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THE
EASTERN
ROTARY WHEEL



Vol. V

No. 6.

OCTOBER 1937

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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, Barsi, Bijnor, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Colombo, Jamshedpur, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Pandharpur, Poona, Rangoon, Sholapur, Surat, and Thayetmyo.

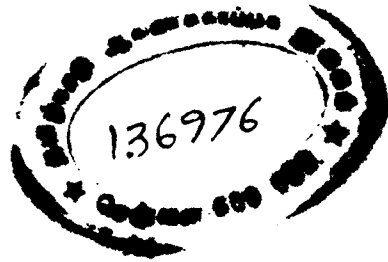
Vol. V

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MORNING GLORY

This striking and living picture of a camera study of morning clouds among hills, effectively framed by trees in silhouette, is by F. H. Rauleder. The fine effect of perspective to which the trees give added depth, the tonal gradations of the distant hills and the crowning glory of tumultuous clouds combine to make a pleasing pattern.



MORNING GLORY

F. H. RAULEDER



EXTENSION: "If we go on at this rate can we keep easy tally of the Clubs in this District?" So asked a Rotarian friend the other day, referring to the new Clubs we have added to our list in the past two months! Certainly we have every reason to feel proud of the very encouraging response to Rtn. Field Representative Bryant's extension efforts. It was only so recently as in our August number that we appealed for a concentration on extension activities. Between that appeal and now we have had added to our list of Clubs in this District, Bijapur, Pandharpur, Surat and Barsi—and perhaps Sangli also would have come in by the time you are reading this Note!

While great credit for this successful endeavour goes to Rtn. Bryant we should at the same time recognise with gratitude the *very splendid sponsoring effort of the Rotary Club of Sholapur*. Under the energetic direction of Rtn. President Hinchcliffe, Rtn. Limaye and the other members of this young Club at Sholapur, which has barely completed its first year, have gone ahead with a will and helped Rtn. Bryant add very promising Clubs to our District. On page 16 are published articles on this subject of extension from Rtn. Bryant and Rtn. Hinchcliffe. We specially commend to every Rotarian in this District a careful study of what they have to say on this matter.

Vernacular Clubs: Side by side with this satisfactory extension effort we have also broken fresh ground in Rotary in India in that Pandharpur is the first Club to decide to conduct its proceedings in the local vernacular and it has soon been followed by Parsi. As Rtn. Hinchcliffe says in his very considered article, it does not require a great deal of imagination to visualise to what extent Rotary might grow in this District if only more and more Clubs were encouraged in the smaller towns in this country and permitted to conduct their proceedings in the local vernacular. Good work like Rotary is not tied down to any language nor is it exclusively the monopoly of the larger towns. Rtn. Hinchcliffe has emphasised the fact—one which, unfortunately, only frequently tends to be overlooked by those in metropolitan towns—that the man in the small town has as much scope for good and public-spirited work in his own area as the man in the metropolitan area has in his. We would go even further and say that the man in the smaller town has greater chances for *successful* good work than his opposite number in a large town.

Therefore we say: Let us gird up our loins and go ahead and storm the smaller towns with Rotary. We fear that we have to lay special emphasis on this appeal rather to the older clubs in our District than the younger ones. Let every other Club in this District follow the striking example of Sholapur and s-p-o-n-s-o-r new Clubs in their areas.

District Conference, Baroda: The District Conference is almost upon us. In our last issue we dwelt on the need for Clubs in this District sitting up and taking notice even from now on and in his monthly letter in this issue Governor Sethna has endorsed this appeal. Will each and every Club please devote thought to this important matter and take its decisions early regarding the subjects it wishes to bring before the Conference, the delegates it should elect to represent the Club as voting delegates and the numerous other co-ordinated details which make up a District Conference. Clubs should also bear in mind the need for giving the host club sufficient notice of the number of delegates (voting or just visiting) who would be attending the Conference. Early notice will greatly help Baroda in arranging for the reception and will also result in greater comfort to the delegates themselves!

Rotary Proscribed: Elsewhere in this issue we have published in full a despatch sent to *The Manchester Guardian* by its Berlin Correspondent furnishing a detailed statement concerning the proscription of Rotary in official Germany. In a footnote to that despatch *The Guardian* says that Rotarians in Britain were "surprised". We, however, fail to be surprised by this Hitlerian decree which is all of one piece with what we have been witnessing under the Hitler regime, particularly in the past two years. No movement which is really international in character can find favour with a nation gone mad in its exclusiveness and in its pride. The relations between official Germany and Rotary were never cordial and things have been tending for the past two years towards the goal which has now been reached. We feel that it was mistaken diplomacy on the part of Rotary International ever to have tried to compromise on such an important question as the "open door policy" of Rotary to all races and nationals. A crisis was reached when official Germany banned Rotary Clubs having Jews on its membership. It is true that the situation was then greatly eased by Rotarians belonging to this persecuted race in Germany voluntarily resigning from their respective Rotary Clubs. By having accepted this sacrifice then, R. I. did in fact

climb down and compromise on a vital issue and prepared the way for the present position. There are some situations which are only made worse by shirking the issue and accepting a shamefaced compromise.

Rotary, it would appear, does not find the approval of official Germany on the main ground that it is not an anti-Semitic organisation. If Rotary has to choose between being an international organisation with no racial prejudices, or being favoured by Hitler and his satellites, there is only one choice left and this choice will be supported by Rotarians everywhere, even Rotarians in Germany.

Continuous compromises on important issues do not do any good to the Movement. They only shake people's faith in it. It is regrettable that Rotary will be deprived of the membership of such men as Rtn. Franz Schneiderhan, and Rotarians of his calibre in Austria and Germany deserve our sincere sympathy. The one conclusion is that though persons like Franz Schneiderhan will formally cease to be Rotarians from December 31 they need not cease to be Rotarians in practice and through their efforts may official Germany and Austria be swept back from the goal they have set themselves in utter defiance of the goodwill of humanity.

WHAT OF IT! For years I have been able to save myself a lot of frothing at the mouth by pausing long enough to say, "What of it?" when something has come up to bother me. Just try this yourself the next time you are inclined to get excited or irritated over things and you will see how effectively it will work. Please do not think that I am attempting to give you an easy-going formula for shrugging your troubles away. It is not as simple as all that. Troubles, like seed time and harvest, will always be with us. But a change of attitude toward them will make a world of difference in their effect upon us. Vash Young, author of "A fortune to share" in the September *Rotarian*.

Nazis Proscribe Rotary Clubs

Nazi Rotarians Ordered to Resign Rotary from December 31

To those who have closely followed the dictatorial administration in Germany in the past few years, no news emanating from Germany will come as a surprise. The latest announcement from Germany is the proscription of Rotary on the ground that it is not anti-Semitic. True Rotarians cannot help feeling that it is better for Rotary to be kept out of Germany than that it should become antagonistic to any race of people on the ground of race or creed.

The following despatch to *The Manchester Guardian*, from its Berlin Correspondent, sets out the full facts:

ROTARIANISM has been prohibited by the Nazis for party members, and they must resign by December 31. The party's decision is explained in a statement by Herr Walter Buch, head of the party's judiciary, as a prohibition of a movement which is international and has been found to be associated with Jews and Freemasons. He declares that Freemasons have left their dissolved lodges to enter the Rotary clubs.

The Government's step spells the doom of the Rotary Club movement in Germany, for people of influence outside the party's formal membership will not venture to remain in a suspected organisation which the authorities in any case would crush if it proceeded on lines they object to. The Rotary Club movement, Herr Buch declares, has certain principles foreign to National Socialism and others which have nothing to do with National Socialism. Above all, the Jewish question forms a dividing line between National Socialism and Rotarianism. The Rotarian is not an anti-Semite. He does not refuse to accept the Jew into his community on principle. He permits personal relations with Jews. National Socialism does not.

International relations cultivated by Rotarians are between classes and members of trades and professions, says Herr Buch. The idealistic desire for contact between individual classes and trades of one nation with those of another is, he says, according to American custom coupled with the practical possibility of doing business through the club. German Rotary clubs after the Nazi accession to power, he declares, were eager to accommodate themselves to the new era, and hastened to exclude the Jews from their ranks. Their international relations helped German business in the difficulties caused by the Jews, and contributed to countering what Herr Buch calls the flood of Jewish lies and the atrocity stories of degenerate Germans abroad.

Therefore, he says, the Nazi party did not see itself compelled from the outset to take a hostile attitude to Rotarianism. The party's objections are in the first place to Rotarianism's organisation, says Herr Buch. It is spread over the whole earth, incorporated in districts with governors which choose the president for a year. This results in a condition, he says, under

(Continued on page 18)

The Governor Speaking

Governor Sethna's Monthly Letter—October

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

Fresh Milestones: We are marking a new milestone in the history of Rotary in India. The Sholapur Club, and particularly its President, Rotarian Hinchcliffe, and Rotarian Dewan Bahadur Limaye, are responsible to a large extent for opening the first vernacular Club at Pandharpur. The vernacular spoken in that part of the Bombay Presidency is Marathi, and Dewan Bahadur Limaye has been responsible for translating into Marathi the "Four Objects" of Rotary. Some more pamphlets are being translated and will soon be ready. The Pandharpur Club was inaugurated on September 19. I would have very much liked to have been present at the opening, but unfortunately I was at Simla at that time. Field Representative Bryant with four members from Sholapur (including Rotarian Hinchcliffe and Dewan Bahadur Limaye) were there, and gave a happy send-off to the Club. The Pandharpur members appear to be in right earnest, and I expect this Club will be able to give a fair account of itself as time goes on. On their way back from Pandharpur, Rotarian Field Representative Bryant, Rotarian Hinchcliffe and Dewan Bahadur Limaye visited Barsi, which is the next station where we are expecting another Marathi-speaking Club to be started on the 17th of this month. Now that the ball has been set rolling, I shall not be surprised if many more clubs are started in the different Provinces in India, and where the language of the Club will be the vernacular or vernaculars which are spoken there.

I was hoping that we could claim for India the privilege of being the first District outside Europe and America in which Rotary used a vernacular language, but I find that we have been forestalled by District Governor Arthur Merton (Egypt) who opened an Arabic-speaking Rotary Club on September 6, just a fortnight ahead of us! Our congratulations and greetings to this Arabic-speaking brother at Damascus are very cordial.

Extension

I had occasion to visit Lucknow on September 12. I knew that a very prominent official, Mr. G. M. Harper, the Commissioner of Lucknow, was seriously interesting himself in promoting Rotary at that station. He got together several local leaders with whom he has been in touch for some months past. Because of my presence in Lucknow he had a gathering of 25 men whom he invited to meet me, and I was asked to address them on Rotary. I did so, and I think those present are now keen. We shall before long get the formal application for membership from that city. Lucknow is the capital of the United Provinces, and that Province has so many large cities. If Lucknow gets going I venture to hope that we will receive before long further applications from cities like Alkhabad, Benares, Agra, Moradabad, etc.

Club Visits

I did not visit any Club officially during September, but I am expecting to visit the Ahmedabad Club on October 9 and the Surat Club on October 10. If any Rotarians from any of the neighbouring Clubs happen to be at those places during the week-end, I shall be glad to meet them, and I know those Clubs will appreciate their fraternal visits.

Refugees from the Far East

You will have read in the recent Bulletin of the Colombo Rotary Club their efforts to render aid to the distressed members in Shanghai and Hongkong. Soon after the Board of that Club decided to offer help, they cabled to the Shanghai and Hongkong Clubs seeking advice as to how best Colombo Rotarians could do so, and in response they have opened a "SHANGHAI RELIEF FUND" to which the Rotarians and the

public of Ceylon have been making contributions. I think Rotary is the first organisation in our District to take any relief action for refugees in or from the stricken areas in the Far East, and a word of praise is due to the Colombo Rotarians for the prompt manner in which they have risen to the occasion. Secretary John Pye of the Colombo Club, advising me of the action being taken by the Club, expresses the feeling that "other Clubs in the District may wish to assist us should the occasion arise." I commend the efforts of the Colombo Club in this direction to the attention of all Rotarians in the District.

Attendance

In my last letter I referred to the attendance rules, and impressed upon the Clubs the need to improve their attendance records. During August only two Clubs in this District crossed the 70% limit. The young but very virile Sholapur Club led with 77%, while another equally young and keen Club, Jamshedpur, followed with 75%. I feel I must heartily congratulate these two Clubs, and commend their example to the other Clubs. I hope the September figures will be more encouraging.

Examples of Good Programmes

The headquarters of R. I. are anxious to build and extend their service as a clearing house. One of the ways in which Clubs in our District can help them is by telling them about good programmes in our Clubs. I shall be glad if Secretaries will be good enough to inform the Chicago Secretariat about any good programmes carried out in their Clubs.

Forfeiture of Membership

I should like to remind you of the provision in the bye-laws of R. I. for the termination of membership on account of non-attendance at the Rotary Convention as laid down in Section I, Article II of the bye-laws of R. I. Any member-Club organised prior to May 1, 1934, which was not *represented* at the 1935 (Mexico City) Convention, 1936 (Atlantic City), and 1937 (Nice) Conventions is in danger of forfeiture of member-

ship of R. I. Any Club in this District that is in this situation is advised to forward at once to R. I. such good and sufficient cause which accounted for its failure to be *represented* at one of the last three Conventions.

Be Unselfish!

I quote the following from a communication I have recently received from the Secretariat of R. I., as I am sure you would like to recommend an unselfish policy to your Club:

Frequently we hear of a Rotary Club that feels so much concern for its "prestige" that it hesitates to increase its membership. Perhaps the Charter Group considers that it comprises the elite of the community, or the members of the group feel that they have a very happy fellowship—at any rate there is a disposition to be extremely exclusive. Consequently, many excellent men in the community who should be invited are not invited to join the Club. The basis of Rotary Membership is *selective but not exclusive*. Rotary seeks to dignify a man's business, but Rotary is fraternal and seeks to embrace men of all worthy businesses. A Rotary Club must be on its guard lest it coagulate into a mutual admiration society. If Rotary is good for me, it should be good for the other fellow, and I should not keep it from him.

Rotary in Germany

It is a matter of genuine regret that the people of the governing classes in State service and in the Army, as well as members of the Nazi party in Germany, have been ordered to resign from the Rotary Movement before the end of the year. This order was issued because Rotary is international and as such it has no objection to admit Jews or Freemasons. In fact we are proud that we can admit them into our fold without any distinction. There are, as far as I know, 54 Rotary Clubs in Germany and Austria, and the most senior German

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Pandharpur Breaks New Ground

The First "Vernacular Club" in this District

(By Rtn. H. W. Bryant)

Pandharpur broke new ground in Rotary in this District as being the first Club to conduct its proceedings in the local Vernacular. In the following article Rtn. Bryant gives his impressions of Pandharpur, one of the leading pilgrim centres in India.

PANDHARPUR, or the city of Pandhari Vithoba, lies 260 miles south-east of Bombay and forty miles west of Sholapur, with a population of about 30,000 the majority being Hindus. There are over 2,000 Mahomedans and a score or so of Christians. It is 31 miles from Kurduwadi Junction on the G. I. P. Railway.

Pandharpur is one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage in the Bombay Presidency, and is highly revered by Hindus as containing the celebrated temple of God Vithoba, an incarnation of Vishnu. Festivals are annually held in honour of this God in the months of April, July and November. Nearly two lakhs of people gather on these occasions. A tax of four annas is levied from the pilgrims. The town has a municipality, dispensary, subordinate judge's court, temples, schools, rest houses and an orphanage and is about a mile long and half a mile broad on the right bank of the river Bhima.

River Scenes. Pandharpur offers a variegated picture from the left bank of the Bhima river when it is full. The broad winding Bhima, gay with boats with brightly coloured lion, horse and unicorn figureheads, the islet temples of Vishnupad and Narad, and, on the further bank, the rows of domed and spired tombs, the shady banks and the spires and pinnacles of Pundlik's and other large temples, is a scene of much life and beauty. The river has 11 Ghats or landings.

Besides the landings several stone pavements slope to the river.

Vithoba temple, the chief temple of Pandharpur, is near the centre of the part of the town which is considered holy and is called Pandharikshetra or the Holy Spot of Pandhari. Besides this there are many other temples and shrines; in fact, we may call it a "temple-town."

Pilgrims to this place may be divided into two classes, regular visitors and occasional visitors. The regular visitors are called "Varkaris" and they form an important sect whose beliefs are strongly opposed to Brahman exclusiveness. The faith is simple and appeals to the lower classes to whom most of its followers belong.

Pandharpur has a large export trade in "bukka" (sweet-smelling powder), gram pulse, incense sticks, safflower oil, "kunkum" (red powder), maize, rice and snuff. It is also famous for the humanitarian service it renders through its orphanage and Foundling Home and also in the Maternity Home.

The town was constituted a municipality in 1855, and it is making a rich harvest out of the Pilgrim tax. The town is well supplied with water from a reservoir built by the Municipality in 1874. For sometime past it has become the centre of an annual agricultural cattle and village improvement show which has given to the rest of rural India a fine lead.

Orphans and Foundlings. I referred to the Orphanage and other humanitarian services carried on at Pandharpur. These are under the direction and control of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj. The work was started in the year 1875 when "the Late Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiyashankar Trivedi, the then Munsiff of Pandharpur, found one newly-born infant on the bank of the river Chandrabhaga, while taking a walk in the evening. He took that infant home and engaged a wet-nurse to rear it up. On enquiry he learnt that Pandharpur being a place of pilgrimage, many widows, who had conceived, resorted to the place for secret delivery and the infants, thus born, were either thrown into the river or exposed in the open to die. To prevent this horrible crime of infanticide, he started the Foundling Home in the same year, with the help of Mr. Anant Narayan Dandekar and other members of the Committee formed by them."

I had the privilege of visiting the Orphanage where some 40 motherless babies were being cared for, as well as 43 babies and mothers. The present cost of upkeep is over Rs. 2,000 per month. Here is a worthy cause that must appeal to our Hindu friends everywhere. Should they or any other desire to share in this work, or assist in the scheme for the new building costing one lakh of rupees, it would be most welcome, and be a source of encouragement to those responsible for this heavy burden. I may say that I make this reference entirely on my own responsibility, being moved with compassion after my visit.

Historic Events. Pandharpur was first in the hands of Yadavas, then with the Adil Shahs of Bijapur. In 1659 the great Bijapur General Afzal Khan who was murdered by Sivaji encamped at Pandharpur on his way from Bijapur to Wai in Satara from where he never returned alive to Bijapur. Afterwards it passed into the hands of the Peshwas of Poona. In 1774 it was the scene of an engagement between Raghunatha Rao Peshwa and Trimbak Rao Mama sent by the Poona Ministers to oppose him. In 1818 when the Peshwas were overthrown by the English, Pandharpur came under the domain of the British. Now it is a taluq in the district of Sholapur. To-day the importance of the town centres

round its being the holiest of the holy places on this side of Western India.

Rotary. In this historic and holy city there gathered together on September 19, a small group of men, representatives of the business and professional life of Pandharpur, as well as the local officials, for the purpose of registering their decision to have a Rotary Club at Pandharpur. It is through the interest and active efforts of Rotarians from Sholapur that a Club was started at Bijapur on August 22 and the present group of men have united to have a club in Pandharpur. Rotarian Hinchcliffe and Rotarian Limaye of the Rotary Club of Sholapur are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts, undertaken as members of the Sponsor Club.

Pandharpur can claim to be the first Rotary Club in the world to conduct their meetings in the Marathi language—in fact it is the first club in India to decide on the use of their own vernacular at Rotary meetings. No doubt, as Rotary extends to the smaller towns there will be an increasing desire to conduct the business of the Club in the local vernacular. The Four Objects of Rotary (in Marathi) have already been printed and translation work is proceeding on some of the pamphlets of R. I. Thus we reach another stage in Rotary development in the 89th District.

(Concluded from Page 7)

Rotarian is Franz Schneiderhan. This order will give him very great pain indeed, as he has been doing his best to bring about better relations between Germany and France. If Rotary Clubs in Germany are closed down, the loss will not be that of the Rotary Movement, but that of the country concerned. I doubt if Austria will blindly follow in the wake of Germany. In the present state of affairs in Germany perhaps we can expect nothing different.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) PHIROZE SETHNA,
Governor, 89th District.

Come to Baroda!

Next District Conference—January 22, 23 and 24

Our Second District Conference as a Pucca District will be held at Baroda on January 22, 23 and 24, 1938. Hereunder District Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna addresses all Clubs in this District on the importance of contributing early to the agenda of the Conference and ensuring an even bigger attendance at Baroda than we had at Madras.

DEAR FELLOW ROTARIANS:

YOU have already been advised that our next District Conference will be held in Baroda from January 22 to 24, 1938. I hope you have made this known to all your members and will keep them constantly reminded of these dates, and thus sustain their interest in the Conference.

Have you any suggestions for the programme of the Conference? Is there anything which your Club wishes to put forth for the consideration of the Conference? In this connection I might remind you of Resolution I (c) of the Bangalore (1936) Conference which reads: "Subjects upon which resolutions will or may be called upon shall be circulated to all Clubs in the District at least 30 days before the date of the Conference." I should, therefore, be obliged if your Club would furnish the Governor's office with any Resolutions or questions which it wishes to put forward before the Conference, before December 5, 1937.

It has been the practice at previous Conferences for every Club to present a report of its activities during the preceding year. I shall be obliged if your Club will submit to me as soon as possible after December 31, 1937 (and in any case *not later than January 10, 1938*) its report for the calendar year 1937. I would suggest that your report might be along the lines of last year's. Clubs which have been formed only this year, might refer to membership fluctuations, Club activities in Club, Vocational,

Community and International Service etc. These reports may be read by the Club's representatives at the Conference, but it is suggested that they may be as *brief and as comprehensive* as possible.

I would also suggest that your representatives be given definite instructions as to the line they should take on the various items on the agenda which will be circulated later.

I should like to impress upon you the value of the District Conference to every Rotarian and to the Movement in your District. The District Conference is the biggest single activity in the year whereby Rotarians from all Clubs in so widely scattered a District as ours are brought into touch with one another. At these Conferences we discuss matters of interest to ourselves, and of interest to Rotary world generally, and we spend much time in getting to know one another and the problems of our respective Clubs. In Baroda I hope we shall have a better attendance than we had in Madras, because it is more centrally situated in the District, and the cost of transport and accommodation will be much less. I should, therefore, like to impress upon you personally, and to extend to everyone of your members and their ladies, my personal invitation to "Come to Baroda."

Yours in Rotary,
(Sd.) SIR PHIROZE SETHNA,
Governor, 89th District.

And Now Barsi!

We Add Another Marathi Club to Our District

(By Rtn. H. W. Bryant)

We are glad to welcome into our fold another Club in this District which will conduct its proceedings in a vernacular—Marathi. The preliminary meeting at Barsi on September 26 was not merely a success but an inspiration. Read what Rtn. Field Representative H. W. Bryant has to say about it all!

BIJAPUR on August 22....Pandharpur on September 19....and now, BARS!

Rtn. Governor Sethna gave the Bijapur group an official send-off last month and Rtn. Field Representative Bryant did the same for Pandharpur. Each Club had a strong delegation from the sponsor Club of Sholapur headed by its President, Rtn. Hinchcliffe.

The Pandharpur Club was the first to decide to hold its meetings in Marathi and plans are well in hand for the translation of Rotary literature. And now Barsi is to follow suit!

At Barsi on September 26 a keen and enthusiastic group of 20 men met to consider the proposal to start a Rotary Club. They were supported by five Rotarians from Sholapur, three from Poona and one from the new Club of Pandharpur.

Rtn. Limaye (Treasurer of the Sholapur Club), Rtn. President Hinchcliffe and Rtn. H. W. Bryant addressed the meeting.

Rtn. Limaye, speaking in Marathi, explained the objects of the meeting and related his experience of how Rotary worked in mofussil towns. He felt that Rotary, which had completely captured him, was destined to play a big part in the public life of India and in the promotion of harmony and a spirit of service to fellow-men.

Rtn. President Hinchcliffe spoke of how his Club in Sholapur worked and detailed what the members of that Club individually and the Club itself collectively did. He was confident that a Rotary Club in Barsi would provide that something which would bind its membership together in service and friendship.

Rtn. H. W. Bryant (Field Representative) dwelt on the history and present organisation of Rotary and showed how a Club in Barsi would be linked up with the International body of Rotary. He explained the Four objects of Rotary, copies of the Four Objects printed in Marathi having previously been circulated at the meeting.

BARS! DECIDES

The meeting then decided to

Proceed to organise a Club at Barsi,

Appoint a provisional Committee of fifteen members to complete the plans, and

Give the Club a send-off on October 17.

After the usual vote of thanks, all those present, at the invitation of Mr. G. R. Zadbuke, met in the verandah for tea.

Thus will be added to this District a second Club to use the local vernacular at the regular Club meetings. This, of course, calls for the careful translation of Rotary literature and this task is being undertaken by Rtns. Limaye, Bhagwat and Shete.

Rangoon Rotary Club

Eighth Anniversary Dinner

The Rangoon Rotary Club celebrated its eighth anniversary with a Dinner at the Banqueting Hall on September 7. There was a very distinguished gathering of guests including the Premier of Burma, Dr. Ba Maw.

AFTER the Loyal Toast, proposed by Dr. Ba Maw, had been drunk, Rtn. President S. N. Haji proposed the toast of "Our Guests." He referred in eulogistic terms to the Premier, Dr. Ba Maw, and the numerous other distinguished guests and expressed the hope that such of them as were not Rotarians would soon join the movement so that Rotary in Burma could successfully fulfil its ideals.

Dr. Ba Maw said he was afraid that his lot was not a happy one, either in the Legislature or outside. He came under the impression that he was to be entertained in a natural way and not asked to pay for his meal with a speech! Rtn. Haji had made it incumbent upon him to pay for his food. He wanted to make it perfectly clear that he had no important statements to make and no jokes to offer. On the last occasion when he was entertained by the Rotary Club he had expressed his admiration for the Rotary ideals. It was a few months ago that he became Chief Minister of Burma. Last week he became Premier; if his luck still held good he would become a Rotarian. He confessed he did not know much about Rotarian ideals, but he knew of one thing, and that was that Rotarians knew how to entertain their guests. There was something substantial in a movement which could inspire such a meal! He had seen from the annual report of the Rotary Club that the aim of the Club was "Service above Self." It was a noble sentiment. He must mention the disabilities that prevented him from becoming a Rotarian; his digestion was weak, and he was a poor business man, as his wife constantly reminded him! In these days when they lived in a dis-

tracted world, it was comforting to know that there was a movement for "Service above Self." One of the last speeches he had heard in England was one by Lord Baldwin who was speaking to a gathering of youths from all parts of the world, and the subject was "Service." Lord Baldwin reminded his listeners that though they might disbelieve in most things, they must believe in one thing: "Service." In the political sphere, if only they treated this word not as a mere slogan all problems in the new Burma would be solved. They would be getting to the root of their work. The most memorable statement he had heard during his last visit to England was another by Lord Baldwin that the King and Queen had dedicated their lives to the Service of the Empire. It was equally true in Burma. They must extend that conception to the service of the country. In Burma it meant one thing—and that was service to the people of the country.

"Rotary International"

Dr. Alan Murray, Mayor of Rangoon, proposed "Rotary International." He thanked the Club for the privilege they had extended to him in asking him to propose that toast. He had noticed that the Rotary Club in Rangoon had seized every opportunity of doing useful work for others. The speaker dwelt on the various qualities of the movement, and suggested that if the ideals of the movement were followed they might possibly see Dr. Ba Maw embracing U Ba Pe or U Ba Hlaing doing the same to Mr. F. B. Leach.

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Future of Rotary in Burma

Rtn. W. L. Barretto

Addressing a meeting of the Rotary Club of Rangoon on September 28, Rtn. W. L. Barretto related at length how he became interested in Rotary and how the Thayetmyo Club was organised. He concluded his address with the following vision of the Future of Rotary in Burma:

What is the vision of Rotarians of Burma for the future of Rotary? A Rotarian in America and England can attend the Rotary meetings at several towns he visits and is welcomed by the members of those home clubs. He hears edifying talks and meets men of kindred spirit who believe in the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise. If Burma had Rotary clubs at all the large towns, Rotarians in Burma would have similar privileges. But are there not sufficient clubs already in the towns in Burma? There are several in most towns but they are not out to help non-members. They have been formed for the benefit of their own members. The two Rotary Clubs of Burma (Rangoon and Thayetmyo) have been in existence for nine years. Why has there been no expansion? Is it that the soil is unsuitable or the seed of Rotary unsuited to Burma?

No better soil can be found for spreading the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and for the development of acquaintance as an opportunity of service. Moreover, there is as much goodwill in Burma as one can find anywhere else, though international understanding is not as high as it might be. For dignifying our office or profession or aiming at high ethical standards, Burma offers as good a soil as any other country. If the soil is suitable, what about the seed to be sown? No one can deny that the seed is the best ever contrived by the brains of man and in keeping with the tenets of all religions. It will be one of the more effective checks to the spread of

communism which some day will find its way to Burma unless the leaders can use the solvent that Rotary affords of gulping the chasm of class distinctions and creating goodwill and understanding not only amongst nations but, what is more important, amongst the various classes in our own country.

The soil for Rotary is suitable and the seed is undoubtedly excellent. What then is wrong that there has been no expansion? The methods adopted in America and those adopted in Britain may not suit Burma and may require a new orientation. If the Rotarians of Rangoon can discover suitable methods and devise plans for an extension campaign, posterity would ever be under a debt of gratitude.

(Concluded from Page 12)

Rotarian D. H. Peacock, Immediate Past President, managed to introduce in his speech describing the history of the Rotary International a series of witticisms that kept his audience in roars of laughter. He said that the object of the Club in Burma was not to do anything and everything but to induce others to do many things. The idea was to get people together and so that they would be able to render service, not necessarily through the Rotary Club, but through other organisations as well. Rotary was not a local movement but an International one. Its object was to promote international understanding. Dr. Ba Maw had referred to the distracted conditions of world affairs. He would say that Rotary was one of those few movements whose object was to alleviate such conditions. Since 1929 they had been trying to improve International understanding and goodwill in this Country. It might be an insignificant effort, but it was better than no effort.

Rotarian W. L. Barretto proposed "Other Rotary Clubs." His remark that no speech was attached to his toast was greeted with applause.

Rotary and World Peace

By Rtn. Manilal K. Parekh

In the following article Rtn. M. K. Parekh, of the Rotary Club of Baroda, emphasises the need for active propaganda for World Peace and the duty laid upon Rotarians in this matter.

WHEN we understand the aims and objects for which Rotary exists, its relation to the World evidently appears to be one of vast utility to the whole human race.

Rotary is high up above all sects, races, nations and countries because in Rotary there is no room for any demoralising distinction. Rotary stands for service above self, a service which no other organisation can ever think of rendering simultaneously to the whole World.

What the world needs most to-day is "Peace" and to deliver the goods in this respect, no organisation is more fitted than Rotary, and Rotary will have to do it.

Correct perspective will show to us glaringly that what disturbs the "Peace" of the world in our times is either despotic Capitalism or misconceived Communism. In Capitalism can be included modern Imperialism and Fascism and in Communism can be included the present day Socialism. Each of these words can have neither a permanent nor a single interpretation in all ages and at all times. These are words, the definitions and meanings whereof are ever to be found in the deeds committed under those names at various times.

A careful study of the Canonists' rules will show that they were forced to rise up when in the sacred name of Civilisation, the degeneracy of the "highly cultured" was allowed to develop into ruthless competition, and unlimited capitalism, fed sumptuously on the oppression of the poor, hardly able to bear the burden of their hunger, misery and want.

We are passing through times which are not much different from what they were when the Canonists in about the 15th century had to formulate the doctrines of "the sin of usury" and "the just price." It may not be necessary for the modern world to seek to return to the precise standard of Canonists' rules but a substantial change about the comprehension of affairs in general is nevertheless urgently necessary.

If I love Capitalism, I also cherish Communism, because to me both appear to be perfectly consistent. Since I intend to deal with this subject in a separate article hereafter, I shall not attempt here to set up a doctrine of Pious Capitalism or Holy Communism.

Violent routing out of basic principles of morality by any one people on this earth strikes at the very existence of humanity, as it is fatal not only to those peoples but to the world at large.

The inaction of tolerance only serves as an endorsement of approval of the deeds which can have no sanction of any human society. Prolonged continuation of such inaction is bound to result in ever deepening demoralisation.

Rotary, which forms an enlightened and progressive society of this world, avowed for service to humanity in general, must refuse to be capsized in the whirlwind of this evil. Rotary cannot afford to be passive any more.

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Fewer Clothes for Men?

Men's clothes have hardly changed in a century. The only radical change—though it is a gross exaggeration to define it thus—in men's clothing in the 20th Century has been the switch from oversized coats and oversized trousers to undersized coats and oversized trousers, according to Hal G. Vermes in *The Rotarian*.

But when and how will these "slaves of fashion" emancipate themselves? Just what should be done about it? Mr. Vermes offers a few suggestions:

"In consideration of the extreme sensitivity of conservative males of my acquaintance, and having no malicious desire to shock my own sex, I shall first make a very gentle suggestion: we men should shear at least a foot from the length of our topcoats. And right here we must accept the incontrovertible fact that men wear entirely too much clothing. They can keep warm in Winter with half the bulk. Scientists tell us that two thin garments are warmer than one thick one. Thus we men can comfortably wear lighter clothing without undue exposure to the elements.

"Let us also shear off that useless appendage, the shirt-tail," he urges. "And snip off the buttons on our coat-sleeves. And the cuffs from our trousers, which are simply collectors of dust, dirt, grass, and bits of paper.

"And away with the double-breasted coat! Away with the stiff-bosomed dress shirt; away with stiff straw hats; stiff top hats; stiff, heavy brogues. Let us remove once and for all the stiffness which results in stuffiness.

"With another clip of the shears, let us do away with long trousers; after an hour's wear—unless we stand stiff-kneed and refuse to sit down—they make us look as if we had suddenly succumbed to a severe case of mumps in the lower extremities. I propose that we should wear knickerbockers. To my mind there is nothing more comfortable.

"On the beach, we men are showing signs of sanity. There we are adopting comfortable attire. But elsewhere, we seem to

think that when we show our Adam's apples, we are debauched. And to disclose the male ankle is considered the height of daring. While it is undeniably true that not many people really care to look at a man's Adam's apple nor even his ankle, yet I insist that no sacrifice is too great to make in the name of comfort."

(Concluded from Page 14)

It is no use trying to shut our eyes to the unscrupulous formation of rings and combines, by once hostile countries in Europe and in Asia, aimed at satisfying the sinful avarice of unlimited capitalism and establishing vast areas of luxurious opulence and abject penury side by side as a normal human condition.

Because Rotary is so universal in its extent and because the resources of Rotary are not less potent than those of any other organisation, it is imperative that the misguided countries which indulge in unwarranted warfare be warned through the individual Rotary Clubs in those countries to heed the lessons of history and the examples of mighty empires fallen.

In the face of what is happening in the world to-day, are we—Rotarians who wield respectful influence in our communities—to make no effort at all to serve the human race by preventing callous bloodshed?

My outlook on modern tendencies leaves me under no illusion about human perfectability. I have no such easy optimism as to expect the "Kingdom of God" on this material earth. But I do maintain that a great deal could, and should, be done to salvage the world out of the morass into which it has now fallen. And in this work Rotary can do a great deal.

I therefore appeal to all Rotarians, especially those in countries where present day developments have been so inimical to Peace, to prevail upon their fellowmen to forsake pursuits unworthy of humanity and instead to contribute to the general amelioration of humanity.

Extension Service in the 89th District

Rtn. Bryant and Rtn. Hinchcliffe Review the Present Position

The 89th District is going strong! This is the only impression one can receive after reading the following Reviews by Rtn. Field Representative
H. W. Bryant and Rtn. Hinchcliffe.

Rtn. Bryant writes:

It is good to be back again in the 89th District. I landed at Colombo on July 12 and had the pleasure of conferring with President Vandersmaght, Secretary Pye and Past President Yule. Over the luncheon table at the Galle Face we spoke of the International gathering at Nice, where Rotarian Taylor represented the Colombo Club. The pages of the *E. R. W.* will soon make known the result of the Colombo Directors' plans for intensive Club work, not forgetting improved attendance, and a big increase of members. Pleasing to me was the news that Colombo hoped to interest groups at Galle and Kandy and, as the Sponsor Club, was now ready to make a move.

While in Bangalore it was my good fortune to be present and speak at a farewell dinner to speed Rotarian MacIver, who was President of the Rotary Club of Bangalore for the first two years of its existence. Though filling a most exacting classification as Collector of the station and Magistrate, he found time to give most valuable Rotary leadership. Delegates to the District Conference held in January 1936 will recall his fine personality. Rotarian Subba Rao, who presides over the Club this year, presented to Rotarian MacIver a pair of Rotary cuff-links. He (Rtn. Subba Rao) had some interesting experiences to relate about his recent visits to Rotary Clubs in the Far East. The meeting was quite informal—in fact "a happy family gathering" best describes it. Clubs who are looking out

for some community service activity might well ask Bangalore how they organized a "Hospital Week." That they organized to some purpose is seen in the fact that about Rs. 15,000 is being handed over to local Hospitals—a magnificent result.

Bangalore is also interested in extension work—Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields being the two centres to receive attention.

To visit Sholapur is to get into the atmosphere of what I may call Rotary concern. With Rtn. President Hinchcliffe determined to get four new clubs started during his term of office, small wonder that the members are also "extension-minded." Bijapur had been worked upon, so to say, since November last, and it was my good fortune to find 23 ready to be Charter members. These were given a good send-off by the Governor. Then in the Sholapur District are Pandharpur and Barsi (and also Sangli) to be considered. It is probable that these clubs may conduct their meetings in their own vernacular. Incidentally, I may mention that extension inside the Sholapur club has been going on as well. Starting in September 1936 with 17 members, there are to-day nearly 50.

