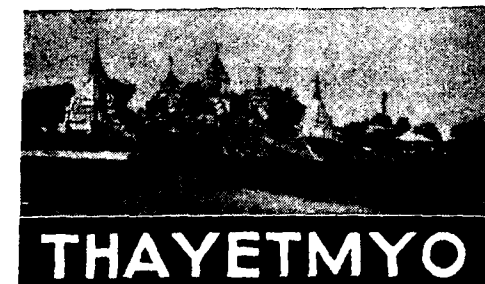
Rotary at Pandarpur: Rtn. Dewan Bahadur Limaye addressed a meeting at Pandarpur on "Rotary". The meeting was very satisfactory and the possibilities

of forming a Club at Pandarpur are good. As there will not be sufficient number of English-speaking members it is intended to form a "vernacular Club". It will be the first Club of the kind in India and Rtn. H. W. Bryant is anxious that vernacular clubs should be formed.

Sangli also: Rtn. Bryant, Rtn. Hinchcliffe and Rtn. Limaye are in communication with prominent gentlemen in Sangli with a view to forming a Club there.

A meeting of the Sholapur Club held on July 13 listened to an interesting address on the "Caste System in India," the speaker being Rtn. Sirdar.

Animal Welfare Society: At the meeting on July 27, the members decided that the Club should become a subscribing member of the Sholapur Animal Welfare Society. Mr. A. G. Wells spoke on the Society's present and future work.



T H A Y E T M Y O
President: Dr. E. Carrol Condict
Secretary: Samo Hala U.

Soon after the election of office-bearers for the current year, the President, Vice-President and Hon. Secretary were all transferred. The roll of members remained without being revised for some time. It has now been revised and the number of members has decreased. Only those who are really keen are left on the roll.

Past President Barretto had the Club House renovated and it is now in much better order than it has been since the Rotary Club purchased it in 1929.

The members of the club had the pleasure of entertaining the members of the Local Boy Scouts Association, Thayetmyo, at a fortnightly tea meeting.

Mysticism in the East and in the West

Miss Nanavutty's Address at the Bombay Rotary Club

Miss E. M. Nanavutty gave an extremely interesting address on "Mysticism in the East and in the West" at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay on July 27. A clear analytical study of the subject, Miss Nanavutty's presentation throws valuable light on a subject more frequently misunderstood than otherwise.

FEEL it a great honour to talk to you to-day on a subject on which tomes have been written but which I must condense into twenty minutes! I therefore crave your patience and sympathetic understanding of what I am about to say.

Mysticism has been carelessly applied to the performances of mediums and the ecstasies of saints, to prayer and palmistry, to philosophic speculation and religious dogma, and even, according to William James to certain stages of drunkenness. You may imagine, therefore, how difficult it is to find a discriminating yet comprehensive definition for genuine mysticism. Perhaps the nearest attempt to the truth would be to define mysticism as a quest of the human consciousness for an ultimate reality culminating in union with God. All mystics realise that this quest is a lifelong process involving a perpetual remodeling of character, while the capacity to experience union with God brings with it an understanding of the purpose of man's life on this earth and this very understanding establishes between the mystic and his environment a constant harmony and peace, while to him comes an inward serenity of mind which visits us but at rare moments.

The great Christian mystics of the West recognise three clearly marked stages in this deliberate remodelling of character—the stages of Purgation, Illumination and Ecstasy. By Purgation they imply a ruthless self-analysis which aims at weeding out every variety of moral evil discovered in

themselves. Not only, however, are the baser instincts of human nature to be overcome, but the will of the individual has to be trained to concentrate on and get into touch with this ultimate reality—God. This self-discipline, followed throughout by unwavering intellectual honesty, leads to true humility; for who can penetrate through the crusted layers of frailties that petrify upon him and, looking within, say he is perfect? Egoism and spiritual pride are the most formidable enemies of whom the Christian mystics speak. Yet the acute perception of these men and women uncovers the subtle, Protean shapes of the temptations that beset them!