From Rangoon we hear the glad news that Thayetmyo has been instrumental in starting a Club at Mektilla.

Rotarian Dalal of Karachi has not forgotten that Sukkur and Hyderabad (Sind) are to be started.

Rtn. Hinchcliffe writes:

Although the Rotary Club of Sholapur is not yet a year old it has realised that the ideals of Rotary are too good to be confined to Sholapur and its efforts to expand Rotary have been rewarded by the opening of provisional clubs at Bijapur on August 22, and at Pandharpur on September 19. Both these clubs have applied to Rotary International for their Charter.

Efforts are also being made by Sholapur Rotarians to sponsor clubs at Barsi and Sangli. Barsi will be holding its first provisional meeting on October 17. A provisional committee was formed on September 26 (as reported elsewhere in this issue).

The opening of the Pandharpur Club is, perhaps, the most important step forward in Rotary in India that has been taken for some time. Not only is it the first club in a Taluq town but it is the first club to conduct its meetings in an Indian language. This Marathi-speaking Club should blaze a trail for Rotary in India. So long as Rotary was restricted to English the field for expansion, though still considerable, was restricted to the larger towns where there is a big English-speaking population. With the advent of a vernacular club there are no bounds to Rotary's future in this country.

This wide field of possible expansion very largely rests in the hands of existing clubs and if Rotarians would interest themselves in the formation of Clubs in smaller towns in their own area a large increase in clubs should speedily follow.

When we first began to sponsor Rotary at Pandharpur the idea was laughed at. I understand that when the question of beginning at Sholapur was first brought up, Rotarians elsewhere said it was not feasible. They said the place was too small, that there were not enough people of sufficient standing etc. The answer to that is Sholapur to-day has a membership of 54 active Rotarians, most of whom are as keen as possible to further the interests of Rotary. They are showing their keenness by taking the banner of Rotary further afield.

Big Club Mentality

The same things were said about Pandharpur. In my opinion, Rotary in India is inclined to suffer from the big club mentality. If Rotary is to succeed in this country we shall have to leave that mentality behind us. Though the average business or professional man in the small district or taluq town may be a much 'smaller' man than his opposite number in the big cities it is his influence as a Rotarian in his *own* town that counts and not necessarily his influence in the wider world without.

Rotary works through the individual club and the small Club in Pandharpur is in a position to do comparatively as much good within its own limits as the Club in a big city does in its area.

Every Rotary Club in India at present must have members who visit other towns in their district or area where Rotary is not yet established. In their hands lies the expansion of Rotary by means of vernacular clubs. If each Rotarian visiting a town in the course of his business would get into touch with the leaders of the community and explain to them what Rotary is, means and does, new clubs will spring rapidly into existence.

That has certainly been our experience in Sholapur. Those of us who attended the preliminary talks at Pandharpur were amazed at the enthusiasm aroused and the desire evinced by the citizens of Pandharpur to have a Rotary Club of their own. Less than two months elapsed between the time the question was first discussed at Pandharpur and the inaugural meeting of the provisional club. The same enthusiasm was experienced at Barsi and the Club to be started there has every prospect of being successful.

The strength of Rotary in the United States and England lies as much in the small town club as in the clubs in London, New York or Chicago. Indeed, the percentage of clubs with a membership of 35 and below is very high. If Rotary is to be as strong in India as it is in America, and there is no reason why it should not, its future lies in small Rotary Clubs spread over the country, conducting their meetings in their own language.

The desire to serve is as strong among individuals in small towns as among those in large ones and if Rotarians from established Clubs would only bring those ideals of service as practised by Rotary to the notice of towns where Rotary is unknown, a Club to put them into practice will soon be in existence.

Vernacular Clubs will, of course, need literature in their own language. This is being dealt with. The four objects of Rotary have already been translated into Marathi by Rotarian Limaye of the Sholapur Club and Rotarian Bryant has had them printed and distributed at both Pandharpur and Barsi. Other Rotary leaflets are now being translated by Rotarian Limaye and Rotarian Shete of the Poona Club. When completed, Rotarian Bryant will arrange to have them circulated among Marathi-speaking Rotarians for comments and suggestions before printing them.

Another advantage of clubs in small towns is the building up of Rotary groups and the better possibilities of inter-club meetings. The long distances between existing clubs make this type of meeting difficult and expensive. The growth of groups of clubs round sponsor clubs will make inter-club meetings more practicable.

Already we have the three clubs of Bijapur, Pandharpur and Sholapur within a small radius. With the addition of Barsi next month we will have four. An inter-club meeting of the three clubs, to which the prospective Rotarians of Barsi have also been invited, has been arranged. This Meeting will be addressed by Rotarian Shete.

In conclusion, may I express the hope that Rotarians throughout India will preach Rotary and spread Rotary in the places they visit in their own area.

(Concluded from Page 5)

which a foreigner can give instructions to a community in Germany which is capable of bringing Germans into a conflict of conscience in regard to their duties towards their own people.

Upon the very first examination of Rotarianism by the Nazi party there were considerations in which the question of Freemasonry played a part. Herr Buch declares, but it was not necessary formerly for the Jew to get his grip upon the Rotary movement as upon Freemasonry. The Jew, however, "is a master of disguise and deception and a disruptive fungus," and National Socialism was not so simple as to believe that the dissolution of an organisation brought it and the ideas it stood for to an end at one blow. It therefore, he declares, came as no surprise when the supervising authorities of the Nazi party discovered that in the course of the past few years more and more members of the dissolved Freemasons' lodges were gradually entering the various German Rotary Clubs without the latter necessarily having an idea from which quarters their new members came. It is therefore necessary, declares Herr Buch, that the people of the governing classes both in the State service and in the army as well as in the party should keep away from movements in which ideas of Masonic character are growing.

British Rotarians are mystified by the announcement that Nazi Rotarians must resign from the movement by December 31. Anglo-German Rotary relationship has been particularly close, and recently there has been a free interchange of German and English youth, the visits being sponsored by the Rotary movement.

Duties of Club Committees

WE are indebted to the Bulletin of the Rotary Club of Singapore for the details of Duties of the different Committees and we would recommend all Members to read carefully through the whole article and not confine themselves to the paragraph which particularly affects themselves.

Duties of the Fellowship Committee

1. To promote and develop acquaintance among members of the Club with a view to ensuring mutual acquaintance of all members.
2. To arrange seating of members at meetings.
3. To supply to the Honorary Secretary items of personal news concerning members, suitable for insertion in the Weekly Letter.
4. To greet visiting Rotarians and see that they are introduced to members of the Club; and also to give them all possible assistance during their local stay in co-operation with the International service Committee.
5. To see that members wear their badges or buttons.
6. To pay special attention to new members, and see that they are introduced to their fellow Rotarians and made to feel at home in the Club.
7. To arrange seating on the occasion of guest nights and other special meetings.
8. To arrange menus for luncheon.
9. To see to the proper display of flags presented to the Club.
10. To have charge of Club furniture, charity boxes, Rotary wheels, gavel, photographs, etc.
11. On guest nights, to arrange any special decorations or entertainments other than the official address.
12. To announce that luncheon is served.

13. To make suggestions to the Programme Committee and Board for any occasional change of meeting place, and to make suggestions for the entertainment of members and the brightening of meetings.

Duties of the Programme Committee

1. To prepare and arrange the programme for the regular and special meetings of the Club.
2. Attention should be given to ensure that a sufficient number of addresses on Rotary subjects are given during the course of the year; in connection with this matter contact should be maintained with the Chairman of other Committees.
3. The Programme Committee is requested to keep particularly in touch with the International Service Committee, with a view to promoting the fourth object of Rotary.
4. The speaker must be warned against entering into politics or religion. And his time-limit must be made clear.
5. It is recommended that after an address by a non-Rotarian speaker the Programme Committee should express to him in writing the thanks of the Club for his address.
6. All members of the Club are requested to assist the Programme Committee to obtain suitable speakers.

Duties of the International Service Committee

1. To bring into practice the fourth Object of Rotary.
2. To co-operate with the Programme Committee with a view to obtaining special speakers for the promotion of the Fourth Object.
3. To maintain friendly communications with Rotary Clubs outside the district.
4. To undertake the distribution of the Club flags.

5. To co-operate with the Fellowship Committee in giving assistance to visiting Rotarians.

Duties of the Community Service Committee

To consider ways and means of applying the Third Object of Rotary as far as Community Service is concerned, to place their proposals before the Board of Directors, and to carry out the proposals when approved.

Duties of the Membership and Classification Committee

1. To keep the existing Classification Survey up-to-date in accordance with local needs.

2. To keep the list of filled and unfilled classifications up-to-date.

3. To look for suitable persons to fill the vacant classifications.

4. It will be advisable to notify the Honorary Secretary from time to time

of classifications which it is particularly desired to fill, so that these can be inserted in the Weekly Bulletin.

5. To consider all proposals for membership on the basis of Rotary principles, and to make their recommendations to the Directors.

6. To acquaint new members, directly or through their proposers, with Rotary aims and objects, and the duties of Rotarians generally.

General

1. Though most of their routine business may be conducted informally, all Committees are asked to meet occasionally to discuss their work. Chairmen are requested to notify the Honorary Secretary of such meetings in advance.

2. Additional members may be co-opted by all Committees. Such action should be reported to the Honorary Secretary.

3. A meeting of the Club Service Committee, *i.e.*, the Directors and Chairmen of Committees, will be held quarterly.

Exchange of Rotarians' Children

A Letter to the Editor

It was not without feelings of mingled joy and satisfaction that I read in the August number of "The Eastern Rotary Wheel" about the proposal made by the Calcutta Rotary Club of exchanging the visit of the Children of Rotarians. I welcome the proposal and extend my whole-hearted support to it. For, the proposed move is most evidently calculated to broaden the outlook of the "Citizens of to-morrow" and inculcate in them a spirit of self-reliance and self-confidence. It indeed augurs well that International Committee of the Calcutta Club should have taken upon itself the task of making an endeavour in this direction, which has hitherto remained unexplored in

India, and I am fully confident, the movement is bound to gain strength in due course, and other districts will soon follow the lead given by district No. 89.

Optimist as I am, I do not desire to sound any discordant note, and I feel sanguine that the proposal will not meet with any obstruction of colour prejudices, as this is the only way of removing the superiority or inferiority complex, the beginning though modest—I wish—would not only end in inter-provincial but International exchange of visits.

I wish God-speed to the movement.

A. MAMUJEE.



Group Photo of the Rotary Club of Bijapur inaugurated on August 22nd, 1937.
The District Governor, Rtn. President Hinchcliffe and 11 Rotarians from Sholapur were present.

Are You a Good Driver?

Asks the Safety First Association of India

Rotarians in this District are accustomed to the intensive campaign conducted by the Safety First Association of India. The Association has now issued a questionnaire designed to lead to useful introspection on the part of the motorists. Read the questions given below, answer them to yourself honestly and find out how good, or how bad, a driver you are!

Even extra good drivers—and what motorist does not consider himself better than the average?—can improve their highway behaviour by practising all the safe driving principles covered in the following self-test.

The maximum score for each point is indicated within brackets after each question. Give yourself whatever proportion of this perfect score you *honestly* believe you deserve. A total score of 90 or better indicates that you are an excellent driver; 80 to 90, a good driver; 70 to 80, fair; under 70, poor.

1. Do you always drive at a reasonable speed, giving due consideration to traffic, road conditions, weather, etc.? (10).
2. Do you make sure that your car is every day in good order, particularly as regards brakes, steering gear, lights and tyres? (7).
3. Do you pass other vehicles on the brow of a hill or on curves? (6).
4. Do you cut in and out of traffic? (6).
5. Do you ever drive when you are not in full possession of your faculties? (5).
6. Do you give pedestrians, particularly children and the aged or infirm, the right of way? (5).
7. Do you let your attention wander, either through conversation or sight-seeing? (4).
8. Do you drive on the left of the road whenever possible? (4).
9. Do you slow down when handicapped by approaching headlights? (4).
10. Do you always give proper and adequate hand signals before turning, slowing down or stopping? (4).
11. Do you strictly observe all traffic lights, stop signs and warning signals? (4).
12. Do you approach intersections, particularly blind intersections, with your car under complete control? (4).
13. Do you keep to the left of the road before turning left and to the centre of the road before turning right? (4).
14. Do you pull into traffic without looking or giving proper signals? (3).
15. Do you speed up instead of making way when a car wishes to pass? (3).
16. Do you cross railway crossings cautiously? (3).
17. Do you keep at an adequate stopping distance from the car ahead? (3).
18. Are you inclined to insist on taking your "right of way" even though it may result in a collision? (3).
19. Is your windscreen wiper in good working order? (2).

(Continued on Page 23)



SUNRISE

F. H. RAULEDER

(Concluded from Page 22)

20. Is your driving mirror in such a position that you can at all times see traffic approaching from the rear? (2).
21. Do you park your car so that it will not interfere with traffic? (2).
22. Do you lock your car when parked? (2).
23. Do you always use your horn reasonably? (2).
24. Do you engage your hand-brake when stopping your car for parking purposes? (3).
25. Do you descend hills or ghat roads on a lower gear than top? (5).

NOT A SLOT-MACHINE, PLEASE!

In the following "Note" which appeared in its recent Bulletin the Rotary Club of Bombay informs its members that the Club Collection Box should not be mistaken for a slot-machine!

On several occasions recently, bad coins and foreign currency have been put into the Collection Box. Members are informed that the Secretary and the Treasurer have a considerable amount of work to do in connection with Rotary; it would, therefore, be a great help, if they would give their foreign currency etc. which they do not require to some of the several beggars in the City who have any amount of spare time to visit Money Changers."

News from the Clubs



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

Nice Convention: Rtn. J. S. Cama, who had attended the R. I. Convention, Nice, gave a very graphic account of his impressions of that great international gathering. Nice, said the speaker, had gone Rotary-mad. There was hardly a single shop in Nice, which did not display Rotary emblems and boards welcoming Rotarians. Monsieur Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic, himself a keen Rotarian, specially came from Paris to Nice to inaugurate the Rotary Convention. His arrival was a signal for the booming of guns and the church bells tolled in honour of the distinguished visitor. The whole city seemed alive. The Convention proceedings began on the morning of June 6 at Casino Municipal. Monsieur Lebrun was received on his arrival by President Manier, Paul Harris, and other Rotary Dignitaries. There were addresses by Dean Medecin, Mayor of Nice; Rotarian Manier; Monsieur Yvon Delbos, Minister of the Foreign Affairs of the Ministry of France, and Monsieur Lebrun, the President of the French Republic.

The same day in the evening the First Plenary Sessions began with songs. Some of the favourite songs were 'Vive-le Rotary' and 'Drink to me only with thine eyes.' After addresses of welcome and responses by Rotarians from Peru and New Zealand, President Manier was presented to the audience amidst loud cheers and he in his turn presented all General Officers, District

Governors and Committee men and past Presidents of Rotary. When he presented Paul P. Harris, the Founder of Rotary, the audience rose to a man and lustily cheered Paul Harris who smilingly acknowledged the homage of the Rotarians. Rotarian Manier then addressed the audience and the subject chosen by him was "Rotary—an adventure in International Understanding and Goodwill." Afterwards there was brilliant display of fireworks. An informal concert in "the House of Friendship" terminated the day's programme.

In the Rotary Convention, Assembly Meetings were daily held throughout the week. In addition to the Assemblies for Crippled Children, Club Presidents, Secretaries, Song-leaders, Sergeants-at-Arms and Journalists, there were meetings held for vocational Craft Assemblies representing almost every business from book-keeping to manufacture of bottles.

Every well-known and distinguished Rotarian gave addresses on various interesting and thought-provoking subjects. The audience heard the Convention message of Paul P. Harris with rapt attention and admiration.

As at all past Conventions, Nice had a "House of Friendship." There was practically everything that one could need—food, post office, the Secretariat. In the Secretariat were all the pamphlets of Rotary International, maps showing the locations of Rotary Clubs, a representative collection of Club Publications and regional magazines, among which the speaker could see copies of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*.

One day all the delegates from India lunched together at Hotel O'Connor at Nice, and spent a very happy time. There were three from Calcutta, one from Colombo, one from Singapore, one from Lahore, five from Bombay. Mr. Bryant and the Speaker.

Even the young people attending the Convention were not left out of the arrangements, and there was an excellent Tea-Party styled "Get acquainted Meeting for Young People."

The speaker then described the "Battle of Flowers" and the "Grand White Corso."

At the Nice Convention, the speaker said, Rotarian Maurice Duperrey of Paris, who was the popular District Governor of the largest of the three Rotary Districts in France, was duly elected President of the Rotary International for the year 1937-38. Rotarian Sir Phiroze Sethna, our District Governor, was one of the six supporters of Rtn. M. Duperrey's nomination.

Professor Gole spoke on "Paradox of Culture" at the dinner meeting held on September 21. Tracing civilization from nomadic stage, when hunters and strong people were honoured, to the present industrial civilization, the speaker pointed out that in spite of the growth of culture, the strong men, that is, the exploiters, still

got hold of better goods and become leaders in Society and have developed a kind of culture to suit their own ends. This culture has naturally been associated with ownership of property where the leaders are unable to give up the idea of ownership.

Another paradox of culture was that the greater culture one receives, the greater coward one becomes, as this culture leads to disintegration of personality due to seeing too many sides of a question. As against such cultured people, who doubt and hesitate and are unable to stick to one single course of action, people with a dogma, however lacking in culture, had the courage to pursue it to the end and thus succeeded. Culture had developed our thoughts and feelings but not action, and like Hamlet, who was faced with the question "to be or not to be" in cultured people thought overcame action.

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

Rtn. Ahmed Ghulam Sadiq, the new member, was inducted at the meeting on August 10.

Rtn. Secretary P. C. Bhandari addressed the gathering on "Amritsar a hundred years ago." He gave a historical review of Amritsar since the eighteenth century, referred to the building of Ram Bagh and the Fort and the conditions of trade and commerce in the nineteenth century.

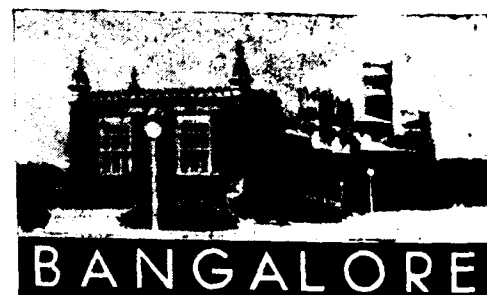
The Amritsar Club was in recess from 11th August to 30th September.

ZURICH GREETES POONA

Rtn. Field Representative H. W. Bryant on his return from the Convention, presented to the Rotary Club of Poona the Flag of the Rotary Club of Zurich entrusted to him for the purpose. The following wording was contained on the Card which accompanied the Club Flag:

Dear Rotarian Bryant, having the privilege to-day to welcome you as first visitor of your Club at our meeting, we have much pleasure to hand you herewith as token of friendship and affection for your Club our table flag, a product of our long-established silk industry. We would ask you to be good enough to present this flag to your Club with the expression of our best and sincere wishes for its prosperity and welfare.

ROTARY CLUB OF ZURICH,
Switzerland.



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

At the meeting on September 1, Rtn. Basu, of the Poona Rotary Club, brought to Bangalore Rotarians the greetings from his Club and presented the Poona Club's flag.

The meeting elected Rtns. Sutramdas and Richardson to represent the Bangalore Club at the District Conference in Baroda in January.

Rural Health Work in Mysore: Dr. T. Chandrasekaraia, of the Mysore Government Health Department, spoke on this subject at the meeting of the Club on September 18. In view of the general importance of this subject to the whole country this address is reproduced here at fairly great length from *The Madras Mail*:

Dr. Chandrasekaraia, after referring to the importance of public health work and the need for full co-operation by the public with the efforts of the Government, said:

About ten years ago the Government of Mysore realised the need for overhauling its health section to suit modern requirements and remodelled its machinery in collaboration with the Rockefeller Foundation. Until then regular health service was available in the large cities and municipal towns only. The Government felt that in fairness to the rural population the service ought to be extended to the villages also. A scheme for starting rural health centres all over the State was started as an experimental measure with a Rural Health Centre at Mandya in 1929 with jurisdiction over a limited area. The work of the Unit was found satisfactory but more centres could not be opened as the financial depression intervened.

In 1936, despite the financial stringency, the Government considered it desirable to start a second health centre, with a larger staff and a smaller area, to carry on intensive work in the rural areas. To make this scheme more comprehensive the Government recently modified it into a rural welfare scheme of which the rural health unit forms an important part.

The Unit works under the direction of a Health Officer who has a full complement of staff under him. Although for administrative purposes the Unit is under the Director of Public Health, its activities are under the supervision of the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Unit has its head office at Closepet (30 miles from Bangalore on the Mysore road). The area taken up for activity consists of 137 villages in Closepet and Chennapatna taluqs. The area is approximately 113 square miles and is divided into five divisions, each with a population of about 10,000. Each division has a sanitary inspector, a public health nurse, a vaccinator and two midwives. The staff are suitably accommodated in centrally situated villages.

By far the most important requirement for the workers is that they should know their area, the population and local conditions very intimately. Therefore, the sanitary inspectors began a house-to-house survey in the villages in their areas and so did their assistants. Though this survey is rather a laborious work, it is very useful in that in addition to obtaining a great amount of useful information it compels the workers to enter into every house, speak individually to the residents and get first-hand information about local needs and conditions and thus acquire that familiarity which is so essential for successful propaganda among the people.

Among the activities of the sanitary inspectors are: House survey, propaganda in villages, checking of the births and deaths register maintained by the patel, investigation of causes of deaths, reporting to the head office the outbreak of epidemics, chlorinating water supplies, disinfecting houses when necessary, suggesting sanitary improvements to be undertaken by village panchayats, organising health leagues, etc.

The idea of Health Leagues was copied from Ceylon, where such organisations are being worked with marked success. Whatever a central organisation might do, the results will neither be so satisfactory nor so permanent as when the impulse for improvement comes from the people themselves. A Health League is a definitely private enterprise, entirely independent of Government organisation.

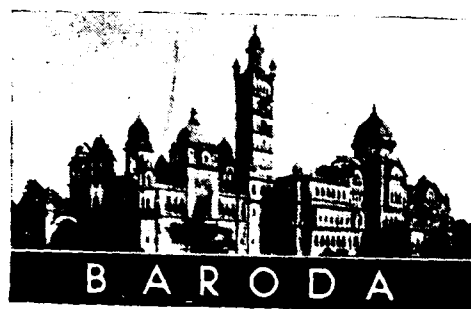
Its activities include the provision of sanitary amenities in individual houses in the village, introduction of windows, white-washing of houses, improvement of floorings in houses, improvement of the surroundings of houses, and the provision of a good and plentiful water supply. The office-bearers of the League are elected from among influential and enthusiastic villagers. Suggestions for improvement are given by the sanitary inspectors, but the League is responsible for carrying them out.

Two such leagues have been started in two villages and the work is being carried out gradually. With a few villages to start with as models in this respect there is bound to follow some improvement and the gradual spreading of such an example.

The public health nurses, working in the Unit, supervise the work of the midwives and maintain a record of expectant mothers in their respective divisions. They visit such mothers during the pre-natal and ante-natal periods. A record of births is kept and the nurses follow up delivery cases with instruction to the mothers in the proper methods of bringing up children. The midwives visit expectant mothers periodically in the latter's homes and assist during confinement.

As the public health nurses are not trained medical women, clinics are organised to examine expectant mothers and give expert medical advice.

As this institution is rather new to the villagers they feel shy to turn up at the clinics and take advantage of their service. This is especially so when the mother is apparently healthy. Only gradually can the village women be made to understand the real object of the clinics, which is more of a preventive character than a curing centre.



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

The meeting on September 10 was attended by seven ladies. The new members, Rtns. Dr. P. M. Nanavati and M. T. Adalja, were inducted and visiting Rotarian N. N. Ghose (Poona) was welcomed.

The League of Nations : Rtn. Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, who recently returned from Geneva after representing India at the League Conference, spoke on his impressions of the League.

He said the fundamental difficulty of present times was that the spiritual advancement of the world had not kept pace with material progress. It was time that people realised that moral values should determine their actions in life to the exclusion of material considerations. Until and unless people were educated up to that ideal there could never be real Peace in the world.

After referring in brief to the constitution and internal working of the League, the speaker said that though the League had failed in its political efforts it had done creditable work in other directions. The failure of the League to maintain peace and harmony among the nations of the world was due to the non-fulfilment of certain fundamental ideas on which the whole structure of the Covenant of the League was based, namely, the acceptance of the League by every country in the world which mattered, the restoration of economic equilibrium and the reduction of armaments. The speaker then referred to the Versailles Treaty and the dissatisfaction caused by its terms.

Continuing, Sir Krishnamachari said that the world was now in a worse position than it had been in 1914. The outlook was not in the least hopeful and a war was averted in 1936 only for the reason that the concerned powers were not sure about their strength!

After painting a picture of modern warfare which claimed as its victims non-combatants mostly, the speaker concluded with an appeal for aggressive and persistent propaganda in favour of the ideals for which the League had been founded. And that was nothing more than the application of Rotary ideals to the world situation.

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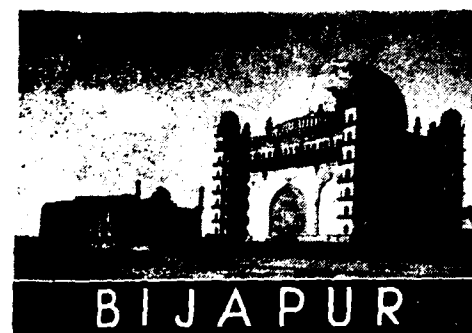
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President : N. P. Desai
Secretary : R. D. Parulkar

The Rotary Club of Bijapur was inaugurated on August 22 by Rtn. Governor Sethna, with 23 chartered members. The Sholapur Rotary Club, represented by Rtn. President Hinchcliffe and 11 members, acted as the sponsor Club.

Dr. Henriques introduced the Governor to the members.

Rtn. N. P. Desai welcomed the Governor and said that was the first Club to be inaugurated by Governor Sethna after the latter's assumption of office as District Governor.

Governor Sethna congratulated the members on their decision to form a Rotary Club at Bijapur and gave a brief resumé of what Rotary is and what it stands for.

"Our Social Shortcomings" was the title of an address delivered by Mrs. Bachobai Dharmsey, of Bombay, at the meeting on September 5. She spoke in Marathi and gave a picture of the condition of women in India who, she said, did not have sufficient freedom. She exhorted Rotarians to encourage women to take up social work.

Committees Formed : At the meeting on September 19, the following committees were constituted: Club Service; Classification and Membership; Programme; Fellowship and Attendance; and, Community Service.



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

At the meeting on September 7 Rtn. M. D. Helps, the new member, was inducted.

Income-Tax Refunds : Rtn. F. R. Merchant, Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, gave an interesting talk on this subject. He explained the classes of persons who were entitled to refunds, the manner in which application for refunds should be made and the reason why some delay could not be avoided in making refunds. Referring to the high percentage of refunds made, the speaker said that in Bombay City alone for the year 1936-37 a little over Rs. 58 lakhs was refunded out of a total collection of Rs. 331 lakhs!

The Flag of the Rotary Club of Baroda, which was entrusted to Rtn. N. N. Ghose on his visit to that Club, was presented by Rtn. Ghose at the meeting on September 14.

Australia : Mr. H. R. Gollan, representative in India of the Australian National Travel Association, spoke to the meeting on the development of Australia in the last 150 years "from the Stone Age to the Steel Age."

Travel in Australia, said Mr. Gollan, must impress one with the achievements of a mere handful of people in harnessing the forces of nature to the use of mankind. The country had developed a vigorous people whose sympathetic understanding reserved for visitors a warm-hearted welcome.

Owing to her geographical isolation it was not generally recognised that Australia was a country of immense dimensions, comprising one-fifth of the British Empire and approximately equal in area to the United States of America. From a forgotten land, separated from the great Asian mass and inhabited by people of the Stone Age, Australia had made tremendous progress in the last 150 years, with her primary industries of cattle, sheep, wheat, forest and mineral products.

Australia was a land of contrasts, said Mr. Gollan. In comparison to her size her population was small; although her main resources were in the country, nearly 62 per cent. of the people lived in the cities. There were 17 times as many sheep in Australia as people and twice as many cattle.

The seasons in Australia were the reverse of those in the northern hemisphere, the country being favoured with bright sunshine during Christmas. The Australian fauna was unique in that she had a monopoly of marsupials.

Australia had great cities as well as a fine countryside, excelling in scenic beauty. Perth, with its background of gold mines; Adelaide, well laid out; Canberra, which had adopted the latest ideas in town planning and zoning and had 8,000,000 trees; Melbourne, the great commercial centre; and Sydney, the fifth city in the British Empire—bountifully blessed by natural advantages were the great cities of Australia.

Supporting these cities was the primary industry of wool growing, which returned £60,000,000 per annum to Australia. Science had been used to improve the flocks, and it was a far cry from the Bengal ram, which was imported to Australia in the early days, to the 1,500 guineas paid for a marina stud ram. Cattle horses and wheat also contributed to national wealth. Secondary industries had been developed and Australia now had 30,000 factories, employing 5,30,000 people.

Australia had developed her natural resources by providing huge water conservation schemes, railway and road constructions and utilisation of the available minerals.

Sir Richard Temple and C. R. Gerrard, Rotarians newly admitted to membership,

were inducted at the meeting on September 21.

Mr. M. Kamdar addressed the meeting on "Motoring Contrasts." He contrasted the facilities available to a motorist in western countries with the lack of such facilities in India.

Indian Contingent at the Coronation:

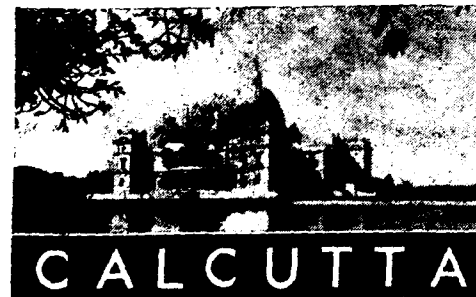
At the meeting on September 28, Rtn. Secretary Warren-Boulton, of the Calcutta Rotary Club, one of the officers who accompanied the Indian contingent to the Coronation, spoke of his impressions of the reception accorded to the Contingent in England. He said the Contingent consisted of 680 officers and men, representative of all forces and the police, both from British India and the States. The contingent left Poona on April 10 and reached Southampton on May 3. The members left by special train for Hampton Court where they camped in the Palace grounds, and soon made themselves at home.

One of the things that impressed the men was the extreme neatness and cleanliness of the countryside and the town. The country appealed most to the soldiers, and visits to various farms were arranged for those who were farmers.

For those not interested in agriculture, visits to factories were arranged. The contingent also witnessed demonstrations of the latest types of mechanical invention. The police contingent visited London as the guests of the Metropolitan Police and Scotland Yard.

The coronation arrangements worked with clocklike precision. The wonderful decorations and the happiness of the vast crowds struck everyone. The ovation given to the Indian contingent in the procession was easily the heartiest given to the contingents from Overseas.

On May 14, the contingent marched to Buckingham Palace to receive their medals. On May 14, they witnessed a special rehearsal of the Trooping of the Colour. Wherever the men went, they were besieged for their autographs by women and children. The men also saw the naval review at Spithead and visited Brighton, where the Indian Hospital was located during the Great War.



President: S. L. Boothroyd

Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton

At the meeting on September 7, Dr. A. P. Das Gupta gave a brief resumé of the early British Administration in India and said that it was not a case of military conquest. A mercantile company had been forced in self-defence to fortify its factories and there had been in the early stages no considered plan to establish an empire or to take up political responsibilities. He then traced the gradual growth of British territorial acquisitions in India and the evolution of political administration.

The Closed Meeting on September 14, according to the Club bulletin, amounted to "the mountain in labour bringing forth a mouse!"

Mr. Bimol Mukerji, F.R.G.S., at the meeting on September 21, described some of the incidents on his tour round the world on a cycle. He took us with him to the deserts of Mesopotamia and Arabia. The visit to Syria had many thrills and almost terminated the tour. Suspected of being a spy when he had climbed one day to the top of a hill to get food, Mr. Mukerji was incarcerated in a dungeon out of which he laboriously dug his way with a scout's dagger. Completing his object in the early hours one morning, and thrusting his head through the hole he had made in the ground his first sight was of his captor asleep quite near him. The man suddenly awakens, sees what he takes to be a spectre and flies for his life. Returning shortly afterwards he recognises his prisoner, seizes his rifle which had been leaning against the wall, fires point blank...and misses. Mr. Mukerji thereupon sought hasty refuge in a nearby ravine and lost consciousness.

And so on into Europe where incidents were perhaps less exciting but still full of wonder and interest. In Scotland he joined the fishing fleet at Aberdeen, visited Iceland as a seaman on a trawler catching fish and preparing cod liver oil. He joined a whaling expedition, went to Greenland and after touring most of the countries in Europe and Northern Africa went to America, the South Sea Islands, Japan, China, Korea. He is, he believes, the first man to have crossed overland from Peiping to Singapore. The tour took 11 years to complete!

Discussion time found many eager questioners.

Rtn. Buchanan rose to ask about the language business; he wanted to know how Mr. Mukerji was able so readily to converse with Bedouins of the desert, Turkish officials, etc. Mr. Mukerji replied that he had always been interested in languages and had a simple means for learning them. He reckoned that, given from two to three weeks, he would learn any language and his *modus operandi* was to learn 20 words each day by heart; at the end of a fortnight he had learnt 300 words which with various permutations gave him a vocabulary of some 3,000 words. It was really quite simple.

Rtn. Malik then rose—and Rtn. Malik is acquiring something of a reputation for directness in his questions—and asked how much money Mr. Mukerji had had to start out with and how much he had finished off with, to which he was advised that the party started out with nothing and finished with nothing, but by one job and the other, including the owning of an aeroplane and giving flying lessons, he had made something more than Rs. 50,000.

Rtn. Corn seized on the mechanical and wanted to know how many miles the push bike had actually gone!

Rtn. Mitra asked if the same cycle had been used all the time and a question was also asked about tyres. I forget the long tale of miles that the cycle ran and was carried and transported one way and the other, but it was a terrific distance. Tyres there had been plenty, but one tyre stood. It had been made of pure rubber, had lasted 8 months and was good for another 10,000 miles. The one cycle had

done the entire job. Mr. Mukerji remarked at the conclusion of his address that on his return to India he had been disappointed to find so many young fellows neglecting physical training, and it is not surprising that after a tour so varied and so exciting as had been his experience, the stay-at-homes should not measure up in his estimation to his standard of a man!

At the meeting on September 28 Rtn. President Boothroyd was warmly welcomed on his return. Rtns. R. Sen and S. M. Bose, new members, were inducted.

The question of the formation of a Peace Committee within the Club was resumed. (The earlier discussion on this subject was reported fairly fully in the September *E. R. W.*).

There was a fairly rapid fire of questions after Rtn. Irvine had opened the discussion by proposing the formation of a Peace Committee within the Club. What did the Peace Committee propose doing? And how did they propose setting about it? At this point Rtn. Boothroyd stepped in and brought matters to a head. He cogently remarked that some time ago in an effort to do something about depression a proposal had been made to Rotary International to address four pertinent questions on this subject to every Rotary Club in the World, questions which he felt sure would have been a material contribution toward doing something to overcome depression, but his sad experience had been that the proposal was still in the pigeon holes of Rotary International. He was, however, all in favour of pushing on with the idea of a Peace Committee and he thought the first thing was to get the Committee formed and a meeting called to see what could be done. The International Service Committee had already proposed the names of certain members for this work and the list was read out and further volunteers called for.

It was then announced that the date of the first meeting of the Committee would be decided later and all interested were invited to attend. It was understood that any action contemplated would first be referred for the sanction of the Board of Directors.



President: Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chetty

Secretary: H. R. Mills

At a meeting held in August (date not mentioned) Rtn. J. Forrest and Rtn. V. N. Sundaresan, the new members, were inducted.

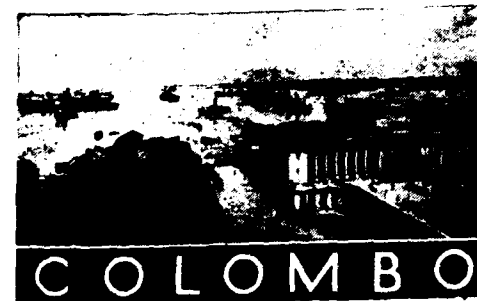
Rtn. Bristow spoke to the meeting on some of the peculiar problems in constructional engineering with which they were faced on the Malabar coast.

Rtns. T. Thomas and T. M. Satchit, new members, were inducted at the meeting on September 4.

The Secretary announced that the Club had been admitted into R. I. on August 23 and given Charter Number 4377.

Prof. Seshadri spoke on "Some Impressions of Japan" and gave a sympathetic picture of that country.

BUSINESS MORALS ON THE UPGRADE In the span of one life, we are passing from the conception of one man's gain being another man's loss to the conception that the best manner of profit is to make yourself responsible for the excellence of a product for which you receive a price that is fair and within your own control. Norman Hapgood, late Author, Editor and Diplomat, in the September *Rotarian*.



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

At the first meeting of the month we were entertained with "A Few Facts by the Secretary", Rotarian John A. Pye giving a most enlightening address on "Where the Money goes in R. I." This was with the intention of bringing to the notice of Rotarians certain financial points which would possibly provide a subject for discussion at the next Business Meeting. Rotarian Pye dealt in particular with the Per Capita Tax of \$4.50 (approximately Rs. 12/50) and explained in full, cent by cent, how this was utilised by Rotary International. After pointing out the numerous services this Tax rendered the Club, both directly and indirectly, he took into consideration the subscription to *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* and added in conclusion that Members were getting more than full value for their money.

At the second meeting we had the pleasure of listening to the well-known artist, Mr. David Paynter. His most interesting talk on "Contemporary Art" (which was broadcast and fully reported in the Press) received the Club's enthusiastic appreciation. Rtn. Dr. Spittel proposed a hearty vote of thanks on behalf of the Club.

A Shanghai Rotary Relief Fund was inaugurated at this meeting and lists were circulated. Rotarian A. Gardiner kindly offered to give a benefit performance at the Regal in aid of this Fund.

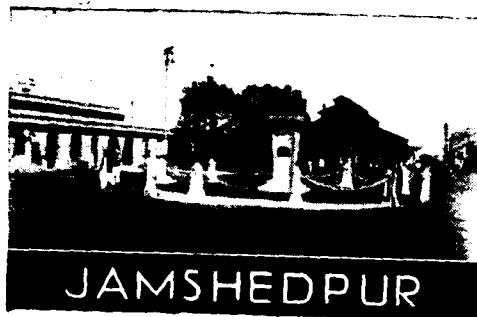
The new Governor of Ceylon, Sir Andrew Caldecott, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., was proposed for Honorary Membership of the Colombo Rotary Club. Sir Andrew Caldecott was the first President of the Rotary Club in Malaya and continued his association with the Rotary movement in Hong-Kong. We look forward to his arrival shortly with pleasure as his experience in Rotary will be a great help to the Club.

At the third meeting, Rotarian Dr. J. H. F. Jayasuriya gave a very interesting talk on "The Blood Groups and Blood Transfusion." He made mention of the four Blood Groups and the important bearing these had on the subject of Blood Transfusion. This subject was a most important one and he quoted instances where Blood Transfusion was the only means of saving life. There were 120 voluntary donors in Ceylon where at least 500 were needed, and he appealed to those who were willing to offer their services to come forward.

The last meeting of the Month was a Business Meeting and some interesting points of Rotary were discussed. The subscriptions received for the Shanghai Relief Fund totalled over Rs. 700 to date, but more subscriptions were expected.

RESTORE TRADE, PROMOTE PEACE!

—War is not an act of God, but a crime of man. There looms the tremendous but challenging task for men of thought and action, for citizens of vision, to lend their influence toward embracing this program of understanding and trust, to make peaceful relations real in the functioning of Governments, to foster fair dealing and co-operative effort for the restoration of conditions of economic well-being. Such citizens can prove to their nations and to the world that the drift toward international anarchy can be checked, and that no part of the world need resign itself to the inevitability of war. Thus can be built a structure of enduring peace.—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, in the September *Rotarian*.



President: J. Leyshon
Secretary: H. Chew

At the meeting on September 6, Mr. W. V. R. Naidu spoke on the International Labour Organisation. It came into existence in 1919, he said, and held annual conferences of representatives of member states when outstanding problems relating to Labour were discussed. He then gave a detailed review of the 23rd Session of the Conference at which he represented Indian Labour. At the Conference there were present 415 representatives from 51 countries.

The speaker toured in many parts of Europe after that Conference and he considered that of all cities he visited Vienna was the one administered on the most enlightened lines.

Leprosy Relief Scheme: The following are extracts from a report submitted to the Club by the committee which was appointed to inquire into ways and means of combating leprosy in Jamshedpur:

"The Sub-Committee is satisfied that on the basis of such information as it has secured, there is sufficient ground for concerting measures for dealing with the evil. Leprosy is now a curable disease and, provided it is possible to ascertain fairly accurately the individuals who are either infectious or who have been in contact with affected cases, it is not difficult to stem the spread of infection and ultimately eradicate the disease from Jamshedpur. In order to secure the desired information, it is

essential to launch a propaganda campaign for rousing public opinion to the need for the co-operation of every single individual in helping to detect the disease and having steps taken to cure it.

"Before considering any scheme for treatment at Clinics or at Asylums, it is necessary to have a widespread propaganda campaign by means of lectures, magic lanterns, posters, etc. and to combine with it a medical survey by responsible and expert leprosy workers. The Sub-Committee considers that the propaganda work and the house-to-house survey of the entire area will take about two years. During this time, it would be advisable to open a number of out-door clinics at different places in the area. These out-door clinics need not be expensive structures. For convenience, one could be erected in the corner of the compound of each of the local dispensaries and the Medical Officer in charge of the present Leprosy Clinic could hold clinics twice a week at each place. In all these arrangements the co-operation of the Medical Officer of Health will be necessary."

Continuing, the report estimates the cost of the campaign at Rs. 10,000 spread over two years. It suggests that each member of the Club be asked to subscribe a minimum of Rs. 60 per annum, that the Steel Company and associated companies be requested for lump sum donations and that public donations be also solicited.

The Committee did not consider the question of an asylum as it would be premature to do so until the propaganda campaign and survey were nearing completion.

At the meeting on September 20 Rtn. Dr. Rakshit read the Report of the Leprosy Committee and there was a discussion. It was suggested that other social welfare institutions in the town should be asked to co-operate with the Club in the work. Some members were of opinion that instead of making a definite levy on the members the latter should be left to contribute according to their ability. It was decided to await replies from the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and other bodies to which references had been made, before coming to any final conclusion.



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

At a meeting of the Club in September Mr. A. H. Lago, Administrative Officer of the Karachi Municipality, spoke on "Primary Education." He dwelt at length on the results achieved in Karachi from the introduction of the scheme of compulsory primary education.

Obituary: On October 2 the Club passed a respectful condolence resolution touching the death of Rtn. Dr. G. R. Tambe, who unexpectedly passed away at Baroda en route to Bombay from Hardwar on September 23. The late Dr. Tambe was a prominent and greatly loved citizen of Karachi and was an unassuming social worker. As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Rotarian, the agenda for the meeting was deferred.

Later, Rtn. Secretary Dalal spoke the Club's farewell to Rtn. W. M. Mazumdar, Manager of the local branch of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, and welcomed his successor Mr. P. N. Mehta.

Rtn. Mazumdar replied in suitable terms.



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

The first meeting of the Club after the August "recess" was held on September 24. The meeting "was of an informal nature."

Mr. S. B. Sardar Prabh Singh Chawla, Dr. C. D. Marshall-Dey, Prof. Dewan Chand Sharma and Dr. B. J. Shani have been admitted as members.

At the meeting on October 1, Rtns. S. B. Sardar Prabh Singh Chawla, Dr. C. D. Marshall-Dey and Prof. Dewan Chand Sharma—all of them newly admitted members—were inducted.

Due to the unavoidable absence of the scheduled speaker, the meeting spent some time in an informal discussion on Rotary subjects and the Rtn. Secretary gave a brief account of the Scout Camp at Murree to which four Scouts had been sent at the expense of the Club.

A SWEDISH VIEW OF ROTARY— Rotary is becoming more international daily, both in distribution of membership and in the attitudes of its members. I do not mean international in the sense that a Rotarian loves his fatherland less, but International in the sense that a worthy Rotarian will earnestly strive to nourish in his heart a respect and understanding for his universal neighbours.—Kurt Belfrage, Managing Director, Stock Exchange of Stockholm, in the September *Rotarian*.



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

Attendance Honours! Rtns. Dr. P. V. Cherian, Sir Mahomed Usman and W. P. Blakesley recorded 100 per cent attendance for the period January to June 1937.

At the meeting on September 10 Mr. K. Bashyam spoke on "The Beggar Problem in Madras."

Rtns. Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mahomed Sait, A. C. McKay and W. R. Pearce were admitted as members at the meeting on September 17. This was a closed meeting and many matters of domestic interest to the Club were considered.

At the meeting on October 1 the Rev. J. O. Cochrane spoke on "Bristol."

RIGHT IN ITSELF

Rotary says to its members, "You are doing work which is necessary to the community. Do it as well as it can be done. Do it in a spirit of Service. You may not make much money that way, but you can be proud of your profession or the business you are running. In fact, the ideal of 'Service Above Self,' often proves to be good business. Rotary doesn't advocate the 'spirit of service' because it pays, but because it is right in itself, even if it shouldn't pay."—*The Spur, RC Stamford, Conn.*



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

"A pilgrimage to the temples in Mysore" formed the subject of an address at the meeting of the Club held on September 9.

At the meeting on September 23, Rtn. T. R. Lalwani spoke on "The Progress of Joint-Stock Banks in India." After tracing the early systems of moneylending in India the speaker said:

The first of the Presidency Banks was the Bank of Bengal which started in 1806 under the name of the Bank of Calcutta, obtained its charter in 1809 and assumed the name "Bank of Bengal." Government subscribed a fifth of its capital and shared in the privileges of voting and direction. In 1823 the Bank was given power to issue notes, and in 1839 to open branches and deal in inland bills. The Bank of Bombay was established in 1840, that of Madras in 1843. The major share of the capital of these Banks was subscribed by Europeans. In 1862 these Banks were deprived of the power of issuing notes and were compensated by the free use of Government balances. In 1921 the three banks were amalgamated into the Imperial Bank of India.

The year 1860 was a noteworthy one in the history of Indian Banking as the principle of limited liability which was essential to the raising of large amounts of capital by modern business concerns was first applied to Joint Stock Banks. On account of the American Civil War there was a boom in the Indian cotton trade which led to speculation and many mushroom banking companies etc. sprung up, and quickly went into liquidation. Even the Bank of Bombay was involved.

Up to 1900 there were only 9 Banks with a capital and reserve of over Rs. 5 lakhs. The total paid-up capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 1.25 crores; total deposits Rs. 8 crores. However with the wave of Swadeshi movement from 1906 to 1913 banks increased to 18, with total deposits of Rs. 22 crores; and some of the most flourishing Indian Banks, e.g. Bank of India; Indian Bank, Madras; Punjab and Sind Bank; Central Bank, etc., were then established.

From 1913 to 1924 was a critical period, and as many as 161 banks with a paid-up capital of Rs. 6.75 crores failed, the Bombay Presidency being one of the worst victims of the disaster. The causes of the failure were many but can be summarised under what would now be called bad banking methods. From 1920 to 1936 there were adverse conditions due to economical and political world disturbances.

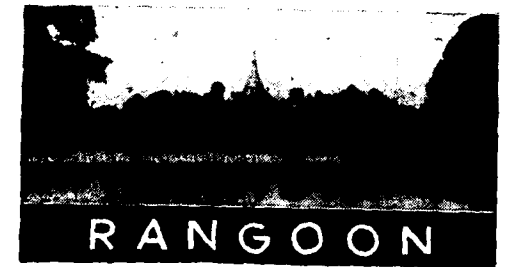
In 1935 the Reserve Bank of India Bill received assent. It gave the Reserve Bank the sole right to issue Bank notes in British India, to undertake Government banking business, to fix Bank rate etc. Probably the most important Banks for rural finance and agricultural credit are the co-operative Banks, while the indigenous Banker is still the backbone of Indian internal trade. The speaker gave a comparison of the poverty of Indian banking by showing that the deposits in Great Britain per head of population is Rs. 760 against Rs. 7 per head in India!

In the discussion that followed Rtns. Irani, Cheema, Mehta and Kureishi took part.

SOUND PHILOSOPHY

The man who is worthy of being the leader of men will never complain of the stupidity of his helpers, the ingratitude of mankind, nor the unappreciation of the public. These things are all a part of the great game of life, and to meet them and not go down before them in discouragement and defeat, is the final proof of power.

—Elbert Hubbard.



President: S. N. Haji
Secretary: S. Chatterjee

At the meeting on August 31, Mr. N. K. D. Naigamwala, Director, Burma Hobbies International League, spoke on "Rotarian Philately and Burma." After referring to stamp collecting as an educative hobby, he said that the highest manifestation of the hobby could be attained only on a Rotarian basis. He urged that stamp collecting should be encouraged as part of children's education. Stamps, no less than literature or the plastic arts, represented a permanent memorial of the art, ideals and political history of the nations concerned. He wished that postal authorities in Burma would bear that aspect in mind when issuing the new Burma stamps!

The eighth anniversary of the Club was celebrated with a Dinner at the Banqueting Hall, as reported on Page 12.

The meeting on September 14 was a business meeting. Rtn. President Haji informed the members that an appeal for help had been received from the Girls-in-Need Hostel and that he had promised what support they could give. Towards this purpose a purse of Rs. 100 was collected by donations from members.

At the meeting on September 21 a resolution was adopted conveying the Club's deep sympathy with Rtn. H. A. Dawoodally who lost his father in a motor accident in tragic circumstances; the Secretary was authorised to communicate the same to the bereaved Rotarian and his family.

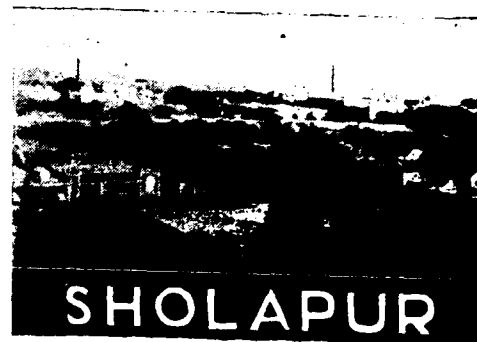
Rtn. Dr. B. P. Srivastava, Health Officer, Rangoon Corporation, gave a short account of the Rural Hygiene Conference held in Java which he attended as a delegate.

At the meeting on September 28, Rtn. W. L. Barretto, of the Rotary Club of Thayetmyo, spoke on the Future of Rotary in Burma. (Extracts from this address are reproduced on Page 13.—Ed.).

CLUB BUDGETS AND AUDITS

Every Rotarian without doubt expects the Rotary Club to which he belongs to be conducted in an efficient and business-like manner. The most successful clubs have learned the desirability of budgeting the club income and expense at the outset of each fiscal year, and then closely adhering to the budget. The control of the Club budget should rest with the club's board of directors, and the chairmen of the various committees should realize the importance of keeping within their respective appropriations unless the club board should authorize an increase.

The clubs which have the least difficulty with their finances usually are those clubs which keep their collections up to date, deposit their moneys in a separate bank account under the name of the Rotary club, and arrange for cheques to be signed by two members on a voucher approved by the Club president. Clubs that operate on a budget and keep an adequate financial control can and do keep their bills paid up-to-date. Such clubs as above described require their treasurer to submit a regular report on the status of income, expense, accounts receivable, and bills payable, so that attention can be given to any unusual situation which may have arisen during the preceding thirty days. These clubs often publish their financial report, either monthly or semi-annually in the club publication, so that all members may be advised as to the financial condition of the club.—R. I. News Letter.



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

At the meeting on September 14, the Rev. S. B. Hieb spoke on the "American system of education." He dwelt on the public schools of America which were real public schools in that they were open to everyone. Education was compulsory and books were provided free. There was a high school in every city of any size and the teaching was to a large extent in the hands of women teachers. The economic progress of America was mostly attributable to her educational system which was based on democracy.

Pandharpur Club Inaugurated: "The second Rotary Club to be sponsored by us had its inaugural meeting on September 19 when Rtn. Bryant took the chair. The President, the Secretary and Rtns. Limaye and S. Chavan represented this Club. The meeting was a successful one. Pandharpur is beginning with 22 Charter members. The Charter President is Rao Bahadur Paricharik to whom we extend our congratulations."

Fellowship Meeting: The first Fellowship Meeting was held on September 21 when the President presided over a gathering of 20 members. The President gave a brief account of the opening of the Pandharpur Rotary Club and Rtn. Limaye gave a short talk on Rotary, speaking in Marathi. The rest of the time was devoted to an informal discussion on Rotary topics.

Barsi: This taluq town is following Pandharpur's example and will shortly be on the Rotary Map. Like Pandharpur it will be a Marathi-speaking club. Rotarian Bryant, the President, and Rotarian Limaye addressed a meeting of representative business and professional men of Barsi on September 26. Rotarians Alandkar, Satappa Chavan, Chaugule and the Secretary were also present from this Club and Rotarian Shete of the Poona Club and Rotarian Gaitonde of the Pandharpur Club. Mr. Godke, a leading merchant of Barsi, took the Chair. A Provisional Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Mr. Zadbuke with Mr. Dhapre as Secretary. Their inaugural meeting will be held on October 17.

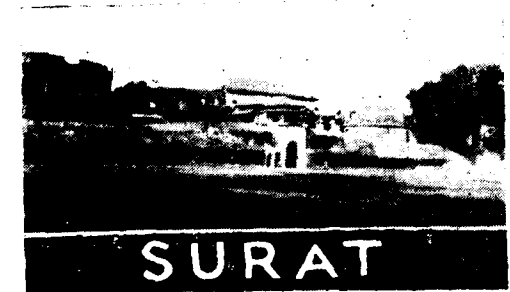
At the meeting on September 28, Rtn. Umarigar spoke on the "History of Cuneiform Prescriptions."

A RECORD YEAR

During the year 1936-37, Rotary International admitted the largest number of new Rotary Clubs ever admitted to membership in any one year, namely, 348. (The greatest number brought in during any previous year was 305 in 1927-28).

These 348 new Rotary Clubs were distributed over the various areas as follows:

Area	No. of Clubs.
Africa (South of Equator)	0
Asia	18
Australia and New Zealand	11
Continental Europe	42
Great Britain and Ireland	20
Latin America	36
U.S.C.N.B.	221
	348



President: P. J. Taleyarkhan
Secretary: Abdul Khader Shaikh
Acting Secretary: T. S. Thaker

At the meeting held on September 11, Rtn. Tribhovandas S. Thaker was appointed Officiating Secretary, as Rtn. Secretary A. K. Shaikh is out of Surat.

Rtn. Ramanlal C. Desai gave an interesting talk on "Journalism."

Modern Indian Renaissance: At the dinner meeting held on September 25, Prof. Kalidas L. Desai spoke on this interesting subject. The talk was followed by a vegetarian dinner, Rtn. D. B. Modi being the host.

Prof. Desai opened his talk by saying that every renaissance was the sudden breaking out of the spirit of a people or nation against continued suppression of any kind, and in illustration he cited the Reformation, the French Revolution, etc., as reactions against subjection of any kind—mental, moral, spiritual or physical. Every renaissance was attended by a certain amount of danger, the danger of the pendulum swinging to the other extreme.

The Indian Renaissance of the past 150 years presented a problem. It was doubtful if this Renaissance would have progressed so smoothly as it had, if it had not been for the peculiar relationship established between England and India. The result had been most fruitful in Bengal, particularly in literature and painting. Babu Avandranath Tagore, Gaganendranath Tagore and Nandalal Bose were painters of whom any country could justifiably be proud. The other provinces had not lagged behind, and the paintings and literary works which

were being produced in the various Provinces were of a high order. It was, however, during the last two or three decades that the Renaissance movement in India was shaping itself more definitely. The emergence of Mahatma Gandhi in the political life of the country was a world event. Under his inspiration the people had come to feel that the culture that they shape should incorporate in itself the best elements of the East and the West. They were learning from the West the value of science, of organization, of discipline, while blending them with their patience of ages, spirituality and non-violence. In the Indian movement for political emancipation, two questions were brought to the fore—the method of War, and the problem of the Machine. Mahatma Gandhi's preaching was positive and consistent. In that way only could big quarrels between individuals and nations be solved in a human way. Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent method was an old one—tried in individual cases, by mystics—but under his guidance it had been tried on a nation-wide scale, and what was more, it had met with partial success. The immense possibilities of non-violence and suffering were being realised by even Western thinkers.

Ever since the beginning of the Industrial Era, the Machine wielded an immense influence on man's life. To-day most of his material requirements were supplied by the Machine. If that went on indefinitely, the life of man would become poor, regular, nerve-racking. That was why Mahatma Gandhi preached the message of 'Back to Nature.' The machine would otherwise prove a Frankenstein monster. The growth of science had far outstripped man's evolution in other spheres. The machine should be relegated to its proper place of subordination to the requirements of the spirit. These two contributions to the world culture—the method of non-violence and self-suffering and the breaking away from the power of the machine in the daily life of man—were made by the modern renaissance in this country. The time would surely come, when the full significance of those would be realised by the nations of the World.

INTERNATIONAL HOLIDAY CAMP

The Rotary Clubs of *Harrogate* and *Leeds* recently organized a holiday in England for sons of Rotarians in other countries.

A letter of invitation was sent to the President of every Club in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden but acceptances were only received from Denmark (eight), Holland (three), and Norway (one). Two English boys and a Dutch friend also joined the party, making 15 in all.

Fortunate in their ideal situation amidst the lovely moors and dales of Yorkshire the hosts of the *Harrogate* Club were able to arrange many interesting and instructive excursions to local beauty spots and places of historical interest such as Fountains Abbey, Bolton Abbey, York and Ripon Minsters, and so on. Tours were also made to various places in the industrial area, including Leeds—centre of the clothing trade; Halifax—where a world-famous toffee was seen in its embryo stages—and sampled.

The boys were housed at New College, Harrogate, and President J. P. Lancaster gave them full use of the splendid facilities also of Ashville College nearby—including the fine swimming pool, much to the enjoyment of everyone, as the weather was gloriously fine and warm during the whole of the ten days' stay.

Various members of the Clubs did their utmost to ensure that the party had a thoroughly enjoyable time, many generously helping with their cars. Members of the *Ipswich* Club met the Danish boys at Harwich, looked after them for the night, and saw them off to Harrogate the next morning—a kindness which was very much appreciated.

The letters which are coming in from the boys show that the efforts of the various Clubs concerned were very highly appreciated and will long be remembered, says *The Rotary Wheel*.

Japan!—Cult of Beauty, Courage and Courtesy

Mrs. Lynn's Human Picture of a Great Nation

Addressing the International Social Club, Bombay, recently, Mrs. C. F. Lynn, who had just returned from Japan, gave a most impressive word picture of Japan. The full address is reproduced below as it should be of great interest at a time when Japan is the focal point of world attention.

SPEAKING on her "Impressions of Japan," Mrs. Lynn said:

To me, going from India to Japan, from the East to the Orient, and prepared for differences, there was much that was already familiar. Racially, of course, we are very unlike the Japanese but culturally I feel we have much in common.



Mount Fujiyama, Japan

A picturesque view of Mount Fuji looking across one of the five beautiful lakes which surround this sacred mountain.

India has given Japan Buddhism, which is still the religion of the great majority of the people there. The patriarchal system—the framework of the entire social structure in Japan—is very much like our joint family system, with perhaps just this one difference—that Japan lays very much more stress on ancestors than we do in India.

I was told that they so revered, almost worshipped, their Emperor because he typified the ancestors of every good Japanese citizen.

In one of their most popular classical dramas *The Samurai's Sacrifice*, a Samurai, that is, a Japanese feudal chieftain, allows his only son to be killed so that he, the father, might have honour with his ancestors. That play would seem to sponsor a rather useless sacrifice of the living to the dead, but the spirit world is very near the world we know in Japan, and ancestors do not cease to live merely because they happen to be dead. Death is taken very lightly: It merely means joining one's honourable ancestors, and, presumably, becoming an honourable ancestor oneself. Life is cheap in this land of *harikiri*: the only calamity is dishonour.

Traffic Accidents are Ignored

This attitude of mind has probably helped towards making the Japanese what they are to-day—one of the bravest races in the world. They nerve themselves up to a point where they almost seem to enjoy playing with death.

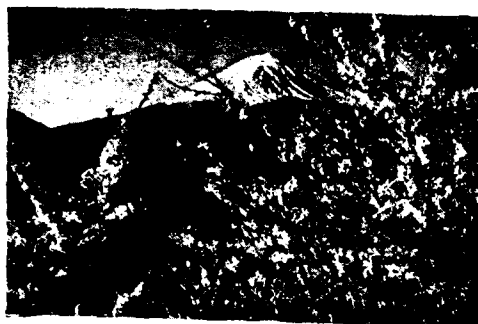
One can never, for instance, take a taxicab in Japan without feeling that one may be called upon to join one's ancestors at any moment. The drivers go at a terrific pace, ride up pavements, dodge and twist and jam on brakes within a hair's-breadth of destruction, and only their extraordinary nerve and judgment save them and their fares from being hurled unceremoniously into eternity.

If there is a speed limit nobody worries about it, and if there are accidents—as there must be, with so much high-powered

traffic around—they are not mentioned in the papers and, apparently, no one gets damages.

Her feeling for ancestors and chivalrous military traditions of her past are sedulously fostered by Japan's love of festivals and her classical drama, the Kabuki. Every month brings new festivals with their wealth of legend and tradition, and in homes and theatres the stirring tales of old are told anew to the rising generation of boys, who are all growing up to be soldiers and need all the courage of their Samurai forefathers—almost more courage when one stops to consider what modern warfare is like.

I was in Tokyo for the Boys' Festival on May 5. The youngsters are presented with fierce-looking dolls to teach them not to fear and from the house-tops float great



Cherryblossoms, Japan

The glory of Cherryblossoms provides a frame for this picture of Mount Fujiyama.

streamers representing the silver carp—the emblem of Japanese boyhood, because the carp swims upstream and is the one fish which does not quiver under the knife.

Where Other Nations are Outstripped

Only 60 years ago she was exactly where India was 300 years ago—a land ruled by feudal chiefs. Within these sixty years she has moved forward with a rapidity that has left most other countries behind. In the sphere of education she has left them all behind.

Japan has the highest percentage of literacy in the world to-day. Well over

99 per cent. of her population—men and women, boys and girls—can read and write and that, not with our Latin alphabet of 26 letters, but with the several hundred Japanese characters.

Every boy and girl in Japan gets six years' compulsory education from the state. When I was in Tokyo the papers were talking of adding two years' compulsory vocational training for boys—this in addition, of course, to the compulsory military training given to every boy unless he is declared physically unfit.

A youngster rejected for military training accounts it a personal disgrace which makes him unworthy of his ancestors.

Great Industrial Progress

In spite of all that has been seen and heard of Japan's extraordinary industrial progress in recent years, and of her very determined and very successful attack on the markets of the world, the chains of department stores in Japan—the Mitsukoshi, Matsuya, Matsuzakaya—are a revelation to the visitors from India. We have nothing even remotely like them in our own country.

Each store has seven floors with a basement all crammed to overflowing with the products of Japan's own art and industry—lacquer ware, satsuma ware, curios, delicately tinted kimonos—each floor a blaze of colour and alive with movement because the stores are always crowded with buyers and the lifts and escalators always working to capacity.

Few foreign products find their way into these stores. It is all Japanese "Swadeshi." Occasionally a foreign product, priced at say 8 yen, will stand beside a similar Japanese product priced at 2 yen. The figures speak for themselves and there is no need of any campaign to "buy Japanese."

The exchange value of the yen is from 13 to 14 annas but its purchasing power in its own country is considerably higher than that of the rupee in India—which

enables the mass of the Japanese people to maintain very high standards of living and of culture on comparatively less money.

Courtesy and Charm

No one can have an adequate idea of the courtesy and charm of manner of the Japanese people, who has not actually experienced it. They go out of their way to show strangers round in streets and shops, they smile always, even when they describe something sad; so as not to distress others with their own woes. "Arigato"—"thank you"—is the word most often on their lips.

They bow a smiling welcome whenever you may enter and a smiling farewell whenever you may leave. In the crowded trains the conductor walks up and down calling out the name of the next station in a carefully modulated voice—harsh sounds would be considered discourteous—and he lifts down parcels and hats from the racks and hands them to passengers as they leave.

The usual form of *au revoir* in restaurants, tea-rooms and shops is "Please come again." The gentle waitresses present bills, face downwards almost as if the bill were ashamed of itself for intruding on so pleasant a meeting.

Salesmen bow and smile as charmingly when you leave a shop empty-handed as when you enter, and if you happen to leave a bag or purse behind in their shops, they will follow you around on their pedal bicycles to return it.

On a pavement outside Tokyo's railway station, more crowded than Bombay's Bori Bunder, is a newspaper stand, and beside it an open tray with money on it. You choose your paper, look at the price, drop your coin on the tray and help yourself to your change.

Nobody watches you, or the stand or the tray because there is nobody in charge of this stand.

Crowds—the rich, the poor, the very poor—are jostling past all day but the money is untouched and the newspaper stand continues to flourish.

"Jostling" is the wrong word for a Japanese crowd—which is always very disciplined, very poised, never noisy or too talkative, and never too hurried to be polite.

Intense Love of the Beautiful

Another arresting characteristic of the Japanese people is their intense love of the beautiful, inspired by their feeling for Nature. And as Nature in Japan is always clad in delicate colours—the soft pink and yellow of cherry and peach blossom, the velvet-maroon of the plum, the tender green of bamboo and wistaria and clinging willow, against a dark background of pink—the Japanese have a flair for delicate colouring which may be detected everywhere; their prints, their porcelain, their exquisitely patterned *Kimonos*, their flower stalls, and their tea-houses where a pot of flowers in a bamboo basket stands on every table and another larger pot of palm or dwarfed pine flanks each table.

In their flower arrangement they concentrate on single perfect blooms. Massed effects and crowding are carefully avoided, no garish colours and no discordant sounds are allowed to break in on the harmony that Japan offers to eye and ear.

Bells at railway crossings are muted, car-horns, though rarely used, have a soft musical note.

Japan's favourite flower is, of course, the cherry and as I arrived there in April when the cherry blossoms are in full bloom I was greeted everywhere with "This is very good season!"

All Japan rejoices when her hillsides are covered with the masses of pink and white blooms—the cherry blossom is very much like Bombay's lovely "Cassia Japonica"—and men, women and children turn out *en masse* and crowd into parks and gardens for a glimpse of the cherry blossoms' brief moment of beauty—for the petals are scattered even as one looks at them.

"The life of our cherry blossom," a Japanese poet told me—they are all poets in Japan over their cherry blossom—"is like the life of our Japanese soldiers. They do not fade: they are scattered."

998 Soldiers Deified

The spirit of the cherry tree is the beautiful woman of Japanese classical drama, Shintoism, the worship of the living spirit in every tree and flower, is older than Buddhism in Japan and has almost as many adherents. It also has many gods and goddesses and is constantly adding to their number by deifying the spirits of the brave people who die in the service of Japan.

There was a deification ceremony in Tokyo last April and 1,148 new deified spirits were added to the Japanese Pantheon.

Of these 9 were members of Government, 7 of the Manchuria Railway Company, 11 Japanese immigrants to Manchukuo, 120 sailors and 998 soldiers, which gives the soldier about ten times the chance of becoming a deity in Japan as any other mortal. This must always be, as long as the military tradition in Japan remains as strong as it is to-day.

It is a tradition that demands the utmost in courage and self-denial of its own men. "You are the son of a Samurai," is enough to brace up every Japanese young man to refrain from luxuries and strain every nerve.

There can never be any conscientious objectors in Japan. Refusal to face the enemy would be accounted Fear—the worst possible *crime*!

Military Museum

On Kudan hill in Tokyo stands a military Museum where a whole section is devoted to the actual blood-stained, battered uniforms of the sons of Japan who have fallen in recent wars. A coat with a great jagged hole where a splinter of shell found a gallant young heart, the actual blood in a great dark brown stain on it, another coat with half the sleeve torn off hanging limp and ragged and also blood-stained, a helmet with a hole in it through which a bullet reached the brain—and over each tragic souvenir stands a photograph of the man—often a mere boy—to whom it belonged.

How can any son of Japan, brought up on things like this, refuse to follow where these have led? His courage is a courage of nerve rather than muscle and it can rise equal to any demand made upon it—even a demand like the one which sent the three "human bullets" to certain death in order to test a new torpedo for their country.

Easily Misunderstood

What Japan plans for her own future is her own secret and it would be idle to try to guess at it. She is a country with a thought and culture all her own and she is not easy to understand, but very easily misunderstood. Her people talk as little as possible and never about themselves. In a train at Kobe once I noticed a party of men who had come to see one of their number off. For fully five minutes he stood on the train, they stood on the platform, just waiting, looking at each other.

Then as the train moved off he bowed low three times, they bowed low three times. Not a word was said.

When we think of some of our frantic attempts to make conversation in those last few minutes when seeing people off we will admit that the Japanese system has its merits—but it also has its drawbacks and one of these is that the man who does not talk gives himself no chance of explaining and can be quite easily misunderstood.

One often hears this querulous remark about the Japanese: "You can never tell what they are thinking." That is because they think it undignified to show feeling or any kind of expression facially.

In the Noh dance the men wear masks to hide the expression of their faces. But the most casual tourist to the country must know that behind that impassive mask with which Japan faces the world to-day there is a people sensitive, alert, intelligent, beauty-loving, with—and this I feel is the special contribution of the Japanese race to international culture—a genius for courage and a genius for courtesy.

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, 17/A, South Parade. 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.

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.

BARSI.

October 17, 1937.

Provisional

President: G. R. Zadbuke, Agent, Jayashanker Barsi Mills Ltd. Hon. Secretary: S. R. Dhople, Imperial Bank of India.

BIJAPUR.

August 22, 1937.

Provisional

President: N. P. Desai, *M.A., LL.B.*, Vice-President: Dr. J. P. Henriques, *L.M.S., F.C.P.S.*, Hon. Secretary: Rao Saheb R. D. Parulkar, *M.M.B.S.*, Godbole Mala, Bijapur. Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Angadi, *B.A., LL.B.*, Directors: M. G. Monani, *I.C.S.*, and B. R. Khembavi.

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Sunday every month, 7 p.m., Bijapur Gymkhana.

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, Post Box, 734, Bombay. 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.

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, C. A. W. Wood, P. N. Mukerji, L. Brooke Edwards, W. Buchan, S. C. Bose, and Dr. A. C. Ukil.

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.

Meetings: Every alternate Saturday 1 p.m., Malabar Hotel.

COLOMBO.

Inaugurated: July, 1929.

Charter No. 3198.

President: Col. J. G. Vandersmaght. 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 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. Acting Hon. Secretary: T. H. Bird. 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.

LUCKNOW.(Experimental)*

President: G. M. Harper Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Lucknow. Hon. Secretary: Rai Bahadur R. P. Varma, Advocate, Dr. B. N. Varma Road, Lucknow.

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.

MEIKTILA.(Burma. Experimental)*

President: U Ba Yin, B.A., M.H.R., Superintendent, National High School, Meiktila. Hon. Secretary: M. G. Talwalker, B.A., B.L. Advocate, Meiktila.

PANDHARPUR.*September 19, 1937.**Provisional*

President: Rai Bahadur G. B. Paricharak. Vice-President: Mr. N. M. Atre. Hon. Secretary: Dr. G. P. Phadke, C/o Municipal Office, Pandharpur. Hon. Treasurer: N. P. Surnis. Directors: S. M. Balekar, M. Y. Pinge, Rao Sahib K. R. Newale, G. G. Nene and N. P. Uplap.

Meetings: Second and fourth Sundays every month at the Union Bank Buildings, at 6-30 p.m.

*These are only Experimental like the early Cochin Club

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.*August 14, 1937.**Charter No. 4398.*

President: Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan. Vice-President: Mr. N. M. Jhaveri. Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. K. Shaikh, Sachin House, Surat. Offg. Hony. Secy.: T. S. Thaker Paninibhint, 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 Conduct. 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 September 1937

CLUBS	No. of meetings held during month.	Average attendance to total membership.	% 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	25	46	5	51	53	1	0	54
AMRITSAR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BANGALORE	2	14	32	4	35	40	0	0	40
BARODA	2	22	54	0	54	36	4	0	40
BIJAPUR	2	14	61	..	..	..	..	..	23
BOMBAY	4	80	56	25	68	141	1	0	142
CALCUTTA	4	37	34	20	47	98	3	0	101
COCHIN	2	14	50	2	54	25	2	0	27
COLOMBO	2	43	52	24	73	82	0	0	82
JAMSHEDPUR	2	17	55	3	61	30	0	0	30
KARACHI	1	8	22	14	35	37	0	0	37
LAHORE	1	11	30	3	32	36	1	0	37
MADRAS	2	50	50	11	55	60	4	0	64
PANDHARPUR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
POONA	2	14	54	6	69	27	0	0	27
RANGOON	4	17	28	10	34	60	0	0	60
SHOLAPUR	2	28	56	8	66	50	2	1	51
SURAT	2	12	67	..	..	..	..	..	18
THAYETMYO	2	8	63	0	63	12	0	0	12

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.*

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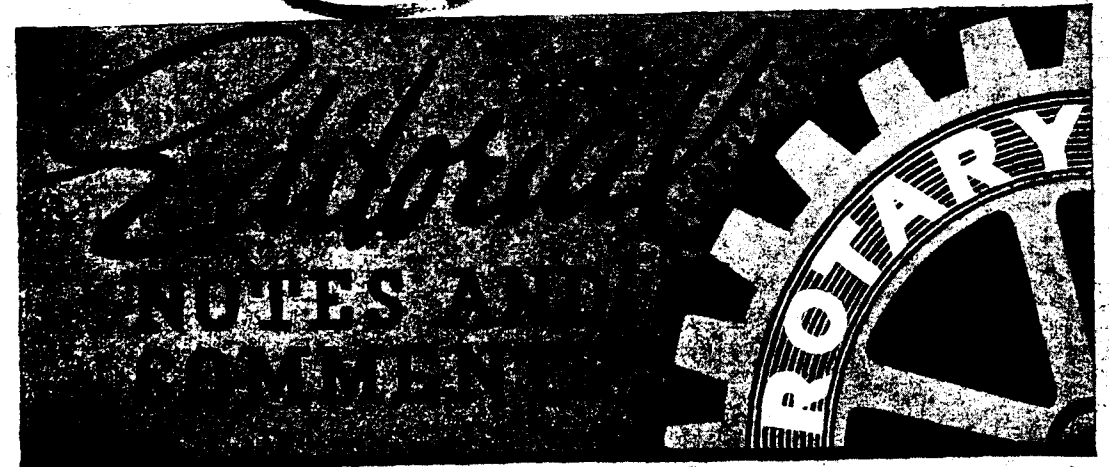
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OUR Triplets: Bravo Colombo! Bravo Bryant! We congratulate you on the Ceylon Triplets which you have brought into this District!