Illumination

Once the mind has been swept clear of all evil and irrelevant thoughts, then the next stage of the Mystic Way is reached and this is Illumination. A sense of cosmic consciousness is now granted to the mystic, and in this new vision of life he sees the hand of God in every created thing, and as his vision deepens he tastes his first ecstasy. This ecstasy is an intensely personal experience of a close union with God, and all mystics find it well-nigh impossible to describe this rapturous state of being in words. And for a short while, the mystic continues to enjoy the nearness of the presence of God, but soon the Dark Night of the soul creeps upon him and he feels himself utterly deserted by God. In the struggle which follows, the last vestige of

self love is surrendered by the mystic and the old centres of consciousness finally abandoned in order to permit movements towards the new. The self which emerges from this mystic death is no isolated personality conscious of another and greater vision of God, but the Liberated Man whose life is *one* with the absolute life of God. Well may the mystic say now:—

"Not I, but God in me thinks and feels and acts."

And this is the supreme ecstasy, for nothing from henceforth can come between the mystic and his direct apprehension of God. When this apex of mysticism is reached, the outward life of the mystic also undergoes a change. Hitherto he has been a recluse shunning society, absorbed in himself and his search for the Divine. When, however, he emerges from the Dark Night of the soul, and is united for ever with God, he returns to the world of men and works among them, fertilising the levels of existence from which he sprang. Thus St. Ignatius Loyola, after the hard discipline in the care of Manresa, comes out to found the Order of the Society of Jesus. St. Teresa, though an invalid for over fifty years of age, deliberately breaks with her old career, leaves her convent, and travels through Spain, reforming the Carmelite order and founding convents of her own in the teeth of the ecclesiastical world. St. Catherine of Siena, an illiterate peasant woman, after three years of retreat, comes back to work among the people and found hospitals for the poor.

In the East

When we turn to mysticism in the East, we find certain marked differences in the trend of its development from that of the West. Instead of the three stages of the Mystic Way, the Hindu seers mapped out the four Yogas—Karma Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Raja Yoga and Gnana Yoga. Yoga literally means a yoke, and hence a discipline. Karma Yoga is the science which deals with right action, taking into its sphere right ethics. The Yogi who tries to reach God through Karma Yoga must understand these ethical principles which lead to the greatest happiness in this world. Bhakti Yoga is

the yoga of devotion and love. The follower of this path to God has a great deal in common with the Christian Saints. Raja Yoga has been called the Yoga of psychological analysis; and it is this Yoga which prepares the mind and enables it to assimilate the principles laid down in Gnana Yoga, which ambitiously asserts that God and His ways can be understood by the human intellect alone. This attitude, taken up in Gnana Yoga, is in flat contradiction of the unanimous assertion of the Christian Mystics that God can only be known through love; for as the author of "The Cloud of Unknowing" remarks:—

"By love may He be gotten and holden, but by thought never." To the Christian Mystics God is an object of adoration; but to the Yogi, following the perfected technique of Gnana Yoga, God is an object of adoration and exploration. But in this exploration the Yogi is bound to have an adept as his teacher or Guru; for the Yogi's body and mind form, as it were, a laboratory in which the experiments of Yoga are carried out, hence the necessity of having a supervisor who will see that the laboratory is not utterly destroyed by explosives. So fascinated do the Yogis become in this exploration of the Divine, that, unlike the Christian Mystics, they seldom return to society to teach it what they have learnt. The outstanding exception, however, is Buddha, who, after his enlightenment travelled through the length and breadth of the land in the company of his wife and child, teaching multitudes the Eight-fold Path to Godhead. While Ramakrishna, who founded a mission in the late nineties which still bears his name, prayed to the Goddess Kali, in her aspect of the Divine Mother, saying:—

"O, Mother, let me remain in contact with men! Do not make me a dried-up ascetic!"

And the Mother replied:—

"Stay on the threshold of relative consciousness for the love of humanity."

This attitude is nearer to the original conception of Yoga than the written documents convey. In the time of the Upanishads, 500 B.C., there is a tradition that

a large number of seers meditated in the forests and taught their disciples, from the ages of seven to twenty-one, and then sent them back to the world of men and affairs to live the lives of useful citizens. Only when this duty was discharged could the disciples retire to a contemplative life.

Those who imagine that there were no women saints and that women were not allowed to explore the Divine on an equal footing with men, will be interested in the following legend, handed down by word of mouth. This fable was told me by my Indian tutor.