The Eastern Rotary Wheel has great pleasure in extending a warm welcome on behalf of all Rotarians and Rotary Clubs in this District, to JAFFNA, KANDY AND NEGOMBO who have so nobly and warmly responded to the efforts of the Colombo Rotary Club and Rtn. Field Representative H. W. Bryant. With the certain prospect of Galle also toeing the line in the near future the emerald isle will be "Rotary-strong" in no mean measure. This raises the question whether it will not be desirable and possible to form the Clubs in the Island into a separate District, thereby working towards the general goal of formation of compact districts as envisaged by Past Governor F. E. James and by Rtn. H. W. Bryant. Of course, as yet it is too early to consider the bifurcation of this District. Perhaps this question may well come up for discussion at our next District Conference at Baroda.

The Press and Rotary: Elsewhere in this issue we publish a full report of an address delivered by Rtn. Governor Sethna to a gathering of Press representatives in Bombay invited by the International Goodwill Committee of the Rotary Club of Bombay. This is not the first occasion on which we have had to draw the attention of Clubs in this District to the absolute necessity of their endeavouring to secure the

active and sympathetic co-operation of the Press in their locality, with a view (not to getting advertisement for the Club in the ordinary sense of that word, as Governor Sethna happily reminded his gathering) to securing the help of the Press in *furthering* the community service activities and international work which the Club may engage itself in. There is no denying the fact that *most clubs* in this District have up till now failed in this important direction, either by sheer indifference or by a failure to realise the immense help that a friendly Press can be in the proper realisation of the club's objectives. It is indeed a great pity that in spite of frequent references to this subject at our District Conferences club executives do not appreciate the full significance of this matter and are thereby merely slowing down the effectiveness of their work, in the community and international service spheres.

That the Press in this country is quite amenable to all reasoned suggestions for the betterment of the conditions obtaining and that it is quite responsive to all reasonable calls made on it in the interests of the communities it serves is strikingly demonstrated by the success which the International Service Committee of the Rotary Club of Bombay had in their attempt to eradicate what were called "communal headlines" in the local newspapers. The example set by the Rotary Club of Bombay in trying to interest the Press in the work of the Club and in securing the co-operation of the

Press by taking the latter into confidence is well worth the emulation of all Rotary Clubs in cities and bigger towns in this District.

Inter-Club Meetings: Thanks to the rapid extension witnessed in this District in recent months, the chances for holding inter-Club meetings are rapidly increasing and we should congratulate the Rotary Club of Sholapur in having so promptly taken advantage of this possibility by holding an inter-Club meeting at which were represented Pandharpur, Barsi, Bijapur and Poona. That this meeting was attended by 72 Rotarians is in itself a striking testimony to the success of this endeavour. Elsewhere in this issue we publish a full account of this meeting, and suggestions by Rtn. Bryant. This inter-Club meeting decided upon the formation of a permanent committee with representatives of the five different clubs to serve thereon. This is indeed a promising opening for co-ordinated Rotarian endeavour by Clubs and could well be copied in other areas in this District.

China Relief: The Rotary Club of Colombo is to be congratulated this month on another score, besides its achievement of Triplets! Have you heard that this Club has, within about three weeks, collected and remitted Rs. 2,000 towards the relief of those distressed in Shanghai under the present war conditions? It is an example of which any organisation can justifiably be proud. Among other Clubs who have helped in this direction may be mentioned the Rotary Club of Bombay who set apart for this purpose the collections made at a specific meeting and waived the usual maximum limit of Rupee One set for the Collection Box! In cases such as the relief of suffering caused by wars the great point about charity is the *speed* with which it is given and in this respect the Rotary Club of Colombo has set a striking and valuable example.

Our Busy Governor: Speaking at the District Conference at Madras early this year, on the occasion of the nomination of Sir Phiroze Sethna as the District Governor, the then Governor Rtn. F. E. James said:

"I know that Sir Phiroze will make an enthusiastic and efficient District Governor...."

To realise that these were not mere conventional words and that Rtn. James meant everything he said about Governor Sethna, one has only to look up Sir Phiroze's engagement tablet for the past two months in particular, leaving alone his visit to the R. I. Assembly and Convention. It is always the busy man who finds time to do the additional thing, it is said. In Governor Sethna we have a striking demonstration of this truth. How a man like Sir Phiroze, who is so very much active in business, finance, and politics, finds time to fulfil his arduous task as Governor of such a vast Rotary district as ours is a mystery: but it is a mystery of which we and Rotarians in this District are quite happy! At the pace he is doing it now, Rtn. Governor Sethna will have completed his visit to each of the Clubs in this District very much earlier than the end of his term of office—unless Clubs in this District sit up and help in extension at even more rapid a pace than at present! It will really be a race between Extension and Sir Phiroze! Who will win?

What is Rotary? With so many new Clubs in our midst now and so many to be brought into being in the near future the question of the education of Rotarians about Rotary has assumed a much more urgent and important an aspect than ever. Even in the much older Clubs (we may as well face this fact quite frankly!) there are a number of members who have yet to grasp what exactly Rotary is. To realise the full extent of this problem one has only to read the very considered paper on "Rotary Education" presented by Rtn. C. E. V. Nathanielsz at the District Conference at Madras (Page 68 of the *Conference Proceedings*). The Presidents and Secretaries of the baby clubs in particular, we suggest, will find great help and guidance in this paper and the paper on "Membership" presented by Rtn. M. R. A. Baig (reported on Page 24 seq. of the *Conference Proceedings*). But the real point is that this District should publish at the earliest a brief brochure setting out in a simple and direct manner what Rotary is, what it has done in this District and what it can do in the future.

The Press and Rotary

Governor Sethna Appeals for Goodwill

The great need for a cordial understanding between the Rotary Clubs in this District and the local Press is emphasised at almost every District Conference, though it is true that rarely ever is anything done actively to stimulate and promote such understanding. The following report of a special meeting held in Bombay when Governor Sethna addressed Press representatives will therefore be read with particular interest and will, perhaps, serve as an example for other Clubs to follow.

THE International Goodwill Committee of the Rotary Club of Bombay arranged for an entertainment on October 13 to meet the representatives of the various newspapers and journals in Bombay. The entertainment was held at Green's Restaurant, Bombay's "Rotary Restaurant". There was a representative gathering of Pressmen and Governor Sethna availed himself of the opportunity to address them, laying special emphasis on the international, inter-racial and inter-communal aspects of Rotarian endeavour.

Governor Sethna said:

Journalism is a noble calling. Newspapers first came into being as a means of popular education. Their commercial side is a recent development. It was recognised that whilst educational institutions imparted knowledge and instruction to the youth, the adult population stood equally in need and there is no better method than dissemination of news and views periodically through the press. Rotary International ex-President, Bill Manier, therefore very rightly observed at a conference of newspaper men last year at Chicago that "there is really nothing, not even the extension of Rotary or the organisation of new Rotary Clubs, that I am more interested in, than I am in getting Rotary Public Information on a real sound basis."

I may well repeat his words to you, gentlemen, here to-day. Rotary does not seek advertisement in the ordinary sense of the word, but is seeking the co-operation of the public and other organisations and you gentlemen connected with the Press can render us valuable help. Rotary like every other human organisation must have relations with the general public. The people outside Rotary want to know what a Rotary Club is and what Rotarians are doing. A Rotary Club needs the co-operation of the community in accomplishing many of its purposes. I should, therefore, like to congratulate the International Goodwill Committee of the Bombay Rotary Club for having invited you to this gathering this afternoon, and thus giving us an opportunity of exchanging views.

The ideals of Rotary and its aims and objects have often appeared in print, but at the same time it must be admitted that Rotary is an intangible sort of something which cannot be comprehensively explained. The objects of Rotary, as most of you are doubtless aware, are first and above all friendship as a means to service. This is the enunciation of a new concept of friendship, wherein friendship ceases to be an opportunity for personal benefit, but figures anew as the fulcrum for doing good.

The second object is good faith as the standard in business and professions, the due valuation of every useful occupation and the dignifying of one's own work as a means to serve the community. Rotary seeks the levelling of every decent occupation on a plane of co-operation.

The third object is the application of the ideal of service by all Rotarians in their private, professional and public life. We believe that life can be made more noble and worth living with perfect co-operation, an accommodative spirit, and a desire to be of service to the others. This is essentially the important responsibility of the *individual* Rotarian, although, where circumstances warrant, Rotary as a corporate body will, and generally does, take corporate action.

The last—and, under the present conditions in which our world is placed, by far the most important—object is “understanding, goodwill and peace amongst all nations and races through the comradeship of people united in the ideal of service.” It is to further this object that your hosts, the International Goodwill Committee of the Bombay Rotary Club, are striving to do their bit.

“Service above self” is the justification for the existence of Rotary, under the banner of which there are to-day 4,400 Rotary Clubs with a membership of approximately 184,000 Rotarians distributed throughout the world in so many different countries or geographical regions. Through Rotary, a vast amount of philanthropic and social work is done, but as a general rule, it is generally understood that Rotary should not undertake any service which is more efficiently carried out by another organisation, and which, if Rotary undertook, might mean a frittering away of the resources of the community.

“International Service,” as we understand it, is an effort to remove the causes of discord, and to promote and extend understanding, tolerance, justice and goodwill amongst all classes and peoples. Through International Service Rotary endeavours to apply the principles of friendship and fair dealings to the relationship of peoples and nations. Only on Saturday last, when I was paying an official visit to the Ahmed-

abad Rotary Club, I was asked why it is that although there are Rotary Clubs in both China and Japan they could not prevent hostilities between those countries? The answer is that Rotary is yet very young. But we need not despair. In the years to come, we may expect Rotary to become strong enough to induce such a beneficent result. Anyone prophesying in the days of the Heptarchy or during the Wars of the Roses that order would one day be maintained throughout Britain by a small unarmed police force and that civil war would be no more, would have been thought quite mad. In the words of an eminent Rotarian, therefore, “is it too much to hope that through Rotary International order will one day be maintained by an International Police Force, and a Supreme World Court, like unto an R. I. Convention, will adjudicate the quarrels of the nations.”

Never has greater need existed for co-operation, understanding, and goodwill. If selfishness, distrust and fear prevail, disaster is the inevitable result. The welfare of the world demands that the facilities for better conditions of living and health, for domestic comfort, for efficient and economical business methods, and similar boons shall be shared by all peoples in a spirit of mutual helpfulness. Rotary, therefore, seeks to advance the understanding by one another of the different peoples of the world. An important factor in this understanding is a sympathetic appreciation of the economic life of the people. It is impossible to advance goodwill if there is a ranking sense of injustice and unfair treatment, and world peace cannot be well and truly founded except on a basis that is economically sound.

The rapid extension of Rotary into so many countries has resulted in the development of a world-wide fellowship of business and professional men, not only because they belong to Rotary organisations, but because of the many personal contacts developed between them which form the basis for international friendships. Rotarians recognise the obvious economic fact that all countries must progress together, and that each country is peculiarly fitted to make its own contributions to that progress. Also, that war destroys that progress.

wipes out painfully acquired surpluses, and in the long run profits no one, not even the apparent winner.

The International Service Committee seeks to promote understanding and a spirit of friendliness, tolerance and co-operation among all peoples and thus develop a world-mindedness which is vital to create goodwill. It will thus be seen that Rotary places international *understanding* before goodwill and peace.

Having an organisation such as it has, Rotary has probably more potentialities in the world at the present time than any other organisation. We believe that in a few years it will become a real power in the world. The set-up of the Rotary Club gives it a unique advantage in breaking down those political and social barriers which so often complicate community life. Its grouping together in helpful association and co-operation of men of every occupation, every race and religion, its fellowship and goodwill, its appeal to man for unselfish service—these factors have made Rotary a wholesome and reconciling influence in thousands of communities throughout the world.

Nearer at home, the International Goodwill Committee of the Bombay Rotary Club has been investigating during the last few months how best we could achieve our ideals. The more important problem under existing conditions in our country has been the necessity for cementing the relationship between the various races and religions in this vast sub-continent—or, in other words, promoting inter-communal and inter-racial harmony at home, and international goodwill outside. It has been a matter for pardonable pride for the Bombay Rotary Club that its programme for inter-communal harmony was one of the first questions on which the National Congress Government of Bombay indirectly acted upon, by issuing a communique. The Club has been vigorously pursuing its investigations for promoting goodwill between the different communities, and I would like publicly to acknowledge here the services rendered by some of the leading newspapers of this City in this direction on a particular occasion. At the time of the last communal riots in the City some prominent Rotarians of this

Club approached these newspapers with a request to avoid headlines of a kind, which, instead of promoting peace, widened the existing differences between the contending factions. These newspapers readily complied with the request and with beneficent results.

We realise that you Press representatives can render invaluable service, by laying greater stress on points of common interests, common cultural heritage, and a common political destiny for all communities in India; and by refraining from giving undue publicity to points of difference and petty schisms that are bound to exist in small degrees in a country having such a vast population. We should like you to use your great machinery and influence on your readers to kill communalism. You can do this better than any other organisation.

With an organisation such as Rotary has, and with a message such as it has to the world, we want your whole-hearted co-operation in acquainting the world of the ideals of Rotary, and in getting men who are in Rotary, men who are prominent in the affairs of the country and in business and professional life, to become interested in helping this Movement along, in helping the Rotary organisation by helping the ideal on which the Movement is based, helping it to spread in the world, helping people generally to order their lives and their social activities on a basis of thoughtfulness of, and helpfulness to, others.

Rotary is receiving wonderful publicity everywhere. Much of the most favourable publicity the Movement has had has been unsolicited and given by men who have been moved to give credit where it is due and they have written in a very commending and complimentary manner. You newspapermen are keen thinkers and analysts and we know that if you write approvingly and sympathetically we are encouraged to believe that we are treading on the right path and along lines that may contain something of value to the world.

If you deem it fit, at times, to criticise us to some extent you perhaps do so not so much for what we are undertaking to do as

(Continued on Page 37)

A Rotary Group Meeting

By Rtn. Field Representative H. W. Bryant

The following is the Report of an Inter-Club Meeting held at Sholapur submitted by Rtn. Field Representative H. W. Bryant to the District Governor. Governor Sethna trusts that a perusal of this Report will convince Rotarians in this District of the value of such Inter-Club Meetings.

Minutes.—A meeting of Rotarians from the Sholapur, Bijapur, Pandharpur and Poona Clubs, and also from the proposed Club of Barsi, was held in the Ripon Hall, Sholapur, on October 10.

There were present 40 members from Sholapur, 14 from Pandharpur, 9 from Barsi, 7 from Bijapur and 2 from Poona—72 in all.

Rotarian Hinchcliffe (Sholapur) presided. He said, inter alia, this was the first occasion, apart from the District Conferences, on which members from more than 2 Rotary Clubs met together in the 89th District. This inter-city meeting with 72 representatives from five Clubs marks the beginning of a great Rotary advance. For with two of these Clubs conducting their business in Marathi, we are making it known to the world that Rotary belongs to India as much as to Britain, or the U. S. A. or Europe.

Rotarian Dewan Bahadur Shete (Poona) gave an address on "Combating of Guinea-worm Disease". He outlined a Rotary Community Service activity, that could be undertaken by all Rotarians in the District.

Rotarian A. N. Ilkal, M.L.A. (Bijapur) presented to the Sholapur Club a group photo of the Bijapur Club's official opening, by Rotarian Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna, on August 22. It was a token of their esteem and regard for the President and members of the Sholapur Club, who had sponsored the Bijapur Club.

Rao Bahadur Paricharak (Pandharpur), Rotarian Dhapre (Barsi) and Rotarian Atre (Pandharpur) spoke in appreciative terms

of the valuable guidance and helpful inspiration they had received from the sponsor club (Sholapur), and they all voiced the hope that they would be able to pass on the torch to other groups in their respective areas.

Rotarian Field Representative Bryant, on behalf of the Governor and R. I., congratulated all concerned on this further evidence of real Rotary progress in the Bombay Presidency.

It was decided to form a joint committee consisting of 2 members from each of the 5 clubs and to arrange for an inter-Club meeting every quarter.

After the meeting, tea was served. Tennis and bridge attracted some while others were content to chat and discuss Rotary affairs in groups on the lawn.

Genesis.—Here you have the bare record of a unique Rotary meeting. But the significance of such a gathering deserves fuller mention. Indeed it is but right that Rotarians in the 89th District should learn of a movement in Maharashtra that is destined to give a lead to other language areas, so far as Rotary extension is concerned.

Last year I had the pleasure of visiting Sholapur, in response to an invitation from Mr. H. P. Hinchcliffe. This led to a meeting of leading men, and finally a send-off as a provisional Club. Officially admitted to membership in R. I. on August 13, 1936, with 17 Charter members, after a year's work it has 50 members on its roll. While it was growing internally, there were



Surat Rotary Club

MEMBERS OF THIS NEWLY FORMED ROTARY CLUB ARE SEEN AT THE LUNCH MEETING HELD ON OCTOBER 10 WHEN GOVERNOR SETHNA VISITED THEM.

some members like Rtms. Hinchcliffe and Limaye who had their eyes on other places, within 60 miles of Sholapur, where they desired to plant the Rotary seed. By talks and visits, interest was created locally in Bijapur and Pandharpur. In the former city a Rotary Club was opened in August of this year, just a year after Sholapur. In the latter place it was found that not all the prospective Rotarians could freely use the English language, and I was asked whether a concession could be made so that Pandharpur could use the local vernacular (Marathi). Concession, indeed! It is what R. I. has been waiting for; no sanction was needed, because it is the policy of R. I. to let the local club decide.

When in 1935 I agreed to give my full time to Rotary Service, I asked for, and readily received, sanction to spend a small sum of money on the translation of R. I. literature into the vernaculars of this District. It is true I then had in mind the Gujarathi language. The fact remains that the Board of Directors of R. I. looked ahead to the day when Rotary would become indigenous in the 89th District and prepared for it.

Pandharpur First on New Road.—Pandharpur was opened on September 19 with 19 Charter members. It is not only the first taluq town to have a Rotary Club, but the first Rotary Club in the 89th District to conduct Club business in the local vernacular. In the neighbouring city of Barsi, the leaders at once sat up and took notice. Said they, if in Pandharpur why not in Barsi? Thus Rotary spreads and the second Marathi-speaking Club was opened on October 17. Incidentally it may be mentioned that other prospects in Western India are Sangli, Belgaum, Satara, Kolhapur, Jath, Bagalkot and Ahmednagar, not to say Hyderabad (Deccan).

The significant thing about the recent growth is the fact that it all arose from our first attack on Sholapur. Our friends there have fostered and encouraged other local groups to some purpose and their duties as Rotarians of a Sponsor Club have been well carried out. Self-expansion is the one sure way of spreading Rotary in India, Burma and Ceylon, and this serves as an illustration of how, in spite of our own peculiar difficulties, new groups of leading

men, from a vast but hitherto untouched field, can, through Rotary, be swept into the stream of world progress.

Pioneering. Rotarian Past Governor James, who early realised the importance of nationals throughout the District becoming Rotarians, in his message to the Bangalore Conference in January of last year, said: "I am persuaded, from some considerable experience of Rotary in this country and in other countries, that the Movement in the last resort must depend in the main for its future leadership upon the permanent inhabitants of the country. I look forward to the day when India will make a great contribution through its representatives to the World of Rotary generally. I have always believed in the importance of increasing international contacts between India and the outer world. Rotary offers such an opportunity and the result would be not only of lasting benefit to this area but also of increasing benefit to the countries across the seas."

Rotarian Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna, in writing this month to the Secretary of the Rotary Club of Pandharpur, said, "The day will not be far when Pandharpur will be counted as the pioneer Rotary Club which completely nationalised the Movement as far as India is concerned, both in its personnel and in its language and practice." A moment's reflection will make such a claim clear.

Hitherto Rotary has, for the most part, been confined to the ports and larger inland cities. The impression has got abroad that Rotary membership is confined to those who can speak English and have adopted Western ways of living. This is an entirely erroneous impression. Membership in Rotary is open to "any adult male of good character and good business reputation, engaged as proprietor, partner, corporate officer, or manager of any worthy and recognised business, or holding an important position in an executive capacity with discretionary authority in such business, or acting as the local agent or branch representative of any worthy and recognized business, or any man engaged in any worthy and recognized business, having entire charge of

such agency or branch in an executive capacity, or any man engaged in any worthy and recognized profession, may be eligible to membership. He must be receptive, broadminded and unselfish." Who will say that the smaller towns or larger villages of India are destitute of such men? Are there not enough men "engaged in worthy and recognized professions" in the mofussil towns and larger villages to warrant a charter of membership in R. I.? Of course there are, and this fact must be ever in our minds. The recent service of the Sponsor Club at Sholapur gives a definite lead to the District.

Self-Expansion Leads to Grouping.

Let us view Rotary expansion in this light and I am confident that every one of the Clubs now functioning in the 89th District can enjoy the same experience in starting new Clubs in their own areas.

The Rotarians of Sholapur are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts, and on their wisdom in proposing a quarterly inter-city meeting. All present at the Inter-Club meeting agreed to the appointment of a Joint Committee consisting of 2 members, selected by the President of each of the 5 Clubs (Sholapur, Pandharpur, Bijapur, Poona and Barsi)—the meeting place to be agreed upon from time to time. A possible programme for the consideration of the group has already been outlined, and include:

- Better Roads,
- Animal Welfare,
- Village Improvement,
- After Care,
- Polluted Water (Guinea-worm, etc.).

Who will say that such matters, and many more also, could not with advantage be tackled by every Rotary Club in the District. If urban and rural Rotarians co-operate no limit to Rotary's influence can be set. Let each Board of Directors examine their own territorial possibilities in the light of these developments, and join in the present Rotary advance.

SHANGHAI ROTARY CLUB'S APPEAL

The Rotary Club of Shanghai, China, has been meeting as usual during the past several weeks and has been engaging in a great deal of relief work among the suffering refugees of many nationalities who have been pouring into Shanghai. The Shanghai Rotarians have now made an appeal to all other Rotary clubs of the world to assist them in their relief work with contributions of money, if any club wishes to do so.

This appeal of the Shanghai Club, in accordance with the established procedure of the Rotary organization, has been communicated to the clubs of all countries. Rotary International headquarters is not collecting a relief fund but merely transmitting the appeal of the Shanghai Club to other Rotary clubs. Contributions will be sent by each club directly to the Shanghai Club. No goal has been set for the raising of any particular sum of money.

Anything that Rotary clubs may do to help the Shanghai Club with its relief work will not interfere in any way with any relief work that is being done by the Red Cross and it is most likely that Rotarians in their respective communities will be responding to any appeal for funds which the Red Cross may make.

The Rotary Clubs of both China and Japan are functioning as usual and in accordance with Rotary Policy are not involved in the political situation. The fact that the Shanghai Club is doing relief work among the sufferers in that city and that other Rotary clubs may assist it with contributions for relief purposes does not indicate that Rotary is involved in any way in the political struggle between China and Japan.—*The R. I. News Letter*.

Sam had been carpenter at a provincial theatre for half-a-century, and the proprietors thought it was time he retired on a pension. Sam chose to consider himself insulted by the well-meant offer. "I wouldn't 'ave took the job at all," he grumbled, "If I 'adn't thought it was goin' to be permanent."

I Was 'Sore' About Extension

The Candid Confession of a Past District Governor

In the following article, reproduced from *The Rotarian*, Rtn. Joel C. Harris, Jr., Past Governor of District No. 165, tells of his conversion from an "anti-extensionist" into an ardent advocate of extension. At the present time when all the energies of this District are so usefully concentrated on extension work the following striking testimony to the value of extension efforts should prove of great encouragement to such ardent workers as Rtn. President Hinchcliffe, Rtn. Limaye and Rtn. H. W. Bryant.

"Our District Governor will visit us next Monday. He will meet with the Club Assembly at 11 o'clock in the committee room of the Capital City Club. Your attendance is important. Please be on time."

THE foregoing is typical of a notice I received once each year from 1926 to 1936 from the headquarters of the Atlanta Rotary Club. The Club had been very kind to me. I had served as Chairman of committees, or as Secretary, Vice-President, then President and Chairman of the Board of Directors during that decade. Always at some spot during those ten years in Club Assembly, I had "had to listen" to a new District Governor "spout" about extension—EXTENSION—EXTENSION.

Always nothing came of it. I was a rabid anti-extensionist. "These small communities could not support a Rotary Club.... a Rotary Club couldn't bring anything to a small community.... if Rotary is as good as I think it is, let 'em ask for it; don't go ramming it down their throats.... it won't last that way," etc., etc.

Well, the District Governor would pull out a sheaf of statistics about the smaller communities in our section, number of business houses, population, and names of other civic clubs. That always "burned me up."



"I have a job for you", said Bill.

(By courtesy, *The Rotarian*)

Chirped I: "What do those folks up in Chicago know about conditions in Whangdoodle, Georgia?"

Then I would mumble to my nearest companion: "Why all this fuss and feathers about Extension? Every blessed Governor who comes into office is injected with the virus of lunacy on this subject. Let's get down to something useful.... something worth while." Then, our President, whoever he might be, including me, would suggest to the Governor that he leave the list with us—and we would "report later." And mentally, I'd rub my hands and chuckle: "Well, that settles that."

Then I, of all people, became the District Governor-Nominee of the 69th District (now 165th) for the Rotary year 1936-37. And as the young folks who read the "comic papers" used to say: "Little Audrey just laughed and laughed." Yes, all the little Audreys laughed. What was I going to do? they wanted to know. What would be my state of mind when I returned from the International Assembly? Who.... me? Well, if they started any extension "ballyhoo" at me, it certainly would give me a fine opportunity to tell them what had been on my chest for years. And I would tell them! But definitely, I figured without including fate. During four weeks before the International Assembly, I lay quite sick for three weeks and tried to convalesce in the fourth week. I arrived in Buck Hills Falls, Pennsylvania. I was weak, feeble. My resistance was low.

In the course of routine, I was expected to drop by and talk with representatives of the Secretariat. I was, I knew, to receive the well-known "Extension Folder"—a file of material relating to possible new Clubs in my District. I do now confess that I was not very attentive, even less interested. But here was a young lady, talking to me. After all, she was a lady. So I listened. This was her job, and who was I to make it more difficult for her?

The thought came to me: "This young woman isn't merely going through a routine.... She has a genuine personal interest in helping me do something for my District. I tried to perish that thought, but it got stuck somewhere between the lobes of my brain. I was, I reasoned with myself, still a bit

weak and wobbly from my illness. Presently the interview closed. I picked up my folder, thanked everybody, and went on my way.

On the third day of the Assembly, Will R. Manier, Jr., crossed my path. I had known "Bill" for a number of years.... never intimately, but very pleasantly. Up to this time, however, he had never crossed my path. In his mild and unhurried manner, Bill asked if he could have an hour of my time at any hour I selected during the week. Here was the unopposed nominee for the Presidency of Rotary International, asking ME to favour HIM with an engagement. I am normal.... I like to feel "important," just as you do. "I've a job for you," said Bill, "that nobody else in Rotary can do for me." I had not then read Dale Carnegie's book *How to Win Friends and Influence People*.

The "job in Rotary that only I could do" was extension in my beloved District!

I agreed to do what I could, but was frank enough to say to Bill that I was not in accord with his policy. Furthermore, that I was willingly and enthusiastically stubborn on the subject. Bill shocked me. "If you start three Clubs and one goes out of business, you still have two." WHAT! a Club go out of business in the 69th District! A Georgia Rotary Club fail! Why, our 26 Clubs had never even had a "problem child" among them.... a sacrilege to mention a Club failure. But—I'd "string along" with Bill Manier, if that was what he wanted.

Later, I thought: "Why had Bill prefaced his remarks by saying that he knew I was not enthusiastic about extension? Had my words of wisdom, my stalwart position, finally reached the ears of the higher-ups?"

I had to lie down and rest after my session with Will R. Manier, Jr., I got in late to lunch. The most available seat was at a table with Chesley R. Perry, Secretary of Rotary International, and his secretary. There was not much conversation. Lunch was served, and about dessert time I asked "Ches": "How does Bill Manier know that I am opposed to extension?"

"The best answer I can give to that," said Ches, "is that Bill knows you are from the Atlanta Club and from the 69th District." I lost my appetite for dessert. I wished I had learned to snort. I was furious. They could say what they pleased about ME, but NOT about my Club or my District. They sure made me sore—may be disgruntled is a better word about extension.

Now, may I skip over the many months since the International Assembly in June, 1936, and point out that the Rotarians in my District also got very sore when I repeated to them my experience at Buck Hills Falls. They got so irritated that they went out and formed nine new Rotary Clubs in towns which should have had them years ago. Clubs were formed where other civic clubs existed... other civic clubs and chambers of commerce that are now healthier for the presence of Rotary.

My fellow workers didn't thrust Rotary down anyone's throat. They merely told the story.

It is but human that every Governor whose District had a fair success in extension feels that he is a Solomon on the subject. He is ready to leap to the rostrum and tell the lads how the job is done. I wish I could do that. I can't. I'm still stunned.

Not a new Rotary Club in Georgia in seven long and lean years, then in an "all-of-a-sudden-12-months" nine new ones—nine new Rotary communities given an opportunity for service.

Without rehearsing the mechanics of Rotary Club formation, I'd like to point out two pitfalls into which fellows, who like me get sore about extension, can easily stumble. They're dug unwittingly by the very sincere Rotarians who make the preliminary surveys of communities to learn whether they have Rotary calibre. Here is No. 1: "We already have a civic club here." It's easy to avoid if you're forewarned—that is, if you are really wide awake to what a Rotary Club can do for a town.

But look out for No. 2! You can trip yourself into it in a minute if you're not careful. Here is the way in which it is usually put: "This town is too small for a Rotary Club."

You usually will find both Pitfalls Nos. 1 and 2 in the form of opinions put forward by a "surveyor" from a town larger than the one being surveyed. Check them off as being no sound reasons. Of the nine towns in which we formed Clubs, only one was organized in a town "big enough for Rotary."

No, we did not "thrust Rotary" on any community. On the contrary, at one charter presentation of a Club for which Past Governor Edward T. Flanders had been Special Representative, Ed. was acting as master of ceremonies. When the President of the new Club accepted the charter, he said in substance: "It is difficult to see how we can hold any goodwill toward Ed. Flanders. He has had Rotary for years, but never until now has he shared it with us." Whereupon the new Club presented Past Governor Flanders with a beautiful suitcase.

Nine new Clubs in one year in the old 69th District. And "reactionary Atlanta," as did Macon, Georgia, sponsored two of the nine. Little Audrey just laughed and laughed. Perhaps Bill Manier and Ches Perry had a few sly chuckles, too. And I don't know that I blame them.

But Georgia's new District Governor and his Rotarians are still sore about extension. It is going to take quite a lot more new Clubs to put Georgia in a happy frame of mind again, if I'm any judge of the situation.

Wife (reading from newspaper): "Mrs. X has been awarded £2,000 damages for loss of a thumb." I shouldn't have thought a thumb was so valuable, would you, John?" Husband (gruffly): "Perhaps she kept her husband under it."

The minister was visiting a parishioner, and was talking to her small son. "Do you say your prayers every night, Jimmy?" asked the clergyman. "Not every night," blithely replied the lad. "Some nights I don't want anything."

A sweet young thing, taking the examination for a driver's licence, was asked: "If your brakes suddenly failed to work while you were going down-hill, what would you do?" "That's easy; I'd jump out and put a big stone under the wheel."

Overland to England

Colour Motion Picture by Amateur

"Overland to England," an amateur film of one hour, mostly in colour and partly in black and white, to emphasise the pleasures of travel by land from India to England and to make a living record, so that the producers could "see the holiday again" whenever they wanted to, was shown to a meeting held under the auspices of the BEST Employees' Association, Bombay, on Wednesday night before a large and distinguished gathering including the group who have succeeded in making India's first professional colour film. Shot by himself, in the company of his wife whom he humorously described as a "a cine widow," Mr. Stanley Jepson, Editor of "The Illustrated Weekly of India," explained the film with a running commentary. Mr. E. G. Lazarus, Vice-President of the Association presided.

Covering altogether 12 countries, the picture took the audience from Bombay to London through Bahrein on the Persian Gulf, Basra, Babylon, Bagdad, Istanbul, Budapest via the Balkans, Vienna, Switzerland and Paris.

The first place where Mr. and Mrs. Jepson called was Bahrein. There they saw pearl divers and oilfields. The temperature was 110-115 degrees in July. However the temperature in the American refrigerated houses was very delightful. From there, the tourists went to Basra, the Venice of the East. "Babylon and the Sumarians," said Mr. Jepson "gave the world many things—writing, musical instruments and in architecture arch and pillars, vehicular transport and even a code of laws which have in some cases become the basis of modern jurisprudence."

Picturesque Kurds

On their way to Istanbul, they passed through the country of the Kurds—"rather like the Pathans, fierce and warlike, they were most picturesque and I rather liked them." In Turkey, progress equivalent to almost a century of past progress in any country in Western Europe was noticed. There was no sign of the fez and the purdah.

The tourist spent many pleasant hours in the old Seraglio, the wonderful old palace of the Ottoman Sultans. There in the old treasury were seen an astonishing collection of gems—emeralds of great size and rubies with other valuables, including one of the peacock thrones taken by one of the Turkish expeditioners from Persia ages ago.

The Magyars of Hungary

From Istanbul, the film took the audience to Vienna via Balkans through Budapest. The atmosphere of the cities was very enjoyable. "The homeliness and friendliness of the Magyars has to be seen to be believed," said Mr. Jepson.

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for such a campaign it wanted, on the one hand to be able to control at their source the vast supplies of coal, iron, grain, cotton and wool which the north of China provided, and on the other to have a friendly, or at any rate a neutral China on her left. This end Japan wanted to gain by separating northern provinces from the central Government of China so as to weaken opposition, by commercial penetration, by spreading the use of Narcotics through Korean vendors, by bribery, and by Military conquest which is to be the last resort. China is not yet fully equipped with bombing planes, tanks, and large supplies of guns which Japan possesses and is therefore unable to resist Japan on an equal footing. However, in China spirit is being unified in an unexpected way and her determination to remain mistress of her own territory may lead her to the great achievement which may be written in golden words on the pages of the History.

The meeting held on 29th of October was a business meeting and was devoted entirely to the disposal of pending correspondence. Among other items was a request of the Baroda Rotary Club for a photograph of the Club and of its officers. It was decided to have a photo taken by flashlight on 12th. instant when Sir Phiroze is expected to visit the Club and a copy will also be sent to the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* for publication.

We Achieve Triplets!

Jaffna, Kandy and Negombo Go Rotary

At Jaffna, Kandy and Negombo (in Ceylon) Rotary Clubs have been formed as a result of the intensive efforts at extension sponsored by the Colombo Rotary Club and Rtn. Field Representative H. W. Bryant. Our efforts at extension have been so successful under Governor Sethna's regime that he may well become known as "The extension Governor!"

The following concise account of the birth of these Ceylon Triplets is taken from the *Times of Ceylon*:

MR. H. W. BRYANT, Rotary International's Field Representative for India, Burma and Ceylon, leaves for India after successfully inaugurating three new Rotary Clubs in the Island. "The fact that Kandy, Negombo and Jaffna have all decided to have clubs of their own," he said, summarising his impressions of Rotary in Ceylon, "indicates the possibility of its extension throughout the whole Island."

"True, the idea of a club at Galle did not materialise. But this is just because we have not concentrated on the work. Insufficient time was a reason. But sooner or later Galle will have its club and then Ceylon will have clubs in the North, the Centre, and the South from which Rotary ideals can radiate to the smaller towns."

"This is a very successful method as has been proved in India, in districts where the main occupation is agriculture. I see no reason why the process should not be repeated in Ceylon," he added.

Membership Charters

"The new clubs will receive their charters of membership at the hands of Sir Phiroze Sethna early next year. Sir Phiroze, who

is Governor of the 89th Rotary District, is a member of the Council of State and a leading Parsee businessman in Bombay."

Mr. Bryant said that Galle would soon form its own club, with the help of the Colombo Rotary Club.

"There is no doubt that one of the appeals of Rotary to the people of Ceylon was that they had no means of bringing the leading professional and official men together in the past and that Rotary supplies the need."

"Indeed, Rotary provides a platform for men who differ fundamentally in their outlook, religion, politics or local affairs. And anything that would promote harmony and fellowship in public life is a thing most desired."

"Moreover, when fellowship, spontaneous and unforced, is a prelude to service for the community it is doubly welcome."

Bringing Men Together

"Rotary, as I have seen it working in the East, is definitely leaping the boundaries of caste, race and office, and bringing men together in a friendly atmosphere to discuss questions and to inspire them to unite."

"It is being more and more realised by the nationals of India, Burma and Ceylon

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Governor's Monthly Letter

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

Rotary and the Press: The International Goodwill Committee of the Bombay Rotary Club were at home to the local newspapermen on the 13th October, when I had the opportunity of addressing them. (This address is reported elsewhere in this issue.—*Ed.*) I tried to give them an idea of the objects of Rotary, and solicited their assistance to foster inter-communal and international harmony and goodwill. I need hardly mention how influential the Press is in these days, in creating and destroying public opinion, and I am sure all those journalists in the world who have the ultimate aim of "peace on earth and goodwill among men," instead of the search for front-page-sensations, can do a great deal more toward peace than most other organisations.

Relief to China Refugees

Soon after my last Monthly Letter, I received a cable from the Secretariat at Chicago conveying the appeal of the Shanghai Rotary Club for relief. I, therefore, sent out a special circular to all Presidents and Secretaries. I am glad to announce that the Bombay Rotary Club made a special collection for this purpose and remitted the amount raised. The Poona Club has also made a handsome contribution for this purpose. The Colombo Club has done remarkably well. It has already sent Rs. 1,737, and has kept that Fund open which means further instalments will follow. In my letter next month, I hope to be able to report what the other Clubs in the 89th District have done or intend to do. But what about your share?

James Commission Report

The Presidents of all Clubs will have received Secretary Chesley Perry's letter dated the 30th August, 1937, drawing their attention to the Report of the Commission on R. I. Administration, over which our

ex-Governor F. E. James presided. The Board of Directors of R. I. have now referred this report for study by all the Rotary Clubs throughout the world. We must devote special attention to this Report, especially because it has been compiled by one of our most distinguished Rotarians. The Report is included in the Nice Convention Proceedings book. Additional copies can be secured from the R. I. Secretariat, in separate booklet form. I would request you to study this Report very carefully and be ready with your recommendations for discussion at our next District Conference. Perhaps you will find it helpful to appoint a special Sub-Committee for this purpose.

Extension

Our Field Representative, Rotarian Herbert W. Bryant is at the moment spending some time cultivating the fertile island of Ceylon to sow the seed of Rotary in the interior. News to hand reveals that inaugural meetings were to be held at Kandy on the 25th October, Jaffna on the 26th October, and at Negombo on the 28th October. We all hope that these meetings were successful and that they have decided on starting Rotary Clubs in those places. I am glad to know that the Rotarians in Colombo are alert and keen, and I must congratulate the Colombo Rotary Club in undertaking to sponsor these new Clubs. Rotarian Bryant is not sparing himself and I await his return a fortnight hence when I hope he will be able to report that he has met with much success.

Another Marathi Club

Pandharpur is no longer the "Baby-Club"—the title has been usurped by the newest Club opened at Barsi which was inaugurated on my behalf by Rotarian H. P. Hinchcliffe, President of the Sholapur Rotary Club, on the 17th of October. This is the second Rotary Club in a taluq town which will use the local vernacular language

as its official language. I am informed that they had a very interesting and successful meeting and that we have a fine batch of keen Rotarians in Barsi. Pandharpur and Barsi—two vernacular Clubs in taluq towns—they will make history, and I am sure they have the united good wishes of the whole District behind them. This is the third Rotary Club sponsored by the Sholapur Rotary Club—Congratulations on the splendid record!

Rotary in Germany

You will have doubtless heard with regret the difficulty Rotary is confronted with in the Nazi-land. The Secretariat of R. I. are not in a position at present to make any statement on the subject. Whatever the situation is, it is a domestic matter in that country, and we may be sure that it is having the earnest consideration by the Rotary Clubs and Rotarians that are particularly concerned in it—and any criticism or comment or efforts to be helpful from outside would most likely be embarrassing to them.

Club Visits

During October I paid official visits to the Rotary Clubs at Ahmedabad and Surat, and at both these places I received all kindness and attention. At Ahmedabad we had a most successful meeting—and it seemed to be easily the biggest Rotary function I have so far attended outside Bombay, barring, of course, the Conference Dinner at Madras last January. Both the Clubs are working along right lines, and I have high hopes of their future. In November I propose to be in Karachi on the 8th and 9th, at Lahore on the 11th and 12th, and at Amritsar on the 13th. After a week or ten days back at my headquarters, I propose to visit Bangalore on 30th November, Madras on 1st and 2nd December, and then go on to Cochin to present the Charter to the Club there on 3rd December. In all my travels I have always felt the great unifying influence of Rotary throughout and I am convinced that the Movement has as much to give to our country as it has to gain from it.

Three Points—For your Special Attention

(1) Attendance should now be the concern of YOUR Club. Get your attendance Committees to move on, and think of new ideas to promote better attendance. (2) We want new Rotary Clubs. Has your Club no nearby community where you can start a new Club? Wake up, and look round. (3) There may be open classifications in your Club and good men in your town—the kind that make good Rotarians waiting and wishing for membership in the Club. Will every Club in the District make a classification survey in its town now this month of November?

The Best Inter-Club Meeting so far

I think the best inter-Club meeting so far held in our District was the one organised by the Sholapur Rotary Club on 10th October. There were over 70 Rotarians from the Rotary Clubs of Sholapur, Bijapur, Poona, Pandharpur and Barsi at the meeting, which in itself was a great success. An excellent example for other Clubs in our District to copy. The meeting decided to hold similar inter-Club meetings once every quarter (next meeting will be held in January), such meetings to be a whole-day business session, and to appoint an Inter-Club Community Service Committee, with two members from each of the five Clubs! What an opportunity! I have circulated Field Representative Bryant's report of this meeting to you already. (This is published elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.)

"The Rotarian"—Your Programme

Club Officers will find *The Rotarian* a useful guide in the development of interesting club-programmes, especially for small Clubs. Each month, articles are co-ordinated with the outline for planning club meetings in advance supplied by the Secretariat at Chicago. Special attention is invited to the reading references and suggested helps for programme-makers

on page 63 of each issue. And the monthly programme helps (a folder sent each month to the Presidents of the Clubs, and to others on request), offer concrete suggestions as to how interesting Club talks, discussions, or debates can be worked up from articles appearing in the magazine.

Club Supplies

The Governor's office does not carry a stock of the supplies generally wanted by the Clubs, but we have now an office of the R. I. Secretariat in Singapore so that you need not have to get things all the way from Chicago. So when you are short of anything, or if you need anything in the way of Club-material, just drop a line to Rotarian *Richard Sidney, Secretary for Asia R. I., Battery Building, Battery Road, Singapore*, and he will attend to it as promptly as he can.

Lest you Forget! BARODA

Before I conclude, let me remind you of the two forthcoming Conferences—the District Conference at Baroda, 22nd to 24th January, 1938, and the Middle Asia Regional Conference at Penang, 15th to 18th April, 1938. The 89th District must give a fair account of itself. I will personally be very disappointed if we do not muster more than 100 strong at the "District" and a good two dozen at the "Regional".

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) PHIROZE SETHNA,
District Governor.

Guide: "Zis fifdeen thousan' feet above sea level." Actuary: "With the tide in or out?"

* * * *

Fair pianist: "That was 'The Death of Nelson.'" Victim: "I'm not surprised."

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that the Rotary movement is destined to inspire men to serve in smaller towns.

"The latest development in Bombay where two centres at least are conducting vernacular clubs is a case in point. When a large percentage of people live in the smaller towns it will readily be seen how vast is the field for extension in Ceylon.

"This is an idea which needs development in Ceylon," he said, "in order to inspire fellowship and service for the community among the leaders of a village. It has vast possibilities. The smaller village will be swept into the stream of the Island's progress.

"Trains and buses link up Ceylon and it should be possible to have inter-city or inter-village meetings frequently while an all-island committee could deal with matters affecting Rotarians in all the Clubs."

Colombo Club Praised

Mr. Bryant praised the Colombo Club warmly.

"Comparing the Rotary Club of Colombo with similar clubs in the East," he said, "it has a record that it can be proud of both in regard to its Club fellowship and the extent of its service to the community.

"Its recent gift of Rs. 2,000 for the Shanghai Relief Fund is proof that local Rotarians do not confine their thought and action to themselves alone."

Reward.—The millionaire, whose daughter the young man had just saved, was insistent that he accept a cash reward. Finally, to save an embarrassing situation, our hero said casually:

"Well, if you insist, just give me a golf club."

A week later he received a telegram from the father:

"Have bought for you the West-end Golfer's Club, and am now negotiating for the Sunnyside Links."

District Conference, Baroda

Arrangements for Travel by Special Train

The following circular letter to the Secretaries of all Rotary Clubs in this District has been issued by Governor Sethna. The letter is self-explanatory. It is earnestly hoped that all Clubs will give the matter their immediate attention and facilitate travel arrangements to Baroda by replying to the office of the Governor at the earliest.

It is obvious that all delegates to the Baroda District Conference (22nd to 24th January, 1938), except those from Karachi, Lahore and Amritsar, will have to come to Bombay first en route to Baroda. The train timings from Bombay to Baroda are so inconvenient, that we are considering the possibility of arranging a Special Train to convey our delegates. This will save not only one day for the delegates, but will also save a certain amount of unnecessary expenditure in Bombay en route. Such an arrangement will also facilitate a sort of a pre-conference session on the evening of January 21 for club-executives and others from newly constituted Clubs.

The convenient trains for Baroda leave Bombay at night, and delegates from the different Clubs will, I take it, mostly arrive in the morning, some time between 8 and 10-30 a.m. This will mean that they will have to spend several hours in Bombay before they catch the night train for Baroda. I am trying to arrange for the special train to leave Bombay some time between 11 a.m. and 12 noon on Friday, January 21, so that it will reach Baroda by about 6 p.m.

It is, however, necessary that we should have a stipulated minimum number of delegates to travel by the Special Train, if arranged. I shall, therefore, be glad if you will let me know as soon as possible how many people from your Club (including ladies) are likely to come to the Conference. Section 7 of Article XI of the bye-laws of R. I. states that "each member-club in a District shall select, certify, and send to the Annual District Conference of its District one *elector* for every twenty-five, or major fraction thereof, of its membership", to represent the Club in the selection of the nominee for District Governor. *There is, however, no restriction as to the number of delegates a Club can send.*

I shall be glad if you will give this letter your *immediate attention*, and let me have a reply after consultation with your Club.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) PHIROZE SETHNA,
District Governor.

News from the Clubs



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

Governor's Visit: At the first meeting of the month Governor Sethna paid a visit to this Club and there was a good attendance.

Welcoming Governor Sethna, Rtn. Vice-President H. M. Desai said: "On behalf of the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad I have great pleasure in welcoming here to-night Rtn. Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna."

"Rotary has been aptly described as a promissory note of fellowship, negotiable anywhere and at any time. It is an international passport, more important and more valuable than any Government passport."

"Unfortunately, the Rotary ideal is still very much misunderstood. Rotary has been accused of being a movement for the classes as opposed to the masses. If that accusation can stand against Rotary it can stand with greater force against any great institution. Take the example of charitable organisations like hospitals: they are sponsored and financed entirely by the so-called classes, but they are meant entirely for the masses. It is true that every Rotarian represents a distinct profession or business and is more or less high up in the ladder of his calling. But is this a crime? It is not what we are but what we do, or intend to do, that should count."

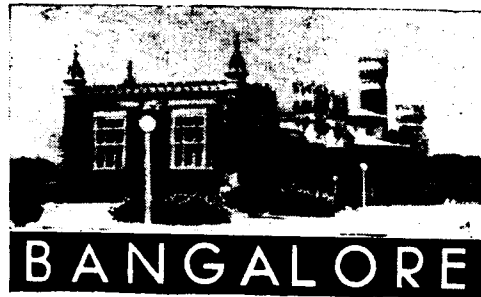
"The Rotary Clubs of Calcutta, Bombay and other places have sponsored the 'Safety First Movement.' Is that for the benefit of the Classes only? The Rotary Club of Ahmedabad has been trying to find out ways and means to found a home for the crippled. Is that again for the benefit of the Classes?"

"I have heard Rotary called an 'Imperialist Movement!' This is nothing but a betrayal of gross ignorance of our ideal; for, there is no more democratic movement than Rotary."

"There is a strange notion going round that Rotary is a dinner or a luncheon club. The great Bernard Shaw said 'Rotary goes to lunch.' It is true that we feed ourselves at our meetings, and some of us certainly do feed well! But is it not a fact that some of the most important events in history took shape round a dinner table? Does not 'dining together' go a great way in establishing social contacts? Social contacts are important in bringing together people of different races, religions and cultures and in helping to clear misunderstandings."

"Ladies and Gentlemen, it is for such social contact that our Rotarian Governor is with us to-night. Through him we contact with the Clubs he governs. As Governor of this District he is one of the strong pillars on which the Movement rests and it is therefore a pleasure to me to ask you to join with me in drinking to Rotary International and Governor Sethna." (Cheers).

"Why won't you advertise?" asked the representative of a newspaper of a man in a small way of business in a small town. "Because I'm again advertisin'," the man answered. "Why are you against it?" "It don't leave a man no time," was the reply. "I advertised wunst last summer, and the consequence wuz I wuz so busy I didn't have no time to go fishing the whole season."

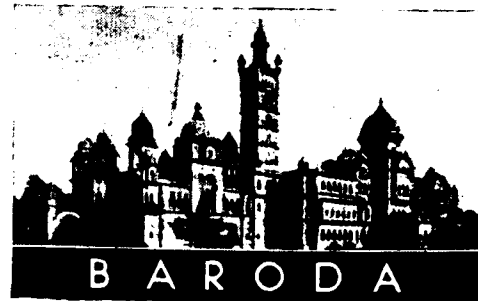


President: Dr. S. Subba Rao
Secretary: H. Richardson

Second Objects Committee: At the meeting held on October 6 Rtn. Dr. Vakeel, of the Rotary Club of Bombay, spoke on the Second Object of Rotary. After referring to the wording of the Second Object and the work of the Committee appointed at the last District Conference, Rtn. Vakeel dwelt at length on the significance and importance of the Second Object. He said that fellowship and friendship which formed the basis of all Rotarian endeavour also formed the principal pivot on which the Second Object of Rotary moved. It was the duty of every Rotarian to do all in his power to promote the adoption of high ethical standards in business and profession and to recognise the worthiness of useful occupations. Rtn. Vakeel then dwelt at length on how individual Rotarians could help in attaining that ideal.

Rtn. President Subba Rao and Rtn. Sarma then spoke in brief on how it was possible in their respective professions to help society.

Rtn. President Subba Rao then announced that Rtn. Manickavelu had issued to the Club a cheque for Rs. 5,757-15-0, being 25 per cent. of the Hospital Week collections. The President thanked Rtn. Manickavelu and his son Mr. V. Sundaramurthy who had been mainly responsible for the successful organisation of the Fete and the Sweepstake.



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

At the meeting on September 24 Rtn. L. G. Templin spoke on "The Prohibition experiment in the U. S. A."

The meeting discussed the proposal received from Calcutta for the exchange of Rotarians' children. Some members expressed their willingness to send out their children and receive children of Rotarians from other centres. It was decided to inform the Calcutta Club accordingly.

Microbes v. Drugs: Speaking on this subject at the meeting on October 8, Dr. R. J. Majumdar dwelt at length on the characteristics of microbes and the great part played by them for good and evil. He then detailed the use of drugs in man's fight against the microbes and referred to the great progress being made in a full understanding of the action of drugs in this great fight.

The District Conference: The Club is going ahead with the arrangements for the District Conference, January 22 to 24. Rtn. President Mukerjee is the Chairman of the Club's Conference Committee. Rtn. D. M. Desai has been appointed Conference Secretary and Rtn. C. L. Chokshi, Treasurer.

The following sub-committees have also been appointed in connexion with the arrangements for the Conference: Attendance, promotion and publicity; Boy Scouts; Decorations; Entertainments; Reception; Transportation; Registration; Printing; Housing; Hall and meeting places; and Ladies.

Modern Construction is Synonymous with Concrete



Mr. S. S. Vasan's Bungalow at Madras.

Designed & Constructed by: Messrs. RAVAL & Co., Madras.

The Accumulated Experience of the Engineers of the Concrete Association of India is at the disposal of regular users of cement supplied by The Associated Cement Companies Limited.

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 P. O. Box No. 312, Mount Road
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Please send me a copy of the "Modern House" containing over 100 illustrations of Cement Concrete buildings in India.

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 OFFER.**

If you are interested tear out this coupon along the dotted line.

ERW/MH

Rtn. Secretary A. B. Pandya: At the meeting on October 23 Rtn. President Mukerjee read the letter of resignation of Rtn. A. B. Pandya who is leaving Baroda to take charge of his office as Trade Commissioner for Baroda in England. Rtn. Secretary Pandya was a Charter Member of the Club, said the President, and the Club owed its present position, and its ability to undertake the responsibility of acting as Host Club for the District Conference, to the untiring and enthusiastic zeal shown by Rtn. Pandya.

Rtn. R. G. Allan, a new member, was then welcomed and inducted.

The Bombay Stock Exchange: Rtn. Chimanlal L. Chokshi gave an interesting talk on "The Bombay Stock Exchange."

SHANGHAI!

The following extract from *The Pagoda*, the bulletin of the Rotary Club of Shanghai, in its issue dated August 19, gives a picture of what conditions were like at the beginning of the trouble....

"It was in an atmosphere of anxiety and foreboding that the Club assembled for last Thursday's meeting..... the attendance was considerably below normal, and the number of late arrivals gave further evidence of the imperative claims of the city's emergency. The latest news of the local situation was eagerly passed around, heads were shaken over the ominous developments of the preceding few hours, and the question unspoken, in every mind was: 'What will the morrow, the fateful thirteenth, bring forth?'

"With Shrimp Scott at the piano, and with probably the best of intentions, the songsters' table was heard by those sitting near to strike up 'Tipperary', followed by an exhortation to 'Smile! Smile! Smile!' It may have been due to the absence of Jerry Myer's stentorian tones, or to the fact that our trouble bulked too largely to be packed up in the 'old kit bag', but the singing was not a success. Hans promptly announced that the classification 'Bird seed-Distributing' was open, and urgently needed to be filled!"

BARSI

President: G. R. Zadbuke

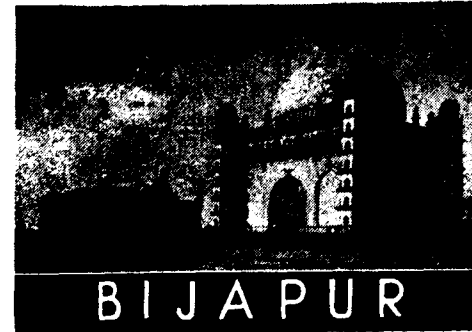
Secretary: V. R. Bhinge

Rtn. President Hinchcliffe of the Sholapur Rotary Club writes: The inaugural meeting of this Provisional Club at Barsi was held on October 17 when there were present 20 Charter Members of the Barsi Club, 12 members from Sholapur and 9 from Pandharpur. We had an enthusiastic meeting and the usual formal resolutions were passed accepting the constitution and by-laws of R. I., etc. Rtn. G. R. Zadbuke was elected President, Rtn. B. S. Kathle, Vice-President; and Rtn. V. R. Bhinge, Secretary.

A miner rushed to the bar. "A pint of beer before the row starts," he shouted. After drinking the beer he shouted: "Another pint before the row starts." After serving the second pint the barman asked what the row was going to be about. "Well," said the miner, "I've no money."

"Things certainly have been tough for me and my wife the last few months," asserted the husband. "Hardly any money and neither of us working. For a while it looked as if I'd have to hustle around for a job." "You look for a job!" echoed his listener incredulously. The husband nodded. "Why not? We both couldn't sit around idle. Somebody had to find her a job!"

"Did you get home all right?" "No, a confounded policeman took me 'inside.'" "You were lucky I got home!"



President: N. P. Desai.

Secretary: R. D. Parulkar

Rtn. Kanitkar, of the Rotary Club of Sholapur, addressed the meeting on October 3 when he spoke on "Famine in the Bombay Presidency." He gave a brief resumé of the worst famines the Presidency had suffered and said that the main causes of famine were unequal distribution of rains, untimely rains, floods etc. Though the total annual rainfall for the Poona district was the same as in the Sholapur district yet Sholapur almost always suffered because of the untimeliness of the rains. The eastern part of the Bombay Deccan, owing to geographical reasons, never received the south-west monsoon. (In his next address to the Club, Rtn. Kanitkar will speak on remedies to be adopted against future famines).

At the meeting on October 24 Rtn. President Hinchcliffe, of the Rotary Club of Sholapur, gave an instructive talk on Rotary, defining Rotary as a philosophy of life that undertook to reconcile the ever-present conflict between the desire to profit for one's self and the duty to serve others. After referring to the efforts made by the Sholapur Club in the direction of community service, the speaker said it was essential to work to an agreed plan. A main preliminary to such a plan was a community survey with a view to determining upon the community's needs.

Rtn. President Desai presented Rtn. Hinchcliffe with an album containing his-

torical views of Bijapur as a token of the Bijapur Club's appreciation of Rtn. Hinchcliffe's work in "having brought Rotary to Bijapur."

Rotary International 89th District



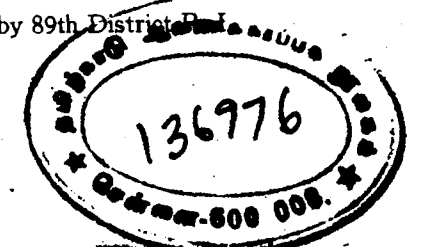
रोटरीचे उद्देश

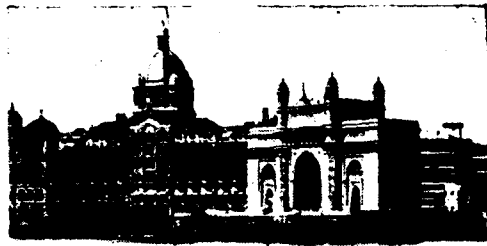
(Four Objects in Marathi)

कोणतेही हार्ती घेण्यायोग्य लोककार्यास उत्तम प्रकारची लोकसेवा करणे हाच सुरवातीचा पाया होय म्हणून त्या लोकसेवाधर्मास उत्तेजन देणे व त्या धर्माची निरंतर वाढ करणे हे रोटरीचे मुख्य हेतु आहेत. त्यातही विशेषकरून खाली नमूद केलेल्या चार उद्देशास उत्तेजन देणे व त्याची वाढ करणे हे विशेष हेतु आहेत.

१. लोकसेवा करण्याला संधी पाहिजे व ती मिळावी म्हणून एकमेकांशी स्नेहभाव दृढ करणे.
२. कोणत्याही धंद्यात अगर व्यापारांत उच्चनैतिक मनोभावना ठेवणे, कोणत्याही उपयोगी धंद्याचे महत्त्व मान्य करणे व प्रत्येक रोटेरियन मनुष्याने समाजसेवा करण्याला संधी मिळावी म्हणून स्वतःच्या धंद्याची थोरवी वाढविणे.
३. प्रत्येक रोटेरियन मनुष्याने स्वतःच्या आयुष्यक्रमांत त्याचप्रमाणे आपल्या धंद्यात व सर्व समाजसंस्थेच्या आचरणांत हे लोकसेवेचे उच्चतत्त्व उपयोगांत आणणे.
४. लोकसेवेच्या तत्त्वाने एकमन झालेल्या सर्व व्यापारी व धंदेवाईक सद्गृहस्थांच्या समाजसहवासामुळे आंतरराष्ट्रीय जाणीव, सहानुभूती व शांतता यांची प्रगति करणे.

Published by 89th District





BOMBAY

President: T. R. S. Kynnersley

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

Closed Meeting: At the closed meeting on October 5 various matters of domestic interest were discussed. The reference recently made by the District Governor to the need for a definite improvement in attendance was discussed and the meeting decided to enforce the rule relating to the automatic cancellation of membership of those who fail to register a minimum of 60 per cent. attendance during any half year without showing good and sufficient reasons for such absence.

The question of the Exchange of Rotarians' children proposed by the Calcutta Club was discussed but no member was willing to undertake either to send his children or receive other Rotarians' children and the matter was, therefore, dropped.

A proposal for one evening meeting every month was negatived.

The Collection of Rs. 105 made at the meeting on October 12 was forwarded to the Shanghai Rotary Club in aid of relief of people distressed by the Sino-Japanese conflict.

At this meeting the Visiting Rotarians were C. T. G. Hooper (Calcutta), W. H. Phillips and N. M. Marfatia (Ahmedabad), M. Patel (Baroda), and F. P. Pocha (Poona).

A Canoe Record: Herr Heinz Pappenberger addressed the meeting on the adventures he had on his travels from Germany

to India by canoe. He said that along with five other German youths he set out from Germany in 1931 with the object of establishing a record in canoeing. Two of his companions had to return as their canoe was damaged in collision with a steamer, two were killed by bandits in the river Tigris, and one his own brother was lost on his way to Rangoon.

The speaker gave a vivid account of his many adventures during the six years he was out on the seas and rivers, covering a distance of nearly 23,000 miles. He said that he now proposed to go to Rangoon in his new canoe, and from there to Hong Kong and Shanghai and, if possible, to America.

Through Europe: Rtn. S. Jepson addressed the meeting on October 19 when he spoke of his experiences of travel to England by the overland route from Basrah. While he gave thumb nail sketches of the different countries he travelled through, Rtn. Jepson gave a rather detailed picture of Modern Turkey and the enormous strides made under the Attaturk.

Everywhere in Turkey one noted an earnestness in reforming the country, an impatience with the old order, where it was inefficient, and a desire to let Turkey take her rightful place alongside other powers, and to forget the maladministration of former times.

Many of the changes struck at the roots of life, such as the abolition by law of the fez and the *charsaf*, or *purdah*. As he watched the modern ladies of Turkey, stepping out daintily in the latest dresses and hats along the streets of Pera, in Istanbul, Mr. Jepson asked a Turkish friend what the once-veiled ladies thought of it all. The reply was to watch the Turkish ladies themselves, how they revelled in their new freedom. But what about the men, was the next question the husbands and the fathers? No, they did not like it at all. It was not a question of jealousy but of cash; when the *charsaf* was the universal dress, it did not much matter what was worn underneath. But, nowadays, the husbands and the fathers had to spend

money on dresses, costumes, hats, coats, stockings and shoes! Miss Turkey of 1937 wanted to be in the fashion now she was out of *purdah*, which seemed to be one of the foremost objections against the removal of *purdah*.

The speaker referred to the new capital of Ankara as looking like a modern Australian or German city, on the site of the old village of Angora. It contrasted strangely with Istanbul, one-time centre of the great Ottoman Empire, which stretched over much of Europe and Asia. In the old seraglio they wandered around the palace rooms, and inquired about the fate of the 800 odd wives of the last Sultan after his flight in 1922. Many of them married, some became film stars and secretaries, etc., and only a mere handful of 30 had to take advantage of the State home near the seraglio, where they were cared for.

Mr. Jepson said one great advantage of the overland route was that one could really travel, making close contact with many different races and countries. The journey through parts like the Balkans and Central Europe was a complete change. There was a sense of romance and adventure in following the trail of those pioneers who centuries ago made this old overland route between Europe and the East. As for any travel difficulties, the journey was almost too simple, and if one's preliminary arrangements were in good hands, there should be no trouble over the various tickets, reservations, visas, etc. As for customs, over 12 frontiers the only place where one's luggage was really examined was at Victoria Station!

Purity of Milk and Butter: A plea to establish some simple means by which people in this country would be able to distinguish pure milk and butter from adulterated products was urged by Rotarian J. D. Kothawala, speaking on "Dairy Produce" at the luncheon-meeting on October 26. Until recently, he declared no move had been made in India to encourage the production of more milk and butter. He hoped that the scheme to provide suitable stud bulls for villages, inaugurated by the Viceroy, would, in due course, lead to an improvement in the quality and quantity of milk.

While the value of milk was well known, there was need to stress the different phases of its production. What they wanted was a better system of examining milk and butter, and grading them to ensure their purity. The pure and unadulterated product must be distinguished by some simple means easily understood by the public. He suggested the establishment of an all-India standard for the guidance of the public.

At present unscrupulous adulterators undersold the producers of pure products and this tended to retard the installation of modern machinery and equipment for the production of milk under hygienic conditions. In India there was no law to prevent persons from using the words "certified milk" and "graded cream" and it resulted in grave danger to the unsuspecting public.

At this meeting Rtn. Dr. Rama Rao (Madras) gave a brief talk on his visit to America and his interview with Paul Harris.

WELCOME KANDY!

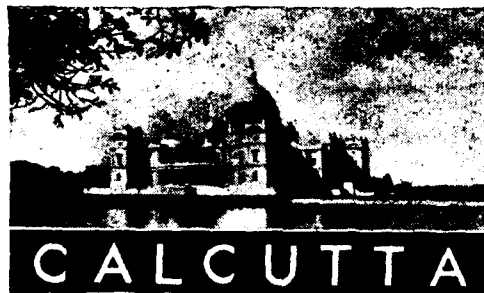
The Eastern Rotary Wheel has great pleasure in welcoming the latest Baby in this District, Kandy (Ceylon).

At the preliminary meeting held in Queen's Hotel, Kandy, on October 28, under the sponsorship of the Colombo Rotary Club and with Rtn. Col. J. G. Vandersmaght in the Chair, it was resolved that a Rotary Club be inaugurated in Kandy.

Rtn. Field Representative H. W. Bryant addressed the meeting when he spoke on the aims and ideals of Rotary and thanked the Rev. Stopford for the keen interest the latter had shown in the formation of the Club in Kandy. A provisional committee was appointed to complete the plans for the organisation of the Kandy Club and the following were nominated as office-bearers:—

(The President's name is withheld pending the receipt of the acceptance of this office by the President-elect).

Vice-President: Dr. R. F. Dias
Secretary: St. L. H. de Zylva
Treasurer: H. F. Mottram
Directors: Dr. E. S. Godleib and Dr. V. H. L. Anthonisz.



President: S. L. Boothroyd
Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton

A humorous address on "The lighter side of the tyre industry" was given by Rtn. F. F. M. Ferguson, who nobly filled the gap caused by the unavoidable absence of the scheduled speaker on October 5. Rtn. Ferguson started his address with a graphic picture of a poor mortal struggling with the tyres of the type in favour not so many years ago and contrasted those times with the modern day when tyres had improved beyond recognition.

The very first tyre made, said Rtn. Ferguson, had been a laughable object indeed, having had to be cemented to the wheels of cycles and bandaged into position. Those were days in which a puncture was not a misfortune but a catastrophe!

But let the bulletin of the Calcutta Club tell the story in its own way (as follows)! But those tyres were far from inefficient and despite their sausage-like appearance the members of the Du Cros family demonstrated the greater speed of which they were capable at a race meeting, thus proving to the bystanders, who were at first inclined to ridicule the innovation, that "All is not milk that nestles" (From the low Spanish vide Rtn. Ferguson). He was very amusing when he told us about the use of the Dunlop trade-mark and of its peaceful penetration, with Christianity, which had caused a dealer in Central Africa to apply for two tyres, "the ones with the picture of Jesus on them!"

I am much too young to understand all that Rtn. Ferguson said in his comparison of present day clothing with that of Victorian times; I suppose he referred to the growing

use of fresh air, but his point was that equally revolutionary changes had taken place in the tyre industry, in which an article was now offered with standards of long life, resilience, and safety that had seemed impossible even so short time ago as 10 years, and which concerned almost everyone from the owner of the luxurious Rolls Royce to the humble pedestrian who dodged like a Rugger three-quarter to avoid testing its resilient qualities.

Rtn. Ferguson then spoke a few serious and heartfelt words about the way the average man treated his tyres, expecting them to do everything themselves and forgetting that the tyre was merely the casing for a column of air (about the only commodity you can get free these days) which actually carried the load. He deprecated such methods of testing tyres as the inspection method and told us of the poet Shelley who had a dread of contracting elephantiasis to such an extent that when seated at dinner with a lady next to him he would suddenly grasp her leg to see if his were any thicker than hers and thus assure himself of his own health! Parenthetically, I would add, that Shelley's methods of test might satisfy him that he was not getting a fat leg, but if he tried it these days he would probably get a fat ear! There would, however, be no 'poetic licence' in the matter of motor-car tyres! It was not good enough, Rtn. Ferguson said, to kick a tyre or to give it a whack with a spanner, nor was it good enough to test one tyre and hope that the others were in equally good condition, as the instruction re air pressure must be carefully followed if the tyre was to give the service for which it had been scientifically constructed. He added that while in a high pressure tyre a difference of 5 lbs. was relatively neither here nor there it became a matter of considerable seriousness in a low pressure tyre running at about 20 lbs.

We liked his story about the Aberdonian taxi collision which caused the headline: "Two taxis in collision. All 26 occupants taken to hospital."

He concluded by reminding us that many people still held a prejudice against motor-tyres, by reason of occurrences which

had taken place many years ago, an outlook which was no more reasonable than that of the old lady who on visiting a flying display said that she was *not* enjoying it; she did *not* like aeroplanes, because "Ever since I was a young girl and a bumble bee got up my petticoats, I hates them things that buzzes!"

At the meeting on October 12, Rtn. Secretary Warren-Boulton spoke of his experiences with the Indian Contingent which attended the Coronation, representing all arms of the Army in India. This address proved both humorous and instructive and was greatly appreciated. (A similar address given by Rtn. Warren-Boulton at the Rotary Club of Bombay was published in the October *E. R. W.*—Ed.)

The Delinquent Child: Rtn. Austin gave a thought-provoking address on this subject at the meeting on October 19. After referring to the savagery of punishments meted out in olden times for even trivial offences and the gradual improvement in that respect, Rtn. A. C. Austin spoke of the various institutions like Approved Schools and Borstal Schools for the handling of juvenile offenders. He then turned to the situation in India and said that children's courts were few and far between in this country and had only recently become active. There was an urgent need for radical improvement in the treatment of juvenile offenders in India.

"So long as the jails of Bengal and other Provinces keep young children within their walls, we are not only guilty of perpetrating a horrible crime against childhood but we are raising a fresh generation of criminals to take the place of those gathered to their fathers," concluded Rtn. Austin.

The Story of the Statesman: Rtn. W. Buchan regaled the meeting on October 26 with a comprehensive account of *The Statesman* (the daily newspaper published in Calcutta) from its inception down to the present times. He gave a sympathetic account of the brilliant editors who have been in charge of *The Statesman*.

New Member: At the meeting on November 2 Rtn. M. H. Bhagat, a new member, was inducted and welcomed.

Dr. M. Moulik addressed the meeting on "Social Transformation in Italy" and referred to certain fundamental changes effected in Italy as the result of the Fascist regime in the past fifteen years. He said that both capitalism and communism had been rejected and collaboration in the interests of the State had displaced competition. The Government control of Labour had improved the standard of living and employers regarded that improvement as an element in increased efficiency and, therefore, in increased profits. The lesson learnt when Italy was subjected to economic sanctions had been so impressive that at the present time Italy's dependence on imports of foreign raw materials was reduced to almost negligible proportions. The speaker then dwelt on the strict regulation of imports by Government and the control of foreign exchange transactions by the National Institute of Foreign Exchange.



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

At a meeting held in September (date not mentioned) Rtn. W. L. Murphy, of the Ceylon Civil Service, entertained the Club with a humorous and instructive talk on "Palestine".

Dr. Spencer Hatch, the officer in charge of the Rural Reconstruction Centre at Marthandam, addressed the meeting on October 2 when he gave a vivid description of the work done at this famous centre.

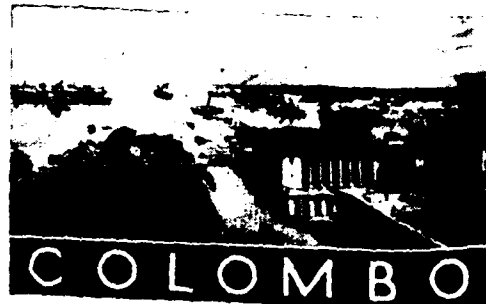
The meeting on October 16 was addressed by the Rtn. Secretary who spoke on "What all Rotarians should know about Rotary." He summed up in graphic form what Rotary expected of its members, the rationale of the Movement's constitution and objects.

Causation and Control of Malaria: This was the subject of an address by Dr. P. F. Russell at the meeting on October 23.

The lecturer said that about one-fourth of the Indian population are victims of malaria each year and in explaining the source of the disease said that it was a mosquito-borne disease and had been responsible for destroying whole nations. The greatest sources of malaria were irrigation water running wild, pools and ponds and foot-hill streams and added that in Cochin mosquitoes breeding in foot hill streams were dangerous. After touching upon the various measures adopted to prevent attacks of malaria and making a special reference to the scheme adopted in British Malaya States, where there was a department of Drainage and Irrigation which gave very careful attention to this aspect, he passed to control work in rural parts and remarked that it would be better to make available to villagers, free of cost, anti-malarial drugs rather than try to introduce any particular scheme of prevention of the disease since the poor people in rural parts would not be able to bear the burden of the cost which the scheme would involve.

The King Institute, Guindy, was devoting serious attention to finding out a solution by which permanent control of malaria could be effected by developing cheaper methods for rural areas. "The success of malarial control depends much upon the layman's co-operation rather than upon the skill of the technician."

The meeting on October 30 was addressed by Rtn. Tharian Verghese who spoke on "Intestinal affections common to the Malabar Coast."



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

The usual four meetings were held during October, the first being a business meeting at which it was decided to increase the annual subscription from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. At this meeting Sir Andrew Caldecott, Governor of Ceylon, was elected an Honorary Member of the Club.

At the second meeting for the month Mr. Shirley da Silva, the Superintendent of the Ceylon Broadcasting Station, gave us an intensely interesting talk entitled "When the Red Light Glows." The difficulties arising from Broadcasting were put before us in a tense and clear manner like a Policeman's, the Broadcasting Superintendent's lot is not a happy one.