Once upon a time two Rishis met in the forest, and one said to the other,

"Brother, my soul is more advanced than thine."

"Let us not wrangle, Brother," came the reply, "but let us go to a certain Yogini (woman-saint) who is famed for her impartiality, and she shall judge between us."

So they went to Yogini. She closed her eyes and read into their past lives, unravelling them as in a scroll. Then she turned to the Rishi who claimed to be more spiritually advanced than his Brother Rishi, and said:—

"You have gained much wisdom and knowledge through your past incarnations, but one field of human experience has been denied to you. You have never been born as a woman. You do not know what it is to love as a woman, to hate as a woman, to think as a woman. Your Brother-Rishi, on the other hand, came down to earth as a woman in one of his previous births. He knows what it is to be a daughter, a wife and a mother. His knowledge and wisdom are therefore richer than yours."

The defeated Rishi bowed his head and died on the spot, willing his soul to be re-born a woman in the haunts of men.

Moral: Until the human soul has run through the gamut of all joy and all sufferings in this world, it is not free from re-incarnation.

Sufism

In contrast to Hindu mysticism which differs so widely from Christian mysticism, Sufism has many points of resemblance with the latter. The Sufi, like the Christian mystic, takes up the humble attitude that only through divine grace and love can union with God be reached. The seven stages of spiritual progress of the Sufi are an elaboration of the three stages of the Christian mystic way. This is not surprising, for Sufism was influenced on the one hand by Zoroastrianism, and on the other, by early Christian thought. Among the great Persian Sufis we find the same acute psychological perception which characterises their Christian fellow mystics. The confessions Al-Ghazzali are as deeply penetrating in their self-analysis as those of St. Teresa, while the intellectual poise and lucidity of style of Jalaluddin Rumi could be compared to the writings of St. Thomas Aquinas.

We see, therefore, that mystics whether brought up in the traditions of the East or in those of the West, have been acknowledged by all the nations of the earth as the precursors of a regenerated humanity. They have discovered the riddle of the Universe and have delved into the springs of human actions, and they alone possess the secret of a happiness that will last. Recent translations of Eastern esoteric books may lead to a re-discovery of Eastern mysticism by the West. A new impetus to mystic development will be given when the West begins to study Gnana Yoga in a truly scientific spirit. Then the Western genius for transplanting ideas on to the material plane, when combined with the Eastern genius for abstract thinking and exploration of the Divine, will result in the building of "a new heaven and a new earth" which nothing can destroy.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

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

Officials and Club Meeting Days.

AHMEDABAD.

Inaugurated: March 8 1936.

Charter No. 4004.

President: Sir Mahbubmia I. Kadri. 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 and 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 and 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 and S. C. Bose.

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

COCHIN.

Inaugurated: October 1936.

Charter No. 4377.

President: Sir R. K. Shanmukam Chetty, Kt., Hony. 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. Pyc, 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 and 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. Chow. Hon. Treasurer: A. M. Hayman. Directors: Sirdar Indra Singh and 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. and 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 and T. M. P. Alexander.

Meetings: Every Friday, 1 p.m., Freemasons 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. and 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 and R. B. D. G. Diwakar, Bar-at-Law.

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

SURAT*Provisional*

President: Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Vice-President: Mr. N. M. Jhaveri. Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. K. Shaikh, Sachin House, Surat. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. D. B. Modi. Directors: Dr. A. H. Patel and Mr. D. E. T. Brown.

Meetings: Second and Fourth Saturday every month, 6-30 p.m., at Taleyarkhan's Bungalow.

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 and Ah Nam.

Meetings: Every 2nd & 4th Saturday at 5 p.m., Rotary Club House.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon) for July 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	27	56	8	68	42	6	0	48
AMRITSAR	2	14	42	9	58	34	0	1	33
BANGALORE	2	21	50	4	54	44	0	1	43
BARODA	2	15	38	5	44	38	1	1	38
BOMBAY	4	74	53	33	70	139	3	2	140
CALCUTTA	4	35	34	25	45	101	1	0	102
COCHIN	2	11	46	3	55	23	0	0	23
COLOMBO	5	46	56	23	78	83	0	1	82
JAMSHEDPUR	1	18	62	3	69	29	1	0	30
KARACHI	1	10	26	12	38	38	0	0	38
LAHORE	1	7	20	9	27	34	0	0	34
MADRAS	2	26	44	13	59	58	4	2	60
POONA	2	13	50	6	64	28	0	1	27
RANGOON	4	24	40	8	47	56	3	0	59
SHOLAPUR	2	31	68	3	43	45	2	1	46
*THAYETMYO	2	7	59	0	59	12	0	0	12

*Returns not received.

OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT.*(India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan).***DISTRICT GOVERNOR**

Sir Phiroze Sethna, Canada Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.
Office Assistant:—V. Doraiswamy.

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

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

The Eastern Rotary Wheel is published monthly under the auspices of the District Governor for District No. 89, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Canada Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.

Editor—J. Munro.



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 "New" Handel Work

A miniature sensation in music circles is likely to be caused by the announcement on Columbia records this month of a hitherto unknown work by Handel. It is the form of a concerto for viola and orchestra and is played by William Primrose and a chamber orchestra. The explanation is that it is the result of the industry of the French composer, Henri Casadesus, who discovered somewhere the skeleton of this work, completed the figured bass and added the orchestral part, with the result that we now have an exceedingly attractive viola concerto as a valuable addition to the rather scanty repertoire available for this instrument. Primrose plays it magnificently. His tone is remarkably rich and sonorous over the whole range of his instrument, an unusual thing this, for no stringed instrument has, as a rule, such different tonal characteristics in its four strings as the viola. His phrasing, too, is delightful and not the least attractive feature of his rendering is its apparent ease, making the work sound positively simple. While all the movements are effective, perhaps the most appealing is the lovely andante which is surely one of the most serene and reflective of all Handel's slow movements.

So much of Handel's music is familiar that we can safely prophesy not only a wide interest in those always on the lookout for the new and unusual, which, in view of the circumstances, this certainly is, but a demand from the wider public who enjoy the flowing melodies of Handel. The work is on three Columbia records. (LX605 to LX 607).

Beecham's Inspired "Freischütz"

"Der Freischütz" was the first opera of the German romantic school. It was a tremendous success on its first production in 1821, not only in Germany, but all over

Europe. In the land of its birth it still holds the stage but in his country practically the only thing that remains is the overture. This, however, contains some of the best music and is built almost entirely on themes from the opera. The story concerns the love of Max, a young forester, for Agatha, the daughter of the chief ranger, and the casting of the seven magic bullets in the haunted glen of the wolf, attended by apparitions and supernatural horrors innumerable. Weber, the first of the romantics, was immensely intrigued with the legend and his picturesque orchestration lends itself in perfection to the delineation of the varied scenes and emotions of the work. After the lovely horn quartet in the introduction comes some of the wolf's glen music, then a passage from Max's air "Her window opens," some of the diabolical music from the bullet-casting scene. Agatha's great air from Act II supplying most of the material for the main allegro.

Sir Thomas's rendering is brilliant in the extreme—an inspired performance in very truth (LX601).

Thill in Lovely Bach Mass

Georges Thill came as a complete surprise when he recently recorded arias from two of the Bach cantatas. It is one thing to be, as he is, one of France's greatest opera tenors, but quite another to sing Bach. But his success was such that there will be renewed welcome for him this month singing on his Columbia record, part of the Bach B minor Mass. It is the "Benedictus" from that gigantic work, and it is sung with lovely voice and great charm. "The Benedictus" is one of the most peaceful and gracious movements in the Mass, consisting as it does entirely of a setting up of the words "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord" and Thill, in the easy flow of his rendering realises the placid atmosphere of the music perfectly. The flowing violin obbligato, so sympathetically played by M. Henri Merckel, adds greatly to the effect. It is on one Columbia record (LB 35).

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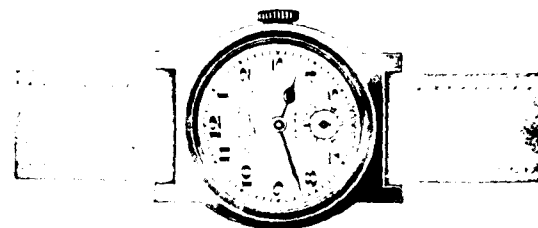
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