At the third meeting a "Subject for Discussion" was placed on the Bulletin: "How can one Club best raise the Funds necessary to defray the cost of acting as Host Club for a District Conference to be held in Colombo at some distant date." No member volunteered to step into the breach and do the necessary, so we listened to Field Representative H. W. Bryant on "Rotary on the March." His most constructive address was received with enthusiasm and appreciation. He had great hopes of forming other Rotary Clubs in Ceylon before his departure. (Later news to hand states that Rotarian Bryant has formed a Rotary Club at Kandy).

At the fourth and last meeting for the month Rotarian Don read a paper on "Culture and Civilization," in the course of

which he considered the present political situation in Europe. In spite of temporary set-backs, the lecturer declared, civilization would march on, progressing from age to age.

Rtn. Don traced the origin of culture, as we know it, to Bacon. And while paying a tribute to Germany for the part she had played in the development of civilization, he pointed out that culture was not a monopoly of Germany as she claimed.

Civilization and culture were international, and each nation had made contributions to them. Giving examples of benefactors of mankind who had by their inventions and discoveries added to the sum of human knowledge, amenities and benefits, the lecturer showed how different nationalities had helped in the growth of civilization and culture.

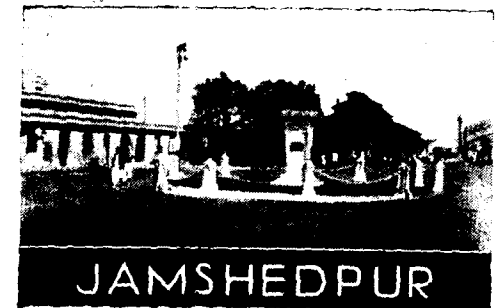
Dealing with matters of to-day and the course civilization is taking, the lecturer referred to the present situation in Europe, the centre of the World's culture to-day. The prevalent atmosphere was alarming. But despite such set-backs civilization would progress in the long run making mankind happier and better.

The Shanghai Rotary Relief Fund Subscriptions amount to about Rs. 2,000. Most of this has been T. T'd to Shanghai and the Fund will be closed in a few days.

Mrs. Smith: "Haven't you discovered a way to get money out of your husband?"

Mrs. Jones: "I have. I just threaten to go back to mother, and, without a word, he hands me the railway fare."

"We never needed any of them new-fangled scales in Ireland," said O'Hara. "There's an aisy way to weigh a pig without scales. You get a plank and put it across a stool. Then you get a big stone. Put the pig on one end of the plank and the stone on the other, and shift the plank until they balance. Then you guess the weight of the stone, and you have the weight of the pig."



President: J. Leyshon
Secretary: H. Chew

The Film Industry in India was the subject on which Rtn. R. P. Patel addressed the meeting on October 4. The first moving picture was brought to India, he said, exactly 30 years ago by Mr. J. F. Madan, of Calcutta, and in 1913 Mr. D. G. Phalke, of Bombay, produced the first Indian movie called Harishchandra. The example of Phalke was followed by others, most of them producing pictures based on Indian mythology. Though it was not until 1929 that the first Talkie was introduced in Europe and America, India soon followed that lead and the first Indian Talkie was produced by the Imperial Film Company, Bombay.

Rtn. Patel then gave particulars of the revenue accruing to the Government of India through the import duty on Cinema films, both finished and raw, and commented upon the Amusement Tax, which, he said, represented about 12 per cent. of the total earnings of a picture.

The aggregate capital of the film producing industry in India was about Rs. 5 crores. In spite of the fact that there were 110 producing companies and 99 distributing concerns, with about 700 cinemas, the industry was still in its infancy, and there was infinite room for expansion. The average cost of production of an Urdu or Hindi Talkie film was about Rs. 60,000—of this Rs. 18,000 was spent on raw films and laboratory charges, Rs. 12,000 on studio hire, Rs. 15,000 for Artistes' salaries, Rs. 5,000 on publicity and Rs. 10,000 for the scenario, songs, costumes, etc.

The biggest handicap of the industry in India was the fact that pictures had to be produced in 14 different languages if they were to be screened in all parts of the country.

After referring to the small number of cinemas in India, compared to the population, Rtn. Patel spoke on the unhealthy competition which prevailed.

Concluding, Rtn. Patel dwelt upon the social and educational value of the cinema and pleaded for the generous support of the industry by the Government and the public. Restriction of the number of cinemas in the large towns and the encouragement of small theatres in the smaller towns would prove a great help. The introduction of a quota system to help the Indian film industry and the establishment of a credit bank for financing the industry were other methods by which the industry could be helped.

At the meeting on October 18 Mr. P. N. Mathur spoke on "Harijan work at Jamshedpur." After referring to the origin of the caste system and its development since ancient times, Mr. Mathur referred to the present day and dealt with individual and unorganized efforts made from time to time to banish the evil of untouchability, efforts which have not been of any magnitude. It was this problem of untouchability which was the weakest point in Hindu society and was therefore always selected by other nationals and followers of other faiths for criticisms of the Hindu Society.

When the Round Table Conferences were being held in London to consider the new Constitution for India, it was decided to keep Harijans outside the Hindu fold through a system of separate electorates, which was tantamount to dividing the Hindu community into warring elements. Mahatma Gandhi entered an emphatic protest against this decision and the Hindus, realising the seriousness of the situation, approved the Poona Pact whereby a certain number of seats was reserved for the Harijans both in the Provincial and the Central Legislatures.

The All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh was brought into being in 1932 and last year its expenditure totalled Rs. 4.25 lakhs.

The Jamshedpur Branch of the Sangh was organised in 1934 following a visit of Mahatma Gandhi who donated the purse of Rs. 5,000 collected for him. With this fund the Sevak Sangh has been able to undertake a certain amount of education and welfare work. It is now very nearly depleted and the Sevak Sangh will have to approach the public for donation to carry on its activities. There are about 5,000 Harijans in Jamshedpur, there being 700 boys and girls of school-going age. The Sangh has provided four primary schools which are now attended by about 240 boys and 20 girls. The maintenance of these schools costs about Rs. 4,000 per annum, of which Rs. 800 is obtained from Mahatma Gandhi's fund, Rs. 645 by grant-in-aid from the Schools Committee, the balance being collected by voluntary donations. When funds are available, it is intended to extend this particular activity of the Sangh. All the schools are open to all classes of children, irrespective of caste or creed.

Other lines upon which the Sangh has been doing good work are as follows: Improvement in the way of living and in the sanitary condition of the bastees, particularly Dhatkidih Basti large number of families have given up the evil habit of drinking and gambling the guardians of the school children have started to show great interest in the education of their wards, some of them having gone to the extent of contributing their mite almost every month towards the school expenses all the important holidays are celebrated and sweets distributed to the children whenever possible lectures on sanitation and religion are given. These have been very popular and are attended by a large number of people of different shades and opinion to imbibe the spirit of cleanliness all the school children and the teachers have been constantly encouraged to keep the home and the surroundings neat and clean.

Mr. Mathur expressed the view that it was high time for every one to realise that the accident of one's birth did not make any difference and that the Harijans were just as important to a nation as any other worker and must be treated on an equal footing.



President: H. W. Hogg

Secretary: B. L. Rallia Ram

After the summer recess which was the first of its kind in the history of the Lahore Rotary Club the first regular meeting took place on 8th of October 1937 under the chairmanship of Mr. H. W. Hogg. The meeting was addressed by Mr. A. C. Macnabb, I.C.S., Administrator, Lahore Municipal Committee. The learned speaker explained how in spite of the difficulties which he had to face efforts were being made to meet the growing demands of Lahore whose population had doubled during 1921 and 1931 and had now reached nearly half a million. He further explained his difficulties in finding suitable men and adequate funds for providing educational, medical, and sanitary requirements of the town. The present taxation in Lahore, he said, was very low, and if the residents would accept an incidence of Rs. 6½ per head as compared with 16½ in Calcutta and 17 in Bombay the present serious problems of Lahore Municipal administration will be solved and it will not be long before Lahore will be able to pride herself on showing the way to the rest of India as the Punjab is showing the way to the other Provinces.

The next meeting which in the ordinary course was to take place on 22nd October was postponed to 23rd owing to the Vice-regal reception which was held in the Government House. The meeting took place at the Masonic Hall and was addressed by Rtn. Dr. E. H. Hume on the Far Eastern conflict which was raging at the present moment. The plan which Japan had in view, he said, was to push back Russia from the Pacific coast at least as far back as Lake Baikal in the middle of Siberia and to equip herself

(Continued on Page 15)



President: Dr. P. V. Cherian

Secretary: Capt. Abdul Hamid

Miss Mackenzie, of the Madras Vigilance Association, addressed the Club on "The Madras Immoral Traffic Act in Principle and in Practice" at the meeting on October 8.

Rtn. N. R. Krishnamma, a new member, was welcomed at the meeting on October 15 and inducted.

Rtn. C. E. Jones, Finance Secretary to the Government of Madras, spoke on "The Job of a Finance Secretary". He made the rather dry subject quite amusing and interesting.

At the meeting on October 22 a new member, Rtn. V. N. Rangaswami, was inducted.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry spoke on "The Present Government and the Services".

The following new members were admitted and welcomed at the meeting on October 29: Rtns. C. H. Divanjee, J. A. S. Hesse and S. G. Swaminathan.

Rtn. Dr. Rama Rao spoke on the experiences of his recent visit to America and his interview with Paul Harris. Rtn. Rama Rao presented to the Club a number of flags of the Rotary Clubs he visited and also a Gavel presented to the Madras Rotary Club by Rotary International. This gavel was made from the wood of a tree grown in Paul Harris's garden.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Marjorie Erskine attended the meeting held on November 5. Rtn. H. W. Bryant, just returned from his successful extension tour in Ceylon, was also present.

The Failure of Intellectuals: This formed the theme of a brilliant address by Sir S. Radhakrishnan. We take the following report of his address just as it appears in the Club Bulletin:

Among the things that the speaker said were that the Britishers were most successful in government because for them government was not a logical business.

What had the Intellectuals been doing? The greatest of all intellectuals in Europe, Plato, told them that for the sake of maintaining their social institutions they might adopt noble lies and say they were ordained by God and use them for the purpose of safeguarding the existing institutions. His friends, the intellectuals, to-day were the lineal descendants of Plato's theory. They were adopting all noble lies which were a sort of euphemism for political propaganda. The intellectuals acted as galley slaves of government or as train-bearers of politicians trying to justify what government demanded of them.

Spiritual Anchorage:—Concluding, the speaker said that the unpledged allegiance of man was exploited by people professing themselves to be dictators for the purpose of some kind of stabilisation. They had knocked out of man the one stabilising centre, religion, and hence there was exploitation of the divided consciousness in man. The intellectuals had been justifying their own cravings and had felt that destroying error was the same as achieving wisdom. They must turn from their intellectuals, if mankind were not to drift away from the great doctrines of philosophy, literature and religion and such spiritual anchorage.

A Baptismal!—Minister (at baptism): "What is the baby's name, please?"

Father (proudly): "Robert William Montgomery Morgan Maxwell."

Minister (to assistant): "More water, please."



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

At the closed meeting held on October 21 there was a general discussion on Rotary subjects and the future of the Poona Rotary Club.

Rtns. R. G. Torney and Capt. W. W. Laughland, new members, were inducted at this meeting.

The Rtn. Secretary read out the District Governor's letter regarding the Shanghai Relief Fund. The meeting decided to contribute Rs. 100 from the Club funds, to appeal to members to contribute their mite and to issue a public appeal through the Press for contributions from the general public.

The meeting then resolved on the formation of a Joint Inter-club Committee (with Sholapur) to discuss community service and similar matters and Rtn. V. G. Shete and Rtn. H. W. Bryant were appointed to represent the Poona Rotary Club on this Committee.

Rtn. Vicarage then opened the discussion on "Fellowship and Attendance" and there was a prolonged discussion on ways and means of improving attendance and promoting fellowship within the Club.

Discussion on Rtn. Bhagwat's views on "Community Service" was, for want of time, adjourned to the next closed meeting.

At the meeting on October 28 Rtn. Kureishi introduced Prof. Sattegeri who spoke on "Originality".



President: S. N. Haji
Secretary: S. Chatterjee

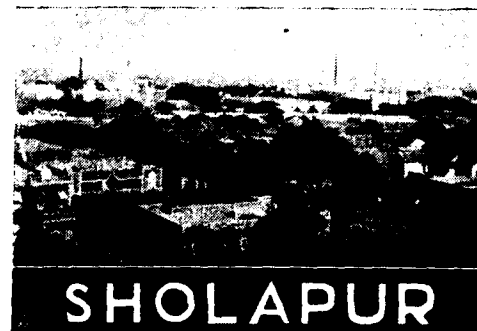
At the closed meeting on October 5 there was a general discussion on what the Club could do to promote an anti-tuberculosis campaign in Rangoon and the suggestions received from various quarters were considered. While the need for taking some definite action was conceded the details were left for consideration at a later meeting.

Rtn. L. Ritchie-Vincent spoke at the meeting on October 12 when he narrated his experiences of visits to Rotary Clubs in Europe and his impressions of Rotary in England. Rtn. Vincent attended the meetings of the Rotary Clubs of Southgate, Kensington, West Ham, etc. The West Ham Club's appeal for stamps, to which the Rangoon Club had also responded, had brought them in £200 which was used towards providing cots in the West Ham hospital. Rtn. Vincent was full of appreciation of the cordial welcome he had received from all the Clubs.

A sum of Rs. 195 collected from individual members was presented to the Girl-in-Need Hostel in the name of the Rotary Club.

"John, John, wake up; there's somebody creeping up the stairs." "What's the time?" "It's half-past two." "Thank goodness, it's not me this time."

Farmer (to new ploughman): "Why don't you keep the furrows straight? Didn't I tell you to keep your eyes on an object in the next field and make straight for it?" Ploughman: "That's what I'm doing, but the cows keep walking about."



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

Inter-Club Meeting: An inter-Club meeting attended by 72 Rotarians was held on October 10 at The Ripon Hall Club and proved quite successful. A report of this meeting appears elsewhere in this issue.

Fellowship Meeting on October 12 attracted fifteen members. Rtn. Ramachandra Raoji delivered an interesting address in Marathi on "The groundnut trade." He described the gradual growth of groundnut cultivation since 1906 and the large export of this commodity. Sholapur was an important centre for the storage of groundnuts preliminary to export, though, owing to the octroi duty imposed on groundnuts by the Municipality, there was now a tendency to open small godowns outside the Municipal area.

Inaugural Meeting of the Rotary Club of Barsi: The inaugural meeting of the provisional Rotary Club at Barsi was held on October 17. Rtn. President Hinchcliffe was appointed by Governor Sethna to represent R. I. at this meeting. Besides the 22 Charter members of Barsi there were present 12 Rotarians from Sholapur and nine Rotarians from Pandharpur. The Barsi Club elected Rtn. G. R. Zadbuke, as President; Rtn. B. S. Kathle, as Vice-President; and Rtn. V. R. Binge, as Secretary.

Fellowship Meeting: Twenty members and 12 guests attended the fellowship meeting held on October 23 when Fraulein

Kube gave an interesting talk on "Education in Germany under the present regime."

* * *

President on Leave: At the meeting held on October 26, Rtn. President Hinchcliffe, who is going on leave, was granted Club leave and it was decided that Rtn. Abdul Latiff should act as President during Rtn. Hinchcliffe's absence and that Rtn. Limaye should act as Vice-President.

New Member: The new member, Rtn. M. S. Godbole, was inducted and welcomed.

Mr. McFarlane then addressed the gathering on "Education in England". (A full report of this address will be published later in the E. R. W.).

Grants Made: The following grants were made by the Directors from the Club Funds: Rs. 50 to the China Relief Fund, Rs. 25 to the Village Improvement Committee, Rs. 20 to the After-Care Association, Rs. 25 to the Maternity Home, Rs. 25 to the Unemployed Football Club and Rs. 12 to the Patients' Relief Association. Rs. 15 was set apart to be given as prizes for Essays by School Children.



President: P. J. Taleyarkhan
Secretary: Abdul Khader Shaikh
Acting Secretary: T. S. Thaker

Governor's Visit: Governor Sethna visited the Club at the Lunch Meeting held on October 10.

Welcoming the Governor, Rtn. President Taleyarkhan said:

"We rejoice to have our Governor in our midst to-day. Our Club is still a baby and needs all the encouragement he can give. We are grateful to Governor Sethna that he should have recognised our claim on his services and come to our help so soon after his assumption of office as Governor. The ideal of Rotary is service, and what better illustration can we have of this ideal than that Governor Sethna should have travelled all the way from Bombay to Allahabad in this gruelling heat and then come over to Surat to give us his help and encouragement! He has sent us in advance the welcome news that Rotary International has admitted our Club into the charmed circle of Rotary. We shall now look forward to Governor Sethna's second visit to us in the near future to present us with the Charter when it arrives. Then he will also be able to see for himself the fruits of this, his first visit; for, I have no doubt that his inspiring presence in our midst to-day will bear fruit."

"Rotary has perfected a marvellous technique for the realisation of some of the noblest ideals of humanity and has established itself securely in many parts of the world as a definite force for good. I must, however, frankly admit that it has not as yet taken a firm hold of this ancient city. But I have great hopes that this eventful day will make a great difference in that respect. I am a great believer in the influence of personality and any one who is acquainted with the career of Sir Phiroze Sethna will have no difficulty in understanding why I regard him as an inspiring personality. His career has proved him to be a man of many parts, equally versatile in business, in politics and in numerous other spheres of modern life. As you are aware, within the last few months he has been called upon to fill the topmost position in such diverse walks of life as Rotary and Banking! He is the first Indian Governor of a Rotary District and he is the managing director of the biggest Indian Bank. He is also a member of the Council of State and the leader of several business concerns and social institutions. It does not require any deep knowledge of psychology to understand what an inspiring effect a man of such outstanding personality will have on all who come in contact with him. As President of this Club I am naturally solicitous for its

progress and am therefore unfeignedly glad in having Sir Phiroze Sethna's inspiring presence with us to-day." (Cheers).

After thanking the Club for the warm hospitality extended to him and the very kind words in which the President had referred to him, Governor Sethna gave an address in the course of which he summarised his experiences in Rotary and his great faith in the potential good of the movement, particularly in a country like India. In 1936 they had added no less than 350 new Clubs and they hoped to do even better in the current year. Only on the previous day the President of the Ahmedabad Club had asked Governor Sethna why it was that in spite of the fact that those countries were blessed with Rotary Clubs, Japan and China found themselves involved in such a catastrophic war. Governor Sethna felt that Rotary was yet not in a position to prevent such calamities simply because the Movement was not yet strong enough. When the Movement was much more widespread than it was at the present moment he was sure it would be in a position effectively to ensure world peace.

Referring to annual gatherings of Rotarians, Governor Sethna spoke of District and Regional Conferences, the R. I. Assemblies and the R. I. Conventions. The next District Conference, to be held in Baroda on January 22, was bound to be the biggest ever held in this District and the Surat Club was entitled to send one voting delegate. Baroda was making great efforts to ensure the success of the Conference. Though the Conference Committee had received invitations from Rangoon, Colombo and Baroda for the next Conference, they had decided to accept Baroda's invitation owing to its more central position than the other two places.

Governor Sethna then dwelt in brief on his impressions of the R. I. Convention and the Assembly. He concluded with the hope that as a result of the encouragement of vernacular clubs, like those of Pandharpur and Barsi, they would be able to have at least a hundred Rotary Clubs in India in the not distant future.

Rtn. Vice-President N. M. Jhaveri, proposing a vote of thanks to Governor Sethna, said that the latter's inspiring talk had told

them a great deal about Rotary and the Club was sure to be helped by such enlightenment. They were only thirteen members in Surat just then; but with the growing realisation of the fact that they were not a political, religious or communal body but an organisation out for service he was sure that their membership would grow usefully in the near future. The members of the Surat Club were very grateful to Governor Sethna for the infinite personal trouble he had taken in order to be present with them that day and tell the Baby Club something about Rotary! (Cheers).

(Continued from Page 7)

perhaps for the manner in which we may be doing it in some places. The Press in itself is perhaps the most powerful organ in the modern age. The Press is not merely the mirror but also the mentor of public opinion. The success of a newspaper, I venture to assert, is, however, in direct proportion to its efforts in community service, and may I conclude with the hope that the newspapers of this great City may continue to contribute in a large measure to a better understanding and goodwill amongst the different communities of our cosmopolitan City.

Rtn. T. R. S. Kynnersley thanked Governor Sethna for his address and reiterated the Governor's appeal to Pressmen to co-operate with Rotary in furthering the cause of peace and harmony.

The gathering then adjourned to the "Green Cave" where Rtn. Chinoy screened a film depicting the "outrageously bad condition" of the Bombay-Poona Road.

Visitor: "I can't tell you how delighted I am, Mrs. Giles. My son Reggie has won a scholarship." Farmer's wife: "I can understand your feelings, ma'am. I felt just the same when our pig won a medal at the agricultural show."

A five-year-old was holding the fort until her mother should be ready to meet the guests. "The child's not very p-r-e-t-t-y," observed one of the guests, spelling the last word. "Not very," said the five-year-old "but awful s-m-a-r-t."

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.

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.

May 24, 1934. Charter No. 3323 (b)

President: Dr. S. Subba Rao. Vice-President: R. Rowatt. Hon. Secretary: H. Richardson, 17/A, 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.

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.

BARSIL.

October 17, 1937. Provisional

President: G. R. Zadbukey. Vice-President: B. S. Kathle, M.L.A. Hon. Treasurer: S. R. Dhople. Hon. Secretary: V. R. Binge, Barsil (B. L. Rly.)

BIJAPUR.

August 22, 1937. Charter No. 4439.

President: N. P. Desai, M.A., LL.B. Vice-President: Dr. J. F. Henriques, L.M.S., F.C.P.S., Hon. Secretary: Rao Sahib R. D. Parulkar, M.M.B.S., Godbole Mala, Bijapur. Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Angadi, B.A., LL.B. Directors: M. G. Monani, L.C.S., and B. R. Khembavi.

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Sunday every month, 7 p.m., Bijapur Gymkhana.

BOMBAY.

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, Post Box, 734, Bombay. 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.

CALCUTTA.

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, C. A. W. Wood, P. N. Mukerji, L. Brooke Edwards, W. Buchan, S. C. Bose and Dr. A. C. Ukil.

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

COCHIN.

October 1936. Charter No. 4377.

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

Meetings: Every alternate Saturday 1 p.m., Malabar Hotel.

COLOMBO.

July, 1929. Charter No. 3198.

President: Col. J. G. Vandersmaght. 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. Brazil and R. L. Buell.

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

JAMSHEDPUR.

Nov. 23, 1936. Charter No. 4118.

President: John Leyshon. Vice-President: E. D. Johnson. Acting Hon. Secretary: T. H. Bird. Hon. Treasurer: A. M. Hayman. Directors: Sirdar Indra Singh and A. A. Bryant.

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

KARACHI.

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.

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.

*LUCKNOW.

(Experimental)

President: G. M. Harper Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Lucknow. Hon. Secretary: Rai Bahadur R. P. Varma, Advocate, Dr. B. N. Varma Road, Lucknow.

MADRAS.

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.

*MEIKTILA.

(Burma. Experimental)

President: U Ba Yin, B.A., M.H.R., Superintendent, National High School, Meiktila. Hon. Secretary: M. G. Talwalker, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Meiktila.

PANDHARPUR.

September 19, 1937. Provisional

President: Rai Bahadur G. B. Paricharak. Vice-President: Mr. N. M. Atre. Hon. Secretary: Dr. G. P. Phadke, C/o Municipal Office, Pandharpur. Hon. Treasurer: N. P. Surnis. Directors: S. M. Balekar, M. Y. Pinge, Rao Sahib K. R. Newale, G. G. Nene and N. P. Ulap.

Meetings: Second and Fourth Sundays every month at the Union Bank Buildings, at 6-30 p.m.

*These are only Experimental like the early Cochin Club.

POONA.

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.

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, Dr. J. H. Gray, U Ba Win, B.Sc., B.L., M.H.R., R. B. Rushall (Jr.).

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

SHOLAPUR.

September 13, 1936. Charter No. 4054.

President: H. P. Hinchcliffe. Vice-President K. B. Abdul Latiff. Hon. Secretary: V. B. Satho. 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.

August 14, 1937. Charter No. 4398.

President: Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan. Vice-President: Mr. N. M. Jhaveri. Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. K. Shaikh, Sachin House, Surat. Offg. Hon. Secy.: T. S. Thaker Paninibhint, 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.

July, 1929. Charter No. 3215.

President: Dr. E. Carroll Conduct. 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.

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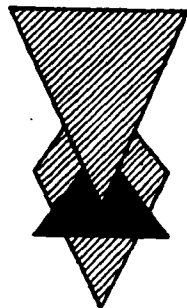
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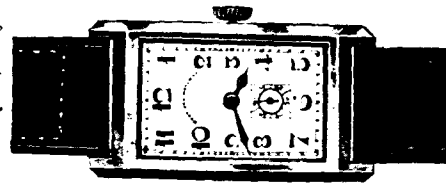
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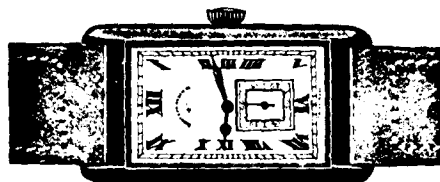
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THE ASTORIA ROTARY WHEEL



DISTRICT
CONFERENCE
(RODA)
NUMBER 1

DECEMBER 1937

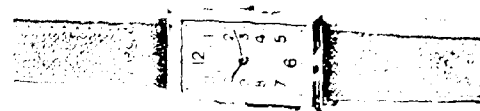


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Vol. V

DECEMBER 1937

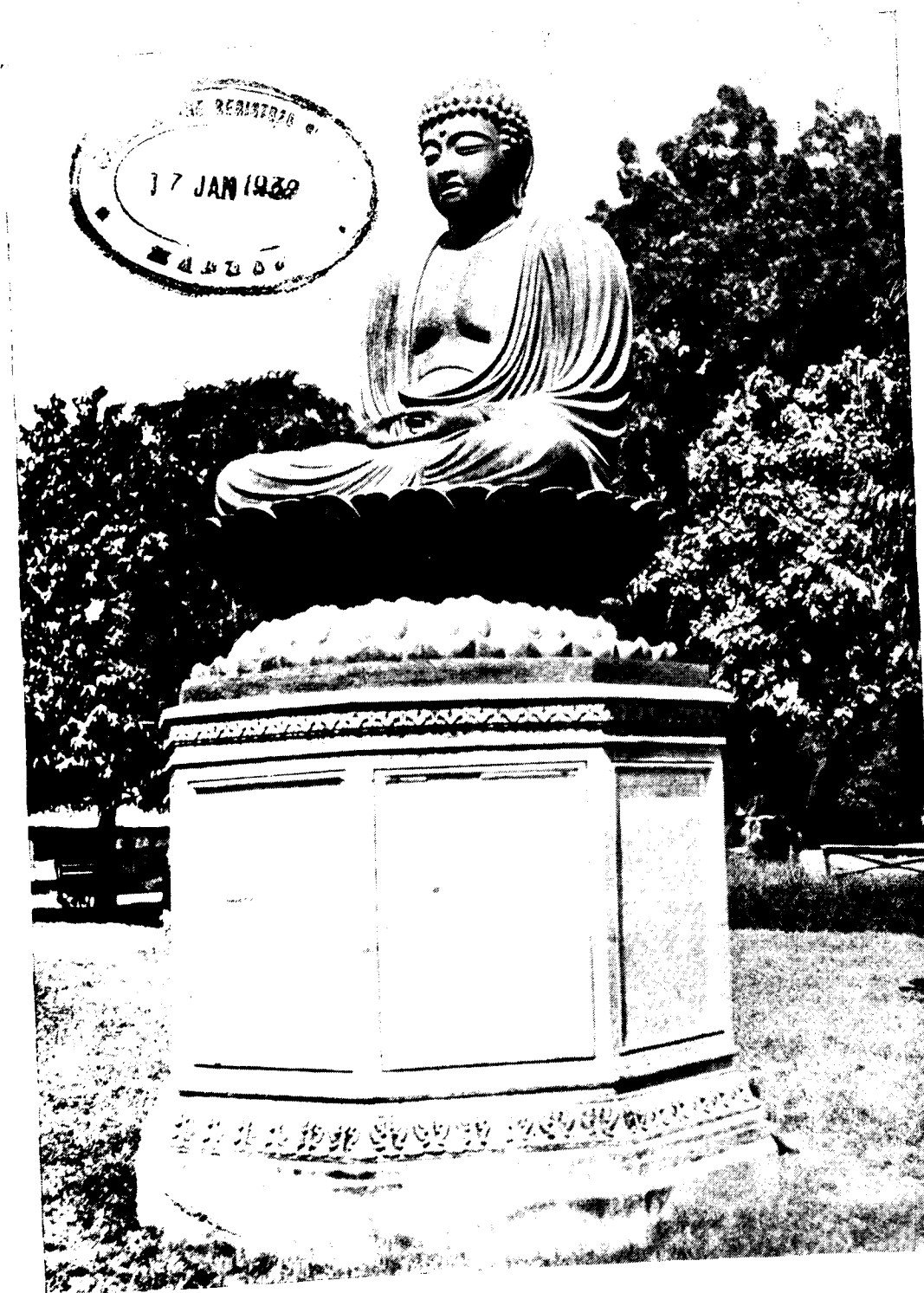
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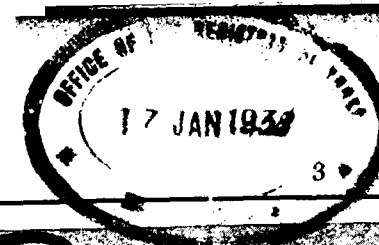
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THE BUDDHA

This beautiful bronze of The Buddha in the characteristic contemplative mood is one of the attractions of Baroda, where the District Conference will be held on January 22 to 24, 1938. Discovering The Buddha seated on the traditional Lotus Seat this fine bronze is noted alike for the vigour and simplicity with which this divine figure is sculptured. Being in the heart of the City, this fine piece of religious sculpture can easily be visited by all delegates to the Conference.





*The Editor of
The Eastern Rotary Wheel
wishes you
A Happy and Prosperous
New Year*

s) "desirable membership through lack of language" is not to everyone. English language. saying that ledge of the ere are very ble candidates ish that those ud understood ect of Rotary. ot conducive he object of

that knowledge for Rotarian py resolution, on, had not

District Governor should be made in English. This is both desirable and feasible.

But to say that "the use of the vernacular in Clubs of District 89 should be discouraged" and what is worse to support such a claim with such arguments as are contained in the Club's bulletin (from which we have extracted the relevant portion at the appropriate place in the "Club News" from Calcutta in this issue), is going far beyond reason.

Vernacular Clubs there *must* be in this District if the real objects of Rotary are to be realised and if Rotary is not to descend into a "mutual admiration society limited to a defined class of 'society' people." To say that "it is scarcely conceivable that

is District to any substantial extent demands the inauguration of Vernacular Clubs. To those Rotarians who believe that knowledge of English is a condition of Rotarian qualities our only advice will be "Do not imitate the ostrich."

Membership: To all Rotarians in this District we earnestly commend the Report of the Extension Committee which was appointed by the last District Conference, a Report which is published elsewhere in this issue and which will come up for discussion at the District Conference at Baroda. The Report speaks for itself and the Committee deserves the thanks of the District for the straightforward way in which it has

set about its work. It has not minced words and has gone straight to the heart of the problem in a businesslike manner.

Despite all rules, by-laws and regulations, the problem of membership in this District has developed into quite a serious one and there are many Clubs in this District whose officers shake their heads and say, "Yes, I know that this particular person cannot be called a Rotarian by any stretch of imagination. But what can I do. Mr. . . . is on the Committee and he wants him in!"

In this land ridden with "influence" not even Rotary has escaped it. A person has riches and "influence" and he wishes to join the local Rotary Club for the social prestige it gives him. He starts pulling the strings and he is found a place. If there is a classification to suit one the Club saves its face, otherwise some impossible classification is found and he is inducted. We know that in one small Club within our knowledge there are at least six members who have absolutely no connexion whatsoever with the profession whose classification they proudly boast on their lapel badges at the Club meetings!

If only Club executives had heeded the most useful hints and tips given by Rtn. M. R. A. Baig in his valuable Paper on "The Problem of Membership" at the Madras District Conference, progress in this District would have been on much sounder lines than one finds to be the case. It is much easier to refuse admission to a prospect whom the executive of a Club knows to be unfit to be Rotarian than it is to admit him, to please this or that member, and afterwards try to "work him out." One very good rule to adopt in *practice* (it is there already in *theory*) is that none should have a classification with which he has nothing, or at best very little, whatever to do in real life. Also, it should always be strictly borne in mind by those responsible for new admissions that the first consideration must *always* be whether the prospect is likely to become a good and real *Rotarian*. The question of his eligibility to a particular classification arises only after this first question has been satisfactorily answered. Aim at quality rather than quantity. A Club with ten sincere *Rotarians* is better than a Club with a hundred "Rotarians."

Let us at the Baroda District Conference come to a final decision on this matter and, what is more, let each and every Club put that decision in practice whenever an application for membership comes up for disposal.

An indiscriminate membership weakens the Club terribly. Let us prevent this disease ever *entering* the system.

Another point made by the Extension Committee (Paragraphs 15 and 16) deserve the closest attention. The achievement of political balance in the membership of a Club is stressed and, we feel, stressed quite rightly. One cannot burke the fact that the present membership of our Clubs in this District represents only a limited section of the community in which the Club works. Let us face facts squarely in the face. How many members of the Congress party are there in our membership in this whole District? Why is it that Rotary has failed to attract such admittedly leading and modern section of the community as is represented by the Congress creed? Is it because Congressmen lack Rotarian qualities? No. Why then has Rotary failed in this respect?

These are questions which deserve serious consideration. Rotary is a non-political body. This does not mean either that its members individually should not hold any political views of their own or that any person belonging to a particular political party should be kept out. We are *not* saying that a Congressman as such is now refused admission. We are but remarking on the fact that in spite of the Congress being the most popular party in the country, Congressmen in our membership can be counted on one's fingers. We stress this fact to provoke inquiry, to provoke investigation and to induce a remedy.

Tuberculosis: We find from the bulletins of some clubs in this District that they are setting about finding ways and means of combating tuberculosis in their areas. In view of the recent appeal issued by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow we feel it would be better if these Clubs deferred final action on this question pending the closing of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund and the decision as to the manner of its disbursement and application. Otherwise there might be wastage caused by overlapping efforts and expenditure.

Organisation and Finance

The question of District Organisation and Finance will be discussed in detail at the Baroda Conference. The following Note on the subject should of great help to the delegates in contributing usefully to the discussion.

It will be remembered that at the 1937 District Conference in Madras a proposal was put forward to establish a District Fund to supplement the appropriation allotted by R. I. for our District. The discussion on this subject will be found on pages 115-120 of the Madras District Conference *Proceedings*. Although no definite decision was taken, opinion as to the desirability and necessity of such a Fund seemed to be in favour.

During the year just concluded our Clubs have increased from 12 to 27, and the membership from 758 to more than 1000. The work in the Governor's office has considerably increased, necessitating the appointment of a full-time assistant. There is also the proposal that the present District 89 is too unwieldy for any one District Governor to look after and visit, as a result of the increase in the number of Clubs and membership. The necessity for permanent assistance to the District Governor has, therefore, got to be faced by the District itself.

Representations to provide sufficient funds for maintaining a District Assistant made to the Board of R. I. have not been successful because of the precedent such a procedure would establish in an international organisation like Rotary. The Board, however, were kind enough to sanction the necessary appropriation for the year 1937-38, but in doing so made the following observation:-

"The Board increases the allowance to the incoming Governor of the 89th District with the distinct understanding that this is done because of the particular situation now existing and the lack of a District Fund, and that the same shall not constitute a

precedent for the continuance of such an allowance in any other District, and with the expectation that, through a District Fund or otherwise, arrangements will be made in the 89th District to handle the matter in the future in the same manner as it is handled in other Districts throughout Rotary."

It would, therefore, seem extremely doubtful that the Board would agree to continue the same appropriation in the coming year. Mr. James was able to secure the necessary secretarial assistance in connection with the Governor's office by charging only a portion of the salary of one of his own assistants to Rotary account. With the yearly change of Governorship, continuity of efficient secretarial service is so essential in the matter of keeping records and correspondence.

The fact that the presence of a Field Representative in our District is only a temporary arrangement and that ultimately the extension work will devolve upon the Governor is an additional argument in favour of the establishment of an adequate District Organisation.

It is, therefore, recommended that the Conference agree to the establishment of a District Fund on the basis of a voluntary contribution of Rs. 3 per member per year to be remitted by the Clubs to the District Governor's office, for the maintenance of the District Office.

Farmer Giles: "Has the depression in agriculture hit you yet?" Farmer Wyles: "Not half. I've sent the wife back to her mother, the three children to the Orphans' Home, and I've sold the dog." "I say, old man, that's too bad." "Yes, and if times get any worse I'm afraid I'll have to sell my motor-car."

Extension Committee Report

Following is the Report of the Membership
Extension Committee appointed by the 1937
District Conference

1. The 1937 (Madras) District Conference passed the following resolution:-

"This Conference approves the appointment of a Corresponding Committee to discuss the question of membership in the 89th District, the Committee to consist of Rotarians M. R. A. Baig (Bombay-Convener), Rev. C. E. V. Nathanielsz (Colombo), Dr. P. V. Cherian (Madras), Dr. A. C. Ukil (Calcutta), and H. Chew (Jamshedpur)."

This Committee was asked to study the problem of membership in the Rotary Clubs in this District and to submit a report embodying any recommendations that may be thought desirable, to the 1938 District Conference.

2. As the Committee has been a 'Corresponding Committee' no meetings have been held, but the Convener circulated among the members a note discussing the present system followed in some of the major clubs in relation to the conditions and circumstances existing at present in the District. Rtn. H. Chew had unfortunately to leave India for health reasons and in his place his successor Rotarian T. H. Bird has been consulted.

Fundamental ideals underlying Membership in Rotary:

3. The fundamental ideals and objects underlying membership in a Rotary Club are clearly laid down in R. I. pamphlet No. 17 ("Membership in Rotary") which states:-

"A Rotary Club is organised 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 the 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.

Membership in a Rotary Club entails the acceptance of the ideals of Rotary and the assumption of a responsibility for living and promulgating them."

4. A Rotary Club is clearly and essentially a "service" club, and its composition and organisation should be such as to foster, develop and encourage this ideal of service. We have, therefore, thought it necessary to examine whether the present system of election of new members brings about such a composition and organization.

5. R. I. pamphlet No. 17 defines as follows the plan of and qualification for membership in a Rotary Club. Of the former it says:-

"The plan of membership contemplates that ultimately there shall be in the club one worthy representative of every recognized business or professional or institutional activity (every branch of service to society) in the community."

Of the latter

"To qualify for membership in a Rotary Club, a man need not be the one in his line who has attained the greatest success, but he must have attained at least moderate success and be generally recognized as a worthy representative of his particular business or profession. He must be receptive, broadminded and unselfish. He must be willing to give of his knowledge and experience. He must be a man who can and will attend regularly all meetings of the Club—membership in Rotary cannot be retained otherwise. He must be an active exponent of Rotary principles and ideals in his personal life. He must exemplify these principles in the conduct of his business and by participation in his trade associations. He should expect to be held responsible for the continued existence of low ideals and questionable practices which may be current in his craft."

6. These two rulings read together make it clear that a candidate's eligibility for his classification is *not* the only point to be considered, as is the practice at present, but that he must have other qualifications as well. In fact the end of Rotary is not, as is commonly supposed, to form a representative cross section of the community with each of the classifications suitably filled by prominent citizens but rather that the cross-section is formed as the best means to the real end which is "service."

7. Rotary Membership has to be earned both by a man's previous record and also by his indication of promise of future service within the Club. The practice, therefore, of filling each classification by the most worthy representative of the profession the classification represents, without taking any other factors into consideration, is incorrect for it cannot be assumed that the average businessman, however eminent in his profession, already has these qualities of head and heart which fit him for membership before joining, or that he will develop them merely by joining a Club. On the other hand the members of the Club must be such

as command respect and authority in the city in which the Club is situated for without this authority the performance of service will be rendered more difficult.

8. The Committee realises that to find men who not only fit the requirements of their classification but are also worthy of membership along the lines indicated is no easy task. They, however, point out that a Rotary Club consists of men and not classifications and, within limits, *the men should be found first and the classification fitted rather than a professional classification laid down and filled by an individual* who fits it perfectly theoretically, but may temperamentally be totally unfitted for Rotary membership. The Committee is of the opinion that the admission of such members weakens the whole Rotary Movement, and it is only by admission of the type of man who is a credit to his business and profession, and who is willing to put the best of himself into anything he undertakes that Rotary will achieve its purpose and increase its power and influence.

9. We have, however, used the words "within limits" and this advisedly. We realise that the practice of fitting classifications to individuals may be carried to lengths not contemplated, and while we believe that the R. I. ruling that a classification granted to an individual should be that covering the line of work which represents at least 60% of his professional activity, is advisory and need not be observed to the letter of the law, it is emphasized that the individual must clearly be representative of the classification given to him.

Distinctiveness of Rotary:

10. Rotary has a distinct character of its own. It is differentiated from other organisations in that it enables people to see "the other chap's point of view." This will not be possible if the Club is not broad-based and does not embrace individuals of differing professions and walks of life. To quote R. I. pamphlet No. 17 again "the classified and limited membership plan of Rotary produces an active Club, highly sensitive to the requirements of the community, and capable of developing the individual business and professional man as a

leader in service. Rotary classifications are not arbitrary designations which can be changed or arranged to suit certain conditions or individuals. Adherence to the principle of membership in Rotary limited by classification is necessary if the Club membership is to represent a true cross-section of the business, professional and institutional life of the community."

The Individual Member :

11. At the District Conference held in Madras, great emphasis was laid on the individual member's responsibility to his own Club. The Committee draws attention to this for it considers that the importance of the individual member is not yet sufficiently realised.

12. The individual member is the basis of the whole Rotary Movement. We believe that a Rotary Club tends more to reflecting the spirit of its members rather than the members acquiring the Rotary spirit through the joining of a Rotary Club and the achievements of a Rotary Club are nothing more than the sum-total of the achievements of its individual members. It is, therefore, of great importance that only those men that show definite promise of the qualities demanded of a Rotarian and who are prepared to shoulder their obligations, should be granted the privilege of membership.

13. The attention of all Rotarians is particularly drawn to Resolution VII passed at the Madras District Conference, reading as follows :

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

The Membership and Classification Committee :

14. Two conditions are necessary to carry the above resolution into effect proper selection and proper information and we consider that the imparting of proper information is more necessary before a member joins than after. Both of these tasks, therefore, devolve on the Membership

and Classification Committee, as the Information Committee comes into operation only after a member has joined. The Committee stress that full information about their responsibilities and obligations should be given to members before asking them to accept them, for if this information is not given or if what is given is of a perfunctory nature, the new member will enter the Club with wrong ideas and expectations which makes it difficult if not impossible for him to be the *asset* to the Club that is required.

15. The Committee view with some concern the growing necessity for adapting the policy of membership expansion in this District both to the political and to the economic needs of the country. We are conscious that Rotary has no political or religious bias. For that very reason we consider that the Membership and Classification Committees of the respective Clubs should concentrate on maintaining a balance of power between the conflicting political theories, especially so because of the unique opportunities which Rotary has in bridging the gulf. We cannot be blind to the recent challenge to Rotary made by the President of the Indian National Congress, but we might take that as a friendly challenge and examine how best we can meet it.

16. The Committee, therefore, consider that in selecting new members, the Clubs might remember the need for establishing healthy contacts with those sections of the political life of the community which are not represented in Rotary, and thus pave the way for better understanding and appreciation of the aims and objects of Rotary as an international organisation.

17. The Committee further consider that in those centres where indigenous interests are predominant, whether in social, business or community life, every encouragement should be given to nationalise the movement. Thus it may be possible within our own District for the radical and conservative to meet on equal terms and thus solve problems that might threaten harmonious relationship between the various parties or forces.

18. Great responsibility, therefore, rests with the Membership and Classification Committee, and the utmost care should be

exercised in the selection of its personnel for on its judgment more than, perhaps, on anything else will depend the character of the future Club.

19. The Committee is of the opinion that separate Classification and Membership Committees operating independently of each other have distinct advantages; for when, as is often the case a future candidate is well-known to the members of the Committee, a strict and independent analysis of the applicant's eligibility is often overshadowed by the more active consideration of the candidate's personal or social qualities; and when the candidate is not known the converse is apt to occur in that greater emphasis is laid on his eligibility for his classification rather than qualities that fit him for membership.

20. The Committee is aware that in small Clubs such as exist at present in the 89th District, to have two Committees is difficult and that the selection of candidates is usually entrusted to one Membership and Classification Committee. It, therefore, suggests that the personnel of the Committee should be selected by the Board of Directors themselves to ensure that its members are thoroughly conversant with the objects and ideals of Rotary, are men of known broad-mindedness and wide acquaintanceship, and are as representative as possible of the various classes and communities of which the Club is composed. The utmost care should be taken to see that the Membership and Classification Committee commands universal confidence and that the Committee consists of only the very senior members of the Club, senior not only in their period of membership in Rotary, but also by reason of their standing in the community.

Method of Election :

21. The Committee finds that several methods exist for electing members, but it has taken for consideration the methods at present adopted in the Rotary Clubs of Bombay and Calcutta. In the Bombay Club, a member submits a name on a proposal card to the Secretary. The Secretary then puts the name before the Directors for approval before passing it on to the Membership and Classification Committee.

The Committee then considers the proposal and reports back to the Directors. If the Committee signifies approval, the candidate is generally passed for election and after the ten-day period allowed for objections, duly elected. If, however, the Committee reports otherwise the member who proposed the candidate is informed accordingly.

22. The system followed by the Calcutta Rotary Club differs in this respect that the proposer discusses the matter first with the Chairman of the Membership Committee, and then submits the proposal form to the Membership Committee after ascertaining that the prospect is likely to be considered as a worthy candidate by the Committee. The Membership Committee then provisionally selects him and enquires the proposer whether the proposed candidate thinks he will fulfil the obligations of Rotary. It is at this stage that the Membership Committee's approval is placed before the Board of Directors. Once the Board of Directors approves the selection, the Secretary circularises the name amongst the members and, if no objections are received within ten days, the proposer and the member are invited to attend the next regular meeting of the Club when the candidate is inducted by the President and welcomed into the Club. The candidate is now relegated to the charge of the Fellowship Committee for six months, during which period the candidate has a blue badge which invites older members to know him and arrangements are made to invite him to different committees of the Club. In this way the candidate gets better fellowship and begins to take an interest in various types of Rotary service. In the meantime the Club bulletin supplies him with information on Rotary both in his own and in other Clubs in the world.

23. In making enquiries as to how the Bombay system worked, the Committee found a general complaint as to the length of time taken to elect a member. It was found in some cases over two months elapsed before the proposer was informed whether the candidate had been elected or not.

24. The Committee considers that as short a time as possible should intervene between the handing in of the proposal card to the Secretary and the final election of the

member; and is of the opinion that the Calcutta system is more acceptable as it saves a certain amount of delay. The Committee, therefore, suggests that the practice of placing the proposal form before the Directors at the 'first' instance should be dispensed with and that this form should be forwarded as soon as received to the Chairman of the Membership and Classification Committee. No useful purpose is served by this practice and when the proposal form does come before the Directors, after passing through the Membership and Classification Committee, the Directors are in a far better position to judge the eligibility of the candidate. Another delay is due to the fact that though the Membership and Classification Committee may have prepared their report on a candidate at the beginning of a month, they cannot have it approved until the next meeting of the Directors which may take place at the end of the month.

25. The Committee feels that such unnecessary delay should be avoided and, to that end, suggests a short Directors' Meeting for the express purpose of approving candidates, could be held either before or after the weekly lunch. This should not inconvenience any of the Directors unduly and would accelerate the process of election considerably. The Committee is of the opinion that a month is the utmost that should elapse between the time the candidate is proposed and elected or rejected.

26. The Committee has also considered the question of rejection and in view of the embarrassment that is caused to a Rotarian by the candidate he proposes being rejected, the Committee considers that as far as possible rejections should be avoided. They suggest that a Rotarian before putting in his proposal form should first consult the Chairman of the Membership and Classification Committee. This gives the Committee an opportunity of making an unofficial preliminary survey and if they consider the candidate has little chance of election, the member can be informed and so saved the embarrassment of having his proposal form formally rejected.

27. Another point brought to the notice of the Committee is that members of the Membership and Classification Committee are not allowed to propose candidates themselves. The Committee, however, is of the opinion that the members of this latter Committee being in the best position to judge what individuals would be assets to the Rotary Club should be encouraged to propose candidates. At the present time for instance a drive is taking place for more and better Rotarians and the Committee is of the opinion that no one is better qualified for the task of increasing the membership of a Rotary Club than its Membership and Classification Committee.

Summary of Recommendations:

28. The Committee, therefore, summarises hereunder its recommendations to the Conference:

(a) The Committee feels that the practice of filling each classification by the most worthy representative of the profession the classification represents without taking any other factors into consideration is incorrect, but that the members of a Rotary Club must be such as command respect and authority in the city in which the Club is situated, as without this authority the performance of service will be rendered more difficult. (Para 7).

(b) The Committee recommends that worthy men should first be found and classifications fitted, rather than a professional classification laid down and filled by an individual who fits it. (Para 8).

(c) The Committee feels that the importance of the individual Rotarian's responsibility should be constantly stressed and that only those men who show definite promise of the qualities demanded of a Rotarian and who are prepared to shoulder their obligations, should be granted the privilege of membership. (Paras 11, 12, 13).

(d) The Committee feels that full information about their responsibilities and obligations should be given to members before asking them to accept them. (Para 14).

(e) The Committee considers that the Membership and Classification Committee of every Club should concentrate on maintaining a balance of power between the conflicting political theories, especially so because of the unique opportunities which Rotary provides for bridging the gulf. The Committee also considers that in selecting new members, the need for establishing healthy contacts with those sections of the political life of the community which are not represented in Rotary would be borne in mind, and thus pave the way for better understanding and appreciation of the aims and objects of Rotary as an international organisation. (Para 15, 16).

(f) The Committee recommends that in those centres where indigenous interests are predominant, whether in the social, business or community life, every encouragement should be given to nationalise the Movement. (Para 17).

(g) The Committee feels that a combined "Membership and Classification Committee" would meet the requirements of our Clubs, but recommends that such a Committee should be selected by the Board of Directors themselves, and that it should consist of the very senior members of the Club, thoroughly conversant with the objects of Rotary, who are men of known broadmindedness, wide acquaintanceship, and representative of the various classes and communities which constitute the Club. (Para 20).

(h) The Committee considers that the interval between the proposal and election of a member should

be as short as possible, and for this reason recommends to all the Clubs the system of election adopted by the Calcutta Rotary Club. It also recommends that the Directors might meet for a few minutes after every regular Club-meeting for the express purpose of disposing of membership proposals (Paras 21-25).

(i) The Committee is of the opinion that the members of the Membership and Classification Committee should not be debarred from proposing persons for membership, as such members are better fitted to judge what individuals would be real assets to the Rotary Club. (Para 27).

Conclusion:

29. The Committee presents this report to the District in the hope that it will be studied with care, and will prove of value.

30. The Convener of the Committee places on record his grateful appreciation of the co-operation and assistance extended to him by the members of the Committee.

District Conference

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January

22 to 24, 1938



MEETING OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF KARACHI AT GOVERNOR SETHNA'S OFFICIAL VILLA

The Governor Speaking!

Governor Sethna's Monthly Letter for December

DEAR FELLOW ROTARIANS:

Rotary In Germany: You will all have now learnt from R. I. News Letter, dated October 8, 1937, that Rotary Clubs in Germany have disbanded, consequent on the decree of the National Socialist Party in Germany against dual membership of its members. Governor Hugo Grille of Berlin has resigned his office, and the Rotary Club of the Free City of Danzig is also resigning and disbanding. It is regrettable that this should have happened in a progressive country like Germany. It is no longer necessary for our Clubs to keep the German Clubs on their mailing lists for their publications or bulletins etc.

Rotary's Vocational Bookshelf

Rotary's Vocational Bookshelf in each public library and High School library is a suggestion of the R. I. Vocational Service Committee with the thought that such a shelf will provide up-to-the-minute information to young people who seek details concerning the advantages and disadvantages of various vocations as possibilities for their life-work. Some of the Clubs in our District will perhaps be interested in this project, and they can easily secure further information concerning same from the Secretariat at Singapore or Chicago.

Membership and Classification Committee

Our Madras District Conference last year appointed a Membership Extension Committee with Rtn. M. R. A. Baig of Bombay as Convener, and Rotarians Cherian (Madras), Ukil (Calcutta), Chew (Jamshedpur) and Nathanielsz (Colombo) as members. We will await their report to our District Conference next month. In the meantime I should like to remind the Membership and Classification Committees of the various Clubs that their duty is not just to classify any person whose name is proposed for membership. It

should be their duty to try their utmost to fill every vacant classification, taking care that the maximum caution is exercised in the selection of members.

San Francisco Convention

Rotarian James G. Card, the Chairman of the International Convention Committee, writes to say that the Rotarians of the entire Pacific Coast are concentrating on making the San Francisco Convention one of the most outstanding events in the history of Rotary, and that it will be a wonderful opportunity for our Rotarians to visit the western coast of the United States which is world-famous for its unusual holiday attractions, and participate in this great Convention! I know you are all busy at present with our own District Conference—but you can send the whisper round, about San Francisco, June, 1938!

China

I quote the following extract from the October Monthly Letter of Rtn. Fong F. Sec, Governor of the 81st District (China). "Early in the Sino-Japanese conflict around Shanghai, the Rotary Club of Colombo cabled to the Rotary Club of Shanghai asking what they could do to help us. This suggested the idea to the officers of the Shanghai Club that Rotarians everywhere would be ready to help in the present emergency." Governor Fong Sec in another communication to the Colombo Club writes: "It was your cable message some weeks ago that suggested to the officers of the Rotary Club of Shanghai to request R. I. to appeal to Clubs everywhere to help us to relieve war sufferers." Congratulations to Colombo!

I have received a subsequent letter from Governor Fong Sec in which he says that "the greatest need at the moment is medical supplies. As the cold weather has now set in there is more and more need for providing warm clothing and bedding for the thousands and thousands of refugees in camps." When they requested R. I. for help, they were thinking of the situation in Shanghai alone, but since air raids are now so wide-spread over the country, they are now trying to meet such needs in centres like Nanking, Canton and other places. If Clubs in our District find it possible to raise funds for the purpose, or send to Shanghai medical supplies, I can assure them that the gifts will be greatly appreciated. Shanghai Rotarians are actively engaged in helping the convalescing hospitals, war orphans and maternity cases among the refugees, and in co-operating with the Shanghai Municipal Council in equipping a van to supply medicines to the refugee camps.

Extension

In my last letter I announced that inaugural meetings were to be held in three centres in Ceylon. To-day I am glad to announce that two such meetings were held at Kandy and Negombo, and at both the centres they have decided to form Rotary Clubs. This is very encouraging news indeed. I wish Jaffna had also followed the other two centres. The following are the names and addresses of the Secretary designates of the two provisional clubs:

KANDY St. H. de Zilwa Esq., School of Agriculture, Peradeniya, Kandy (Ceylon).

NEGOMBO Robert Spencer Schrader, Esq., Western Seaton, Negombo (Ceylon).

Field Representative Bryant is now active in Bengal and the U. P., and I am hoping that we shall have some more new Clubs there before the year 1937-38 is out which is a record year in the matter of extension in our District. We are of course greatly indebted to Rtn. Bryant for his efforts towards this end.

Club Visits

During the month of November I had the pleasure of officially visiting the Rotary Clubs of Karachi, Lahore and Amritsar. Everywhere I was very warmly received and I was greatly impressed with the way every Club is trying to further the ideals of Rotary in its respective area. At Karachi His Excellency the Governor, Sir Lancelot Graham, and Lady Graham were present at the meeting. I have just now returned from a visit to the Bangalore, Madras and Cochin Rotary Clubs. At the last-mentioned place I had the privilege of presenting the Charter to that Club, the first such presentation during my year of office, and I am looking forward to discharging a similar pleasant duty on December 12 when I will be presenting its Charter to the Surat Club. I desire to convey to the officials and members of all the Clubs I have visited my best thanks for the reception extended to me everywhere and for the assurances of their co-operation in furthering the Rotary Movement in India, especially by means of sponsoring new Clubs. If there has been some delay in sending out this letter, it is because I returned to Bombay only this morning after visiting the Bangalore, Madras and Cochin Clubs.

Baroda District Conference

We have just six weeks left before our District Conference meets to discuss our problems and promote the ideals of Rotary. I hope your Club will be well represented at the Conference. I am not yet in a position to give you the final programme, nor to say whether it will be possible to run the proposed special train to convey the delegates from Bombay to Baroda, because I have not yet heard from all the Clubs. But I hope to circularise you by the end of this week about everything concerning the Conference. In the meanwhile will you make sure that you have replied promptly to my circular letters concerning the delegates, special train arrangements, business items, etc.? As regards the entertainment side of the Conference, I might let you know that Rtn. Amin, the Managing Director of the Alambic Chemical Works, will give a

(Continued on Page 53)

District Conference Programme

Baroda, January 22, 23 and 24, 1938

This programme has been drawn up on the assumption that it will be possible to arrange for a special train between Bombay and Baroda on Friday, January 21, 1938 and that the bulk of the delegates will be in Baroda on the evening of January 21.

January 21, 1938.

An informal Fellowship meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. or 7 p.m. (before dinner) on January 21 (Friday) prior to the opening of the Conference on Saturday morning so that delegates may become acquainted.

This meeting will be particularly intended for Club Officers, Directors, etc., and will be led by Field Representative H. W. Bryant.

Registration

The Conference Office will remain open from 6 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. and from 9-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. for Registration purposes. Delegates are requested to register immediately on arrival at the Hotel and take charge of their badges, papers, etc.

January 22, Saturday

8-0 a.m.	Reception and Registration of Delegates.
9-0 ..	Group Photograph.
9-15 ..	Opening of the Conference by the Dewan (or the Maharaja Saheb).
9-30 ..	Welcome by the Host Club Chairman.
9-40 ..	Response by
9-50 ..	Presentation of Past Governor, R. I. Representative, Officers etc., and messages.
10-0 ..	District Governor's Address.
10-20 ..	Nomination to District Governorship, appointment of time and place for balloting, if necessary.
	Appointment of Resolutions Committee.
	.. Credentials ..
	.. Conference Sergeant-at-arms.
	.. Discussion groups.
11-0 ..	Report of Field Representative H. W. Bryant.
12-0 noon.	Paper on Attendance and Club Service by Colombo Club (20 minutes) and discussion thereon.
1-0 p.m.	Lunch.
2-30 ..	Presentation and discussion of Report of the Membership Committee appointed by the 1937 District Conference.
3-30 ..	Presentation and discussion of Report of the Second Objects Committee appointed by the 1937 District Conference.
4-15 ..	Statement by Rtn. Kureishi re Youth Rally.
4-30 ..	Announcements.
	<i>Adjournment.</i>
8-30 p.m.	Dinner.
9-30 ..	Open Session of the Conference. Rotary Sweepstakes by Bangalore.

January 23, Sunday

- 9-0 a.m. Conference called to order.
 9-5 .. "Smaller and Vernacular Mofussil Clubs" or "Rotary and the World State" by Limaye.
 9-30 .. Discussion on above.
 9-30 .. Presentation of findings of discussion groups.
 1. Variation from R. I. Procedure.
 2. CRIA Report.
 3. Four objects of Rotary.
 4. Inter-city meetings.
 5. Rotary and World State.
 12-0 noon. Report of Credentials Committee.
 12-10 p.m. Announcement of Governor-nominee (Result of ballot, if held).
 12-15 .. Club Reports.
 1-0 .. Lunch. It may be advantageous to arrange Vocational Groups at this lunch if sufficient number of people are available.
 2-30 .. Club Reports continued. (This afternoon is left free for the present, as it is likely other items might come in for consideration).
 5-0 .. Garden Party at the Alembic Chemical Works Ltd.
 8-15 .. Conference Dinner.

January 24, Monday

- 9-0 a.m. Conference called to order.
 Business session:
 1. Election of District Governor-nominee (formal).
 2. District Magazine.
 3. District organisation.
 4. District Finance.
 5. Future extension plans.
 6. Next District Conference—place, and if possible, dates.
 7. Resolutions.
 8. Any other business.
 Governor's concluding remarks.

Adjournment.

(P. S.—As there are no convenient trains for delegates to leave Baroda until late in the evening, it may be possible to hold an afternoon session also in which case, we can get a few Rotarians to speak for three or four minutes each on their experience in Rotary, or arrangements can be made for sight-seeing tours in groups in and around the City).

Resolutions for District Conference

The following resolutions have been tabled by Clubs for consideration by the District Conference, Baroda, January 22-24, 1937. Explanatory notes, wherever provided, are given immediately after the text of the resolution:

1. Date of District Conference (Madras Club):

"This Conference resolves that it would be desirable to change the date of the Conference from the last week of January (or the first week of February) to the last week of December."

This resolution is proposed with a view to making it possible to draw larger numbers of delegates to the Annual District Conference. At present there is a strong volume of opinion in favour of changing the date of the Conference from the third week of January to the last week of December, i.e., about the 28th to the 30th. No doubt it will be urged that this change will prevent Rotarians from the enjoyment of their Christmas holidays. But after all, it will be realised that going to attend the District Conference in far-off places like Baroda, is in itself a change and a holiday. The holding of the District Conference in the third week of January makes it almost impossible for Government servants and other officers to get leave for a week or longer. This matter is, however, brought in just in order that there may be a discussion on the subject.

2. Club Year (Madras Club):

"This Conference recommends that the Standard Club Constitution should be amended to provide that the Club Year shall be the calendar year, and the officers of the Club shall take office in the first week of January."

This resolution is proposed in accordance with the recommendations of the James Commission on R. I. Administration, and

the necessary reasons for the change are found in that Report.

3. CRIA Report—(Madras Club):

"This Conference congratulates Past Governor F. E. James on his excellent Report as Chairman of the Commission on R. I. Administration."

This resolution needs no explanation, but a resolution such as this is quite appropriate as it comes from the Madras Rotary Club to which Past Governor James belongs.

4. International Relations: (Madras Club):

"This Conference strongly recommends the appointment by R. I. of an Advisory Committee on International Relations as suggested in paragraph 153 of the James Commission Report."

5. Field Representative (Madras Club):

"This Conference agrees with the remarks in paragraph 139 of the James Commission Report on the work of Field Representatives and strongly recommends that the post of Field Representative in District 89 be retained for a period of two years from October 1938, in order that Rotary may expand in this District."

6. Regional Development (Madras Club):

"This Conference is entirely in favour of regional development and supports the recommendation contained in paragraph 110 of the James Commission Report."

7. International Conventions (Madras):

"This Conference is of the opinion that so far as it is possible the Conventions of Rotary International should be held successively in different parts of the world."

Resolutions 4 to 7 (inclusive) are strictly in accordance with the recommendations of the James Commission and need no explanation as the explanations and reasons are contained in the appropriate places in the Report.

8. Use of the Vernacular language (Calcutta):

"(a) That this Conference is of opinion that, in the interests of Rotary, the use of the vernacular in Clubs of District 89 should be discouraged."

"(b) In the opinion of this Conference all official proceedings and all reports to the District Governor should be made in English."

Although the Calcutta Club has no wish to interfere with the autonomy of individual Clubs, it is felt very strongly that official encouragement for the use of the vernacular by new clubs in the District is against the ideals for which Rotary stands and is distinctly a retrograde step.

The 89th District, if it is to remain an effective unit, should not be split up into a vast number of vernacular-speaking clubs, but should rather be bound together by every possible tie. The use of a common language is perhaps one of the strongest of these ties.

It is scarcely conceivable that many, if any, desirable candidates will be barred from Membership of any Rotary Club in India through lack of knowledge of the English language.

When India has her own language, a language spoken throughout the length and breadth of this great land, the case will be different. This common language may prove an effective bond to bind clubs

together in pursuit of Rotary's common ideals. Even then, there will be the danger of isolation of the 89th District from the vast majority of the Clubs of the world. Not only do the clubs of countries whose mother-tongue is English, Great Britain and her Colonies and the United States of America, use the English language in Rotary, but the Clubs of China, Japan, Malaya as well, to say nothing of the practice common among European Continental Clubs of resorting to the use of English when visited by a British or American guest.

(N. B. -It should perhaps be pointed out that the policy of Rotary International has always been to develop Rotary among the natives of a country in their own language and in accordance with their own customs and manners. While the first Club in a country may, therefore, sometimes have begun as international clubs, ultimately if Rotary is really to become established in a country the membership of Rotary must be predominantly national. In accordance with this policy clubs in several countries have been using their own languages, although reports to the District Governor and or R. I. Secretariat are made generally in English. Discussion on this subject is likely to be prolonged and exhaustive, and delegates should be instructed as regards the views of their respective Clubs).

9. District Governor (Bangalore):

"That as this District covers such a large area the term of office for the District Governor be extended for a period of two years instead of one, and that each Club be visited at least once over this extended term of office."

(The attitude of R. I. in this respect is that although it appears impracticable in many districts for the Governor to serve for more than one year, the re-election of a Governor for a second term of office should not be discouraged when it is possible and desired by the District).

10. Entrance Fee (Bangalore):

"That an amendment be made to resolution V of the Madras District Conference which reads as follows:—

'This Conference recommends that all Clubs in the 89th District adopt a provision in their bye-laws waiving a second entrance fee of a member in good standing on rejoining his own or joining another Club in the district provided that he rejoins or joins within a reasonable time.'

the addition to be '*also providing that he has a clearance certificate from the previous club.*'"

11. Per Capita Tax (Bijapur):

'That the per capita tax should be halved in view of the comparatively poor condition of the 89th District.'

12. Amendment to R. I. Constitution (Pandharpur):

"The Rotary principle 'Service above self' is more required for the rural areas than for the urban ones, and to extend the same into the deeper parts of India, whose financial status is very low as compared to that of America, suitable modifications in the bye-laws of Rotary International are desirable on the following lines:—

"(1) The minimum population to start a Rotary Club in India may be fixed at 5,000.

"(2) The minimum number of Charter Members to be fixed be as follows, (i.e., on population basis:—

Charter Members	Population
5 - 7	5,000 - 10,000
8 - 9	10,000 - 20,000
10 - 12	20,000 - 30,000
12 - 15	30,000 - 50,000
15 and over	50,000 and over.

"(3) The affiliation fees may be charged per capita in the proportion of 100 dollars for 15 members, i.e., 6 to 7 dollars per member.

"(4) That the monthly fee per capita be fixed at 1/3 of such subscription."

13. Communal Harmony (Sholapur):

"That the District Conference be pleased to appoint a Committee to devise ways and means to bring about inter-communal harmony in our District. This Committee should consist of four Hindus, four Mohammedans and two persons belonging to other communities. The Governor or his nominee should be the Chairman of this Committee."

The third object of Rotary is "the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life."

The fourth object of Rotary is stated to be "the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men, united in the ideal of service."

There will be no peace and happiness in our country unless better relations and harmony are established between the two great sister communities, viz., Hindus and Mohammedans.

When we as Rotarians are out to serve society it will be a sin if we shelve this question from the mere fear that we may meet with failure. If Rotary succeeds in bringing about this harmony, it will be a

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Second Object Committee Report

The following is the Report presented to the District Governor by the "Second Object Committee" which was appointed by the 1937 District Conference. This Report will come up for consideration at the District Conference, Baroda, January 22 to 24, 1938.

On June 2, 1937, I received from our Immediate Past Governor Rotarian F. E. James, the following letter:

"DEAR ROTARIAN VAKEEL:

At our District Conference in Madras last January the following resolution was passed:

This Conference draws the attention of all Rotary Clubs in the 89th District to the necessity of endeavouring to further the Second Object of Rotary, and recommends that a Committee be appointed by the District Governor for this purpose.

I believe this resolution arose out of the discussion on the report of the Bombay Rotary Club with special reference to the

work of the Vocational Service Committee. The Second Object of Rotary, as you doubtless know, is:

"High ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations; and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society."

In the resolution I was instructed to appoint a Committee for this purpose and with this end in view I circularised all Clubs to nominate a member from each to this Committee. I enclose a list of nominations received so far (given hereunder) and will let you know further nominations.

Rtn. H. F. Maneckshaw	representing Amritsar.
Rtn. G. D. Parikh	" Baroda.
Rtn. Dr. N. H. Vakeel	" Bombay (Convener)
Rtn. S. L. Boothroyd	" Calcutta.
Rtn. P. F. Kohlass	" Jamshedpur.
Rtn. Dr. E. D. Shroff	" Karachi.
Rtn. D. F. Chinoy	" Poona.
Rtn. Capt. H. S. Smithwick	" Sholapur.
Rtn. H. Richardson	" Bangalore.
Rtn. Col. J. G. Vandersmagt	" Colombo.
Rtn. S. Webster	" Rangoon.
Rtn. Capt. Abdul Hamid	" Madras.
Rtn. Dr. H. M. Desai	" Ahmedabad.

"I should be extremely grateful if you would agree to serve as the Convener of this Committee. Its proceedings will have to be conducted by means of correspondence, and your experience as Chairman of the Information and Vocational Service Committee of the Bombay Rotary Club should make it easy for you to put forward suggestions to members of your Committee for their consideration.

"The duty of the Convener will be to consult this Committee and prepare a report for submission to the next District Conference in Baroda early in 1938. I do hope you will agree to accept this responsibility."

About a month after this a circular letter was sent out by me to the members of the Committee, reading as follows:

"DEAR ROTARIAN:—

"It gives me great pleasure to know from Rotarian Governor James, that you have been selected as a member of the Second Objects Committee 1937-38, of which I have been appointed the Convener. It is my sincere hope that by the acting together of the different members of this Committee we may be able, by the end of this year, to furnish a Report to our 89th District Conference at Baroda. In order to arrive at certain conclusions as to how best this Second Object of Rotary could be advanced, you will agree with me that all the members of the Committee will have to pool together their views on the subject in order to arrive at some practical understanding. Our Committee proceedings will have to be, unfortunately, conducted by means of correspondence and your views gained from experience in your own Club and your own environments will, I am sure, be of great help and value to the deliberations of the Committee. I would, therefore, request you to let me know at the earliest convenience your views from a theoretical as well as practical point of view as to the best methods by which we could further the Second Object of Rotary. Doubtless you are aware what this Second Object is:

"High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society."

"With a view to obtaining a volume of thoughts and ideas based on a certain well-defined course, may I suggest the following points on which we may concentrate our deliberations. My individual opinion is expressed as hereunder and I shall be very happy to know your own views not only on the points I have mentioned but on any other points suggesting themselves to you.

"I believe it will be very convenient for us to divide the Second Object into three distinct parts and treat each of them individually:—

"(1) *High Ethical Standards in Business and Professions*: Before we attempt to discuss high ethical standards, let us think of business and professions. Now, if any Club in the world can be said to be made up of a vast variety of business and professional men, it is the Rotary Club, and as the selection of members is or ought to be an endeavour on the part of the Classification Committee of each Club to be the best of every profession, I am sure each member can tell you what is supposed to be or is a code of high ethical standards which is guiding him in his own business and profession. To me, therefore, it seems to be a rational way of thinking that it is not our business to teach members what their standards of business ethics are or ought to be; but, composed as the Club is, its component parts can teach the whole as to what is meant by a code of high ethical standards. If such be a logical conclusion, then the next step had best be to approach members of our Club or those that are not members and yet are on the top of their business or profession to give us their views on high ethical standards. In this way a vast amount of knowledge can be gathered as to what are the bright and shady sides of each business or profession, and it is the business of Rotary to put this forcibly before itself—that it will not tolerate any shady instincts to be rampant in its own environments and its own field of activity but by word and deed will try as far as possible to give the world a lead in the matter.

"When the causes of deflection from the right path of a wholesome ethical code are analysed, one finds that the predominating and preponderating cause is without

doubt pecuniary greed. Rotary does not claim to be a philanthropic institute. Such a claim would be ridiculous looking at the nature of its membership. Pecuniary gain and ambition are natural to its members, but the manner and method of obtaining these are its chief concern. Jealousy, meanness, unhealthy rivalry, underhand methods of gain at the expense of others, these and others do not find place in the code of Rotary ethics. If, therefore, you can find out from the members of the different professions as to what are the common feelings of each profession or of business we can gather a lot of material, by a process of elimination, which is for Rotary as good and healthy for acceptance.

"(2) *The recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations*: It can be claimed without fear of contradiction that the fundamental source of origin of the Rotary Club is based on the second part of the Second Object of Rotary; for it was the entire absence, at a time, in a certain quarter of the globe, of a feeling of recognition of what one's fellow-creature was doing and an entirely selfish recognition of one's own occupation to the exclusion of others that brought Rotary into existence. Now, many a time a question has been asked: How does Rotary differ from other Clubs? Essentially in this: you cannot and you must not avoid companionship with your fellow-members as you can with impunity in other Clubs; and if you do so, you have no right to be a Rotarian. If you do not seek the companionship of your fellow-members, you cannot find out for yourself as to what are their pleasures, aims and ambitions in their own works as yours are in your own, you give them no opportunity to enlighten you in your ignorance of what good they are doing to humanity, to society, to science, to art or business, you know not their difficulties and dangers; and, if they also act as you do, what is the meaning of the Rotary organisation! In order to cultivate this companionship which is so essential for the verification of the second part of the Second Object of Rotary you will notice that in a well-regulated Rotary Club there are several factors that are directly or indirectly working constantly.

(i) The Fellowship Committee is the spy and

constant watch-dog to see that you do not sit at the same table with the same companion always at the club-meetings; (ii) constant efforts are made by the Board of Directors to appoint members on different committees and this itself contributes to companionship and fellowship; (iii) the Programme Committee is continuously after you to try and talk to the Club on your own work or any other subject in which you feel interested. Such a talk besides giving enlightenment to other members introduces the speaking member to the whole Club. (iv) Again freshly inducted members are approached to attend the different committee meetings and if they attend all these meetings in rotation they are bound to know and meet and mix with a lot of members. (v) Not content with that, there is the wholesome and laudable rule that an All-India meeting at different places for different years should take place whereby an inter-provincial and inter-club gathering makes for further fellowship and friendship with members not only from all parts of the vast continent but also from Burma and Ceylon (the 89th Rotary District). The influence of such a gathering is only felt by those that have attended one of these. Taking all these into consideration it is our duty as members of the Second Objects Committee to encourage members of all Clubs and the different Committees of the different Clubs to encourage all those factors that ultimately contribute to the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations.

"(3) *The signifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society*: Now, when we arrive at this third part of the Second Object we come to the understanding that the first two parts which we have discussed have in essence to be fulfilled if the last part is to be achieved. Signifying means 'meaning' or 'expressing' and this can be done by word or deed. Now, every profession or business gives opportunities for serving society and most of us unconsciously do so in our lives and works, but to the professional in particular are the opportunities afforded great, frequent and varied. It is again, the duty of us, members of this Second Object Committee that have taken on ourselves the responsibility of

serving it, to approach either our Club-members or stalwarts of business and profession in our cities who for certain considerations have been unable to join Rotary to give us each in his own way a little knowledge as to how he is serving society, for example the doctor, the lawyer, the educationist, the clergy, the sociologist, men engaged in charity organisations, officers of health and hygiene, public and government servants, can one and all tell you how they serve Society, and if such a knowledge can be collected in a brochure form, what a fascinating and helpful record can that form for Rotarians and others who are non-Rotarians! May I, therefore, appeal to you as members of this Committee to try your best to get the best you can out of members and others who can give you knowledge of the opportunities that different professions and businesses furnish to serve society. If you will, I shall be grateful.

"Finally there is one more appeal to you. Although it appears that there is much time between now and the next conference at Baroda, really speaking the time at our disposal is very limited as we have got to do all our work by means of correspondence, a procedure most unsatisfactory for any speedy action. I therefore request you to give this matter your urgent attention and to send me a reply at your earliest convenience."

As no reply was received from any member for nearly a month, a reminder was sent to the members on July 29, 1937, as follows:—

"It is some three weeks back that I sent you a letter in connection with our Committee which I am sure you have studied by now, and if you are in a position to help me in the matter by sending me your ideas I shall feel much obliged. It is very likely that this year's District Conference at Baroda will take place a little earlier than usual, viz., about Christmas time—hence my desire to expedite our work as much as possible."

Several members replied, some were silent, whilst some members were absent on leave and their replies could not be had by the Convener.

WE HAVE COME TO THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS.

The suggestion of the Convener in his circular letter that the discussion as to the best method of endeavouring to further the Second Object of Rotary by dividing the object into three parts and discussing each part separately met with almost unanimous approval.

First part of the Second Object—High Ethical Standards in Business and Professions.

Here the Committee agrees with what has been stated in the circular letter that it is not the business of the Committee or any other body as such to try and suggest or dictate to Rotarians as to what constitute high ethical standards in business and professions. On the other hand it is Rotarians themselves that should by their vocational lectures, and by their conduct in their own business teach the Rotary organisation as a whole as to what a code of high ethical standards is. The Committee is further of opinion that codes of business and professional ethics are never of certain specified standard, nature, or value, laid down as such in black and white. They are products of long experience in the usage of certain principles in business morality which, like unwritten laws, guard the best interests of business against unhealthy methods. It has been suggested by some members of the Committee that short talks by different members may be given at luncheon and dinner meetings on the ethics of their business and professions, or at special meetings held for the purpose in the evenings, as these discussions may be productive of a large amount of useful information which, if collected into brochure form, may prove interesting and instructive reading for Rotarians and non-Rotarians alike and incidentally further the Second Object of Rotary.

Second Part of the Second Object—Recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations:

Great stress is laid by several members on the importance of what is called real healthy fellowship—not only when members

(Continued on page 36)

Gaekwar's Baroda State Railways

Visit Holy Places of Pilgrimage and Historical Importance

CHANDOD:—Most sacred place of Hindu pilgrimage situated on the confluence of the rivers Ore and Nerbudda.

DABHOI:—A place of romantic history and most interesting in the Baroda State, founded by Sidhraj Jaisingh, famous King of Patan. Dabhoi has a gate known as Hira Gate which exceeds any of the Hindu structures in architecture and elegance of sculpture.

UNAI:—On the Bilimora-Kala-amba Branch reached *via* Bilimora is celebrated for its hot mineral springs, rich in mineral lime sulphates, chlorides and ammonia. The origin of the springs is attributed to great King Ram of Ayodhya who caused the water to spout forth to provide the bathing convenience to Rishis who were called from the Himalayas to perform the expiation ceremonies for his having slain Ravan, the demon King of Ceylon.

PATAN:—Historically the most important place in Gujarat situated on the bank of the Saraswati river. There are many Jain temples and thousands of Jain pilgrims visit this place every year.

TARANGA:—Famous for its Jain temples situated on the summit of Taranga Hills. It is one of the most important places of Jain pilgrimage.

BECHRAJI:—Most famous temple of Goddess Bechraji is built in the jungle on an open plain and is surrounded by a fort.

DWARKA:—The ideal capital city of Lord Krishna, has a world-famous temple of Shri Ranchhodraji. Pilgrims from all parts of India visit this temple to have a "Darshan" and a bath in the holy Gomti Kund. This holy place is thickly studded with temples and places of religious interest.

OKHA:—Most important port on the western coast, between Bombay and Karachi, 19 miles by rail from Dwarka.

Come to Baroda!

A Modern, Model and Progressive State

The District Conference at Baroda—January 22, 23 and 24, 1938—will provide a great opportunity for Rotarians in this District to see for themselves a great Indian State which has pursued under its benevolent Ruler a steady and continuous policy of all-round development. A city of magnificent buildings and hospitable people, Baroda will charm and fascinate you.

Area	.. 8,164 square miles
Population	.. 2,443,000
Revenue	.. Rs. 250-290 lakhs.
Railways	.. 707 miles.

Education

One of the greatest boons His Highness has conferred on the State is the network of primary schools, with a free and compulsory system of education, to spread literacy among the masses. Primary schools number 2,238 with a total strength of over 250,000 boys and girls, representing 70 per cent. of the total population of school-going age, which is much higher than is usually found in other States in India. The State has also 102 secondary schools of all grades, a first-grade college, a fully developed technical Institute with five subordinate industrial schools and a well-equipped science institute. Attention is also paid to training men and women teachers, while the education of Harijans and other backward communities, as well as Moslems, receives special consideration in the State.

Libraries

A useful adjunct is a network of district, village and travelling libraries maintained at a cost of over a lakh of rupees annually. There are 45 town libraries, 14 women's and children's libraries, 968 village libraries, 127 reading rooms and 276 travelling libraries with a central institution at the capital. Under their combined activities, the education of girls and of the backward communities has made enormous strides in recent years. The total expenditure on education per annum, excluding that on buildings, is Rs. 37 lakhs.

SITUATED in Gujarat and Kathiawar in Western India, Baroda State is divided into five scattered territorial blocks cut off by large tracts of British territories or other Indian States, the largest districts being Baroda and Mehsana, with their historic towns of Dabhoi, Patan, and Sindhpur, having numerous archaeological remains of great interest. The State, incidentally, is being systematically surveyed for the preservation of its ancient monuments.

The administration of Baroda is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja personally assisted by an Executive Council composed of Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, the Dewan, and four Councillors. For the purpose of legislation, the Government is assisted by a Legislative Council, an advisory body having the right of moving resolutions and putting interpellations. It has a total strength of 30, of whom 14 are officials and the rest are either elected or nominated from the people. The question of its expansion with an enlargement of its scope and powers is under contemplation.



H. H. MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO III,
GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

To promote cultural education, the Department controls a number of other institutions, besides colleges, like the Rajkiya Sanskrit Pathshala, the Patan Ayurvedic Institution and the Oriental Institute for research work in ancient Indian history and literature. The Kalabhavan trains students, about 600 in number, in the theory and practice of vocations like civil and electrical engineering, chemical technology, textile manufacture, and commercial training. Nearly one fifth of the State revenues is spent on education.

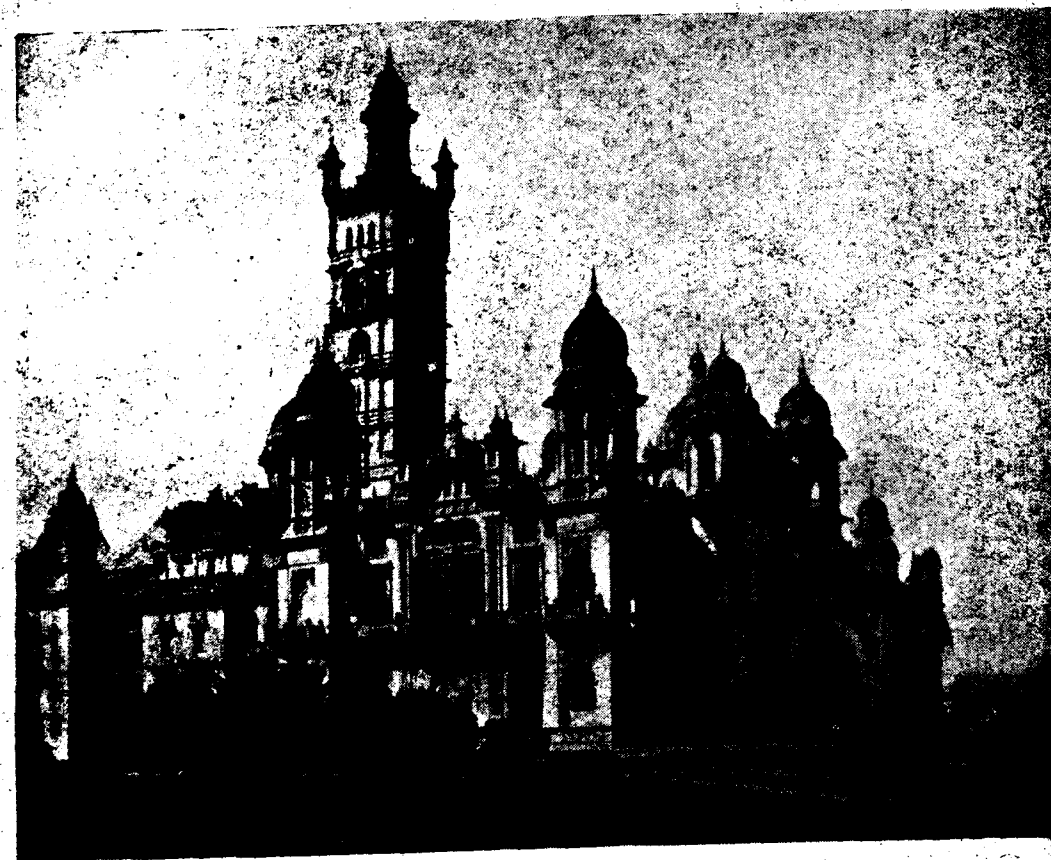
Social Reform

His Highness has earned great fame in the field of social reform. Child marriage, caste disabilities, the prohibition of widow remarriage, purdah and untouchability have largely become a question of the past as far as the State is concerned. It has now



H. H. THE MAHARANI GAEKWAR.

directed its attention to the reform of the entire Hindu Law, besides introducing radical changes in the social fabric by such legislation as the Hindu Divorce Act, Caste Tyranny Removal Act and the Hindu Marriage Act. The Law of Inheritance bestows on the women in the State, if not equality in all cases, a substantial degree of right to possess and inherit the property of husbands, father and other relatives in their own right. The Hindu Divorce Act contains provisions for dissolution or nullity of marriage, judicial separation, separate residence and maintenance of children. The Hindu Marriage Act makes it obligatory on the priest officiating at a marriage to translate into vernacular and explain to the parties concerned the vows exchanged in marriage, while the Caste Tyranny Removal Act gives relief from tyrannous customs prevailing in certain castes, such as restriction of marriage within the circles.



LAKSHMI VILAS PALACE, BARODA.

Local Self-Government

Great attention is directed to the development departments, chief among these being the administration of the local self-governing institutions which consist of municipalities, urban councils, district boards, and village panchayats which number about 2,200. All these bodies have an elected majority and His Highness takes a keen interest in guiding them to ensure the welfare of the people they administer. The Maharaja has presented to the city Municipality a reservoir for supplying drinking water at a cost of half a crore of rupees, and contributes handsomely towards its maintenance.

Other towns and larger villages have also been provided with facilities for obtaining

pure drinking water through water works or wells, Government providing loans or subsidies for the purpose. The State has to-day 12,000 irrigation pucca wells and 60,000 kutchha wells. No fewer than 200 wells are constructed annually by panchayats in the villages, while the P. W. D. and the panchayats have combined to serve even the most remote tracts with good roads. There are in all 500 miles of metalled roads, and 700 miles of fair weather roads while a programme of construction of roads covering a distance of 258 miles is in progress.

The city of Baroda and many towns in the State boast palatial buildings, beautiful parks and other architectural amenities, so much so, that the State can well be called rich with noble edifices worthy of itself.



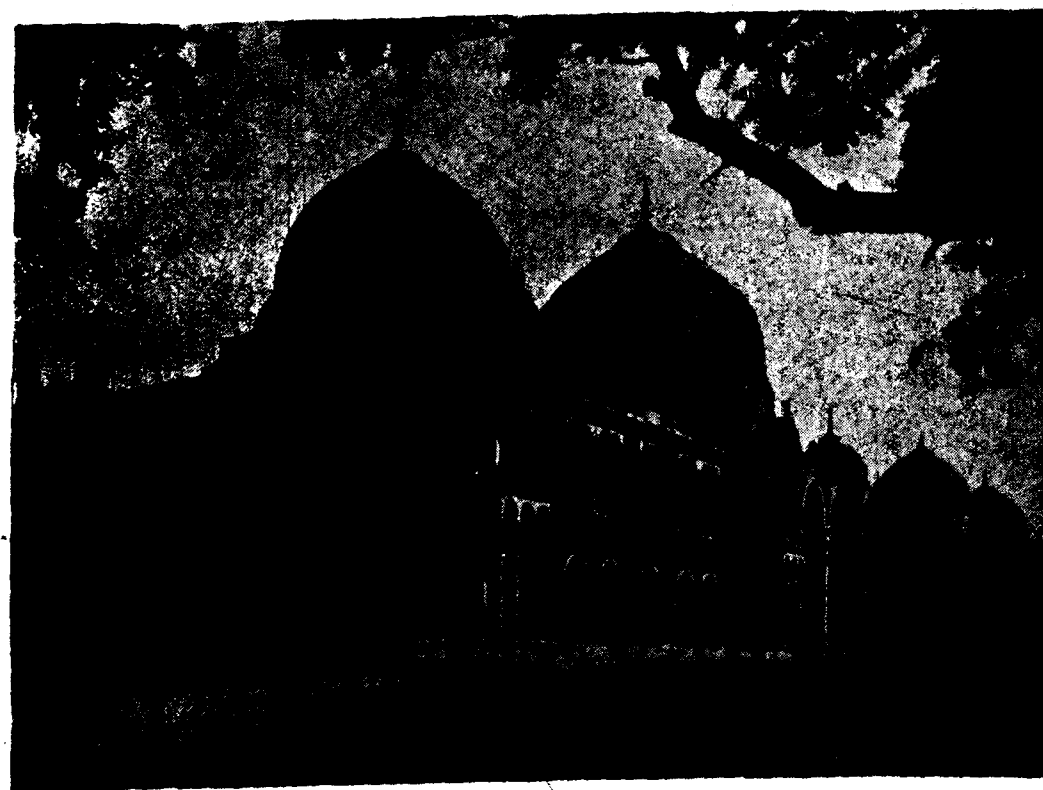
THE NYAYAMANDIR (COURT OF JUSTICE), BARODA.

It is no exaggeration to say, therefore, that the subjects of His Highness have been supplied with amenities of life which stand comparison with other Indian States. In particular, its schools are well housed and numerous.

Rural Uplift

The need of agriculturists is supplied by the Department of Agriculture supported by a series of measures which have helped agriculturists to maintain themselves on a sound economic basis. Rural reconstruction has been made the primary charge of the Government. Improved methods of tillage, the value of manures, rotation of crops, scientific irrigation and other practical aspects of their occupations form the special activity of the Agriculture Department, and advice is given on problems of husbandry and cattle breeding, as well as improved agricultural implements. Particular attention is being paid to improving the strains of cotton, which is one of the principal money-crops in the State, and the eradication of agricultural pests.

Another branch of the village uplift movement receiving the greatest encouragement from the Dewan is the co-operative movement, now widely spread throughout the territories, embracing 1,174 societies with a membership of 44,000 and a working capital of Rs. 74 lakhs, excluding non-credit societies and the like. Consolidation of holding, cotton-sale and ginning societies are becoming more popular owing to the special efforts of the Government. The activities of milch-cattle, cattle-breeding and milk-supply societies; power-pump and water-works societies, village-supplies and thrift societies and housing societies deserve special mention among the non-credit organizations of the movement during recent years. There are nine taluq development associations, 14 village reconstruction mandals and eight sanitary associations and maternity leagues in the State. The Shree Maharani Chimanabai Maternity and Child Welfare League at Baroda looks after new-born babies and their mothers in the city, devoting Rs. 12,000 annually to this purpose.



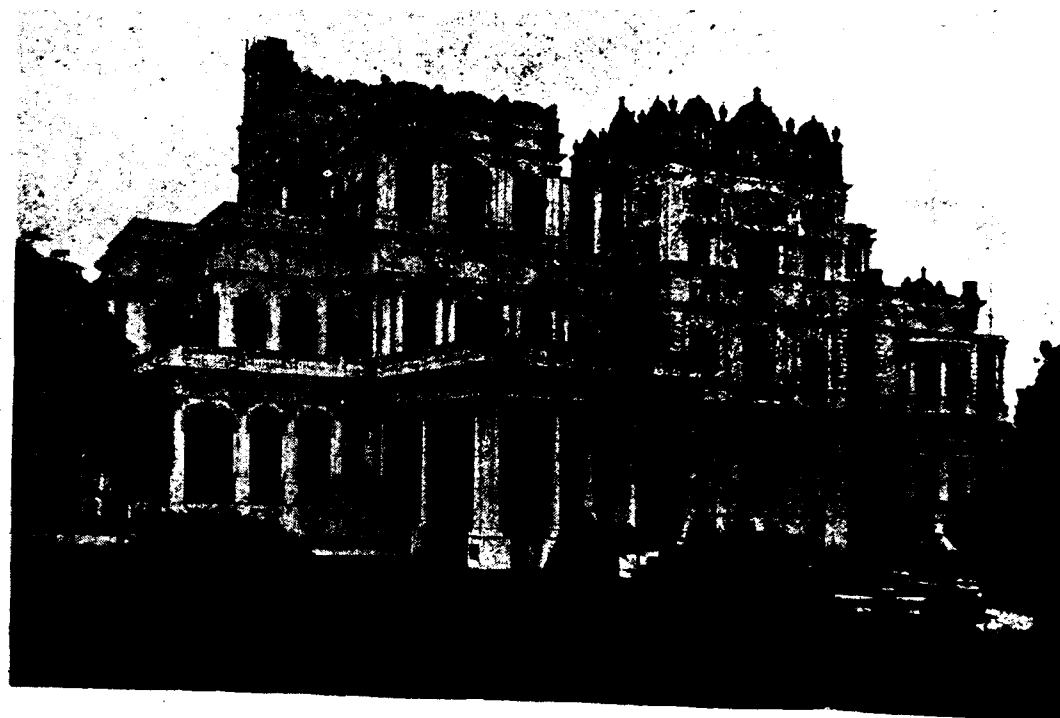
THE BARODA ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE.

Industries

The State from early times realised that the success of all these movements depends upon improving the economic condition of the people, and years ago adopted a systematic policy of developing industries. The results have been excellent. With State encouragement, considerable expansion has taken place in industrial activities and Baroda possesses a large number of flourishing industries and fosters a number of others in their early stages. Among the most important enterprises thriving to-day are several cotton mills, dyeing and bleaching works, chemical works, tile-factories, potteries, cement works, oil mills, rope and match factories. The Department of Industries, Commerce and Labour has intro-

duced improved processes in weaving, calico-printing, tanning, lacquer work and other small industries and has conducted a wide survey of the economic resources of the State so as to encourage industrialists to invest their money in the development of natural products that have hitherto lacked exploitation.

Forestry and Fisheries have also had their share of attention and are being administered on the most scientific lines. Baroda is rich in timber and her wealth is being conserved by afforestation while at the same time it is being put to good use by planned exploitation. Lac culture, so highly recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, has already been developed in the forest areas.



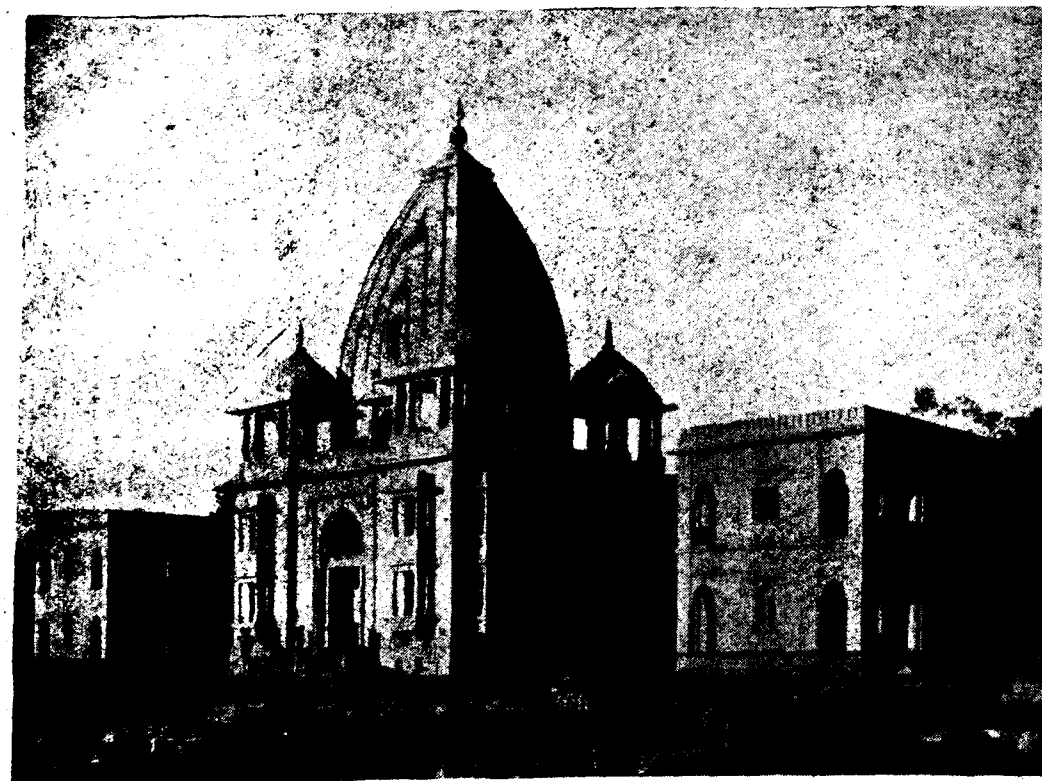
THE NAZARBAGH PALACE, BARODA.

Communications

Allied to the subject of industrial development, Baroda has been in the vanguard of progress in the matter of Railway development. In addition to about 200 miles of railway built by the B. B. & C. I. Railway and other Companies, the State now owns 707 miles of railways, mostly metre and narrow gauge systems constructed at a cost of over five crores of rupees. The policy of the Government is to encourage railway enterprise by extension of existing lines. His Highness holds the views of a true economist, that opening up hinterlands and providing people with facilities of transport and marketing of produce are desirable irrespective of the fact whether they prove directly remunerative. The soundness of this attitude has been borne out by the extent to which the railways have helped

in the development of the interior and contributed to the well-being of the rural districts.

The Maharaja has also adopted the bold policy of developing his own port at Okha in the Okhamandal, Kathiawar, to provide modern outlet for trade, at a cost of over Rs. 47 lakhs. It has an up-to-date modern pier built in ferro-concrete, capable of accommodating two large ocean-going steamers at all tides. It is safe in all weathers. It is equipped with all modern conveniences and is connected with the railways of Kathiawar, North Gujarat and Rajputana and onwards. The pier is 400 feet long. Arrangements are in progress for providing facilities for import of petroleum and other oils in bulk. In a year, about 120 ocean-going steamers and 280 coasting steamers visit the port.



THE KIRTI MANDIR OR TEMPLE OF REMEMBRANCE AND FAME, BARODA.

Medical Relief

In the matter of medical relief, the Maharaja has provided a net-work of hospitals and dispensaries throughout the State duly staffed with well-qualified men and women doctors. There are about 100 hospitals and dispensaries including five maternity homes, in addition to elementary medical relief centres in nearly 300 villages. The number of trained nurses and midwives is 125 and the State spends over Rs. 7 lakhs for medical relief annually. There is, in addition, a Sanitary Department to advise on sanitary matters especially pertaining to rural areas where systematic propaganda is carried on to promote the physical welfare of the people in co-operation with the village authorities and the panchayats.

Judiciary

This review would not be complete without the mention of the system of justice in administrative matters. The first act of His Highness at the start of his regime was to constitute the Department on the latest principle of good government by separating the judiciary and executive functions, with a final appeal to the Maharaja through his Huzur Nyaya Sabha (Privy Council) in matters judicial and Khatanihaya Sadar Adalat (Supreme Court) in matters executive. The judiciary consists of a High Court with four judges, five district and sessions courts, together with four courts of assistant judges, 24 of subordinate judges and magistrates, five of district magistrates and 80 of revenue officers who are ex-officio



MAHARAJKUMAR YUVARAJ PRATAP
GAEKWAR, THE HEIR APPARENT.

magistrates. There are village courts administered by panchayats exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction in petty matters calculated to bring justice within the reach of the humblest in the land.

Cultural Movements

The Maharaja takes a keen interest in the broad cultural movements in British India also. His speeches on these subjects are a store-house of knowledge and wisdom and are replete with advice as to the best and most practical way of advancing the material prosperity of the country by regenerating its arts and industries and improving the educational and social status of the people. By word and deed, he has proved that he is a leader of men. His speeches reveal the liberal breadth of his views and his deep sympathy with humanity. They have been listened to far beyond his own dominions



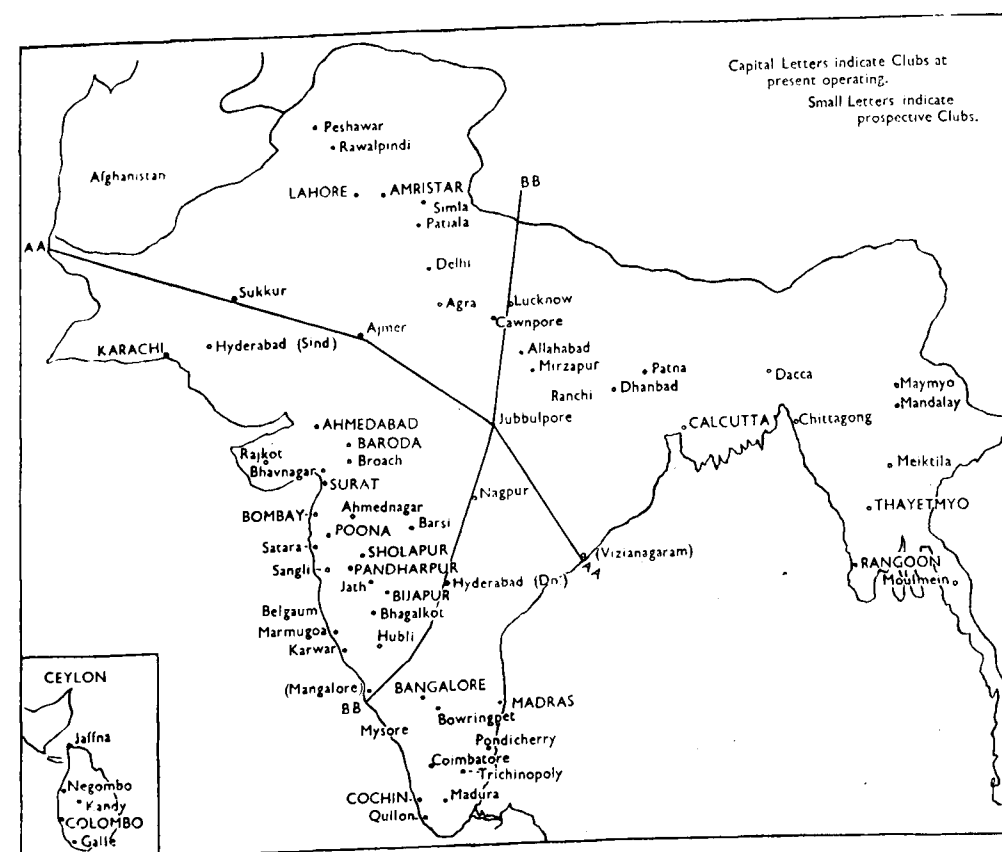
RTN. A. B. PANDYA, BARODA.

as an expression of the ideals of progressive Indians during the last half century and an indication of the lines along which progress may be achieved.

Inadequate as is this resume, it contains enough to demonstrate that in the brief space of five decades, what to many appears almost a miracle has been wrought in the State and the condition of its people as the result of a great driving force, intelligently applied. The intelligence lies in this, that whereas all influences making for stagnation and backsliding have been ruthlessly eliminated, other factors characteristic of the best element of an Indian State have been encouraged. Maharaja Sir Sayajirao has concentrated on giving his people the benefits of that type of personal rule which makes the happiness of the greatest number the paramount consideration. His success is unquestionable, and is evident on every side.

Division of the 89th District

The rapid growth of the 89th District has intensified the need for the division of this District into more manageable units and this subject will form an important item in the agenda for the District Conference at Baroda. The following Note prepared by the District Governor's office, therefore, deserves careful study.



THE 89th District of R. I. at present comprises Afghanistan, India, Burma and Ceylon. It is also possible that the Seychelles Islands will be added to this District in course of time, now that the Board of R. I. have opened those Islands for extension purposes.

On December 10, 1937, there are twenty active Chartered Clubs in the District and several experimental clubs which will soon be chartered. The distribution of the active clubs is:—Bombay Presidency, 9; Punjab, 2; Sind (Karachi), 1; Madras, 3; Bengal and Bihar, 2; Burma, 2; and Ceylon, 1.

News from the Clubs



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

Australia Through Indian Eyes: Major R. D. Jackson, President, presiding, the 104th open meeting of the Amritsar Rotary Club was held on October 26, when Rotarian Andrew Paton was admitted into the Club. A message of greetings from the Rotary Club of Kalamazoo, U. S. A. was read out by the Secretary and reciprocated.

Speaking on "Australia Through Indian Eyes," the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bannerjee pointed out that Australia proved what human effort and dogged perseverance were capable of accomplishing. The Bishop continued that the two problems facing the settlers in Australia were those relating to the extensive unoccupied land, and the uplift of the aborigines.

The people of Australia, the Bishop said, were open-hearted, and hospitable. There were 2,000 Indians in that country. Australians were democratic-minded and free from racial prejudice.

The Bishop made a fervent appeal to Australians not to make India simply a port of call on the way to England. "Come to us and live with us," he concluded, "and develop an understanding with us."

Encouragement from the Punjab Governor: A message of greeting and encouragement from His Excellency Sir Herbert Emerson, the Governor of the

Punjab, was read at the Meeting on November 13. The guest of honour was Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna.

Major Donovan Jackson, President of the Club, presented to the Governor a table centre piece, of the Rotary Wheel encircling the World.

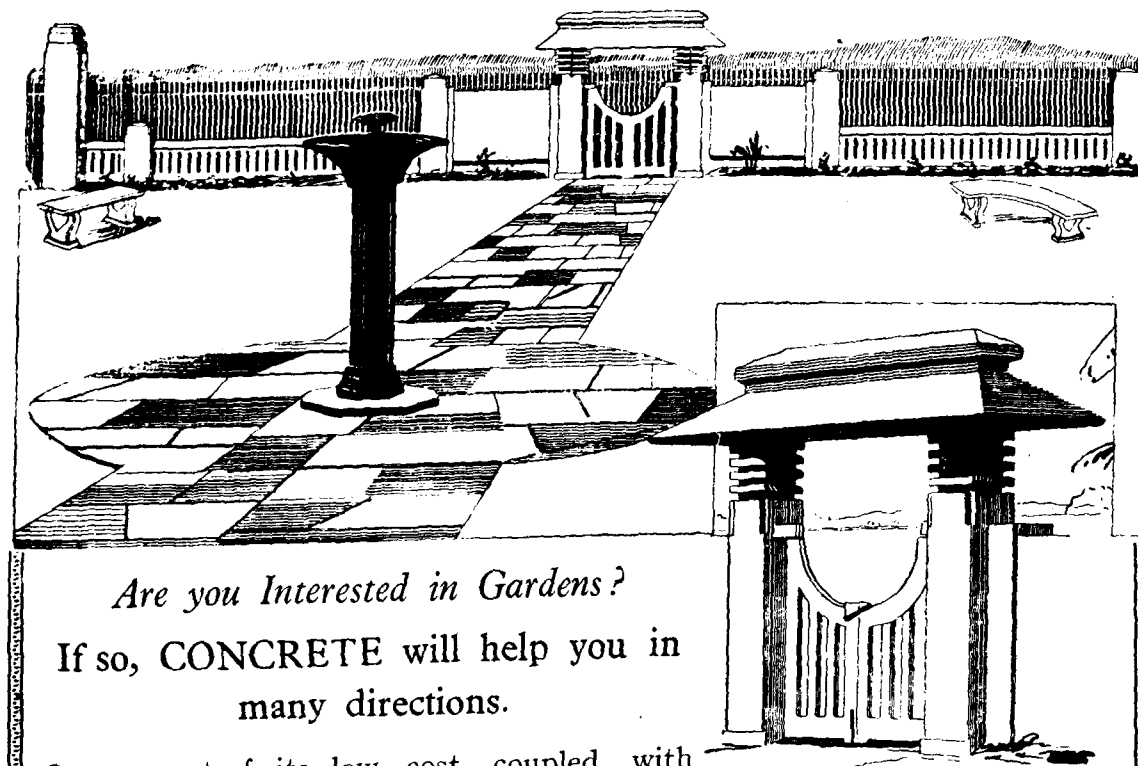
Replying, Sir Phiroze Sethna said that in Amritsar Rotary appeared to go in for quality rather for quantity. He rather doubted the wisdom of such a policy and hoped that the Club would find avenues for extension of its membership among the community of that great city.

(Concluded from Page 23)

meet at their Club-meetings, but also outside the meetings wherever and whenever they meet. It is recognised that only by so doing and eliminating all forms of snobbery can different Rotarians come to know of the aims and ambitions, difficulties, dangers, and successes of fellow-members and thus lead in turn to the straight path of recognising that all professions are worthy of respect. Here again the value of vocational talks by various members cannot be too strongly emphasised. They prove very instructive and are helpful in building up respect for other professions where originally ignorance bred indifference.

Third part of the Second Object—Dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society:

There is on the whole a general agreement amongst members of the Committee that all Rotarians consciously or unconsciously are serving society in some way or another and thereby adding dignity to their respective professions. There is a suggestion from a section of the Committee that some form of a questionnaire be issued to members to find out what they are doing in the service of society around them.



Are you Interested in Gardens?
If so, CONCRETE will help you in many directions.

On account of its low cost, coupled with strength and durability and the ease with which it can be moulded to any desired shape, CONCRETE is the ideal material for garden ornaments *e.g.*, Rockeries, Paths, Pergolas, Bird Baths, Statuary, Railings, Fountains, Benches, &c., &c., &c.

22 years of Cement Manufacturing experience is behind the production of cement at the 11 Associated Cement Companies' factories situated throughout India.

For further information on the subject, write to:—

THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

2 & 3/18, Mount Road, P. O. Box No. 312,

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ERWM.—GNS. DEC. 37.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Baroda State, BARODA

Why not build your Factories in the Baroda State?

Here, you get suitable sites in industrial centres, cheap labour, low taxation and several other facilities. As an example, the textile industry in the State has developed during the last 15 years as shown below:—

Year.	No. of Mills.	Capital employed in Rs. Lakhs.	Looms.	Spindles	Yarn Produced in lbs. Lakhs.
1936-37	15	290	6,206	2,97,704	288
1930-31	14	170	3,532	2,31,160	219
1925-26	12	152	2,152	1,50,704	160
1921-22	4	32	723	53,455	31

PORT OF OKHA

The new Gateway to Western, Northern & Central India, is the cheapest, and most modern port equipped with unrivalled facilities for quick discharge.

Extensive sheds, warehouses and open storage accommodation. Moderate port charges. Ship your goods via Okha.

Manufacturers are also invited to establish factories. Best sites and all modern facilities available at cheapest rates.

For particulars concerning the Port please apply to:—

1. The Director of Commerce, Industries and Labour, Baroda State, Baroda, Tel: add:—"Commerce."
2. The Port Officer, Okha (India), Tel: add:—"Portal."
3. Messrs. Turnbull Gibson & Co., 21, Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, London E.C. 3. Cable add: "Affreter."



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

Service Before Self: A lunch meeting was held at the West End Hotel on November 27, Rotarian President, Dr. S. Subba Rao presiding.

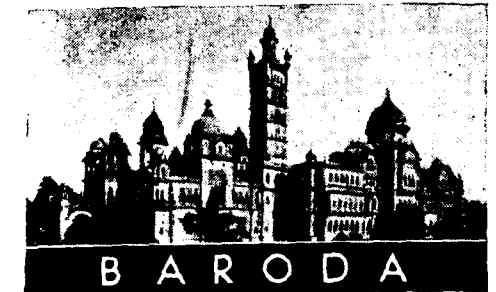
Rotarian H. Richardson hoped that the members would gather strong to welcome the Governor, Sir Phiroze Sethna, on the evening of November 28.

After Rotarian Sarma had made a brief speech, Mr. Appa Sahib of Aundh, addressed the members on "Service Before Self." That sublime ideal with which Rotary was started was greatly needed in the world in the present day. The atrocities of Japan and Italy, of bombing innocent women and children to find bread for their surplus population, was the very negation of the principle, contained in the theme of that talk. The speaker hoped that every Rotarian would fight selfishness in spheres political, social and economic.

Jones: "I'm quite a near neighbour of yours now, Mrs. Golightly; I've taken a house on the river." Mrs. G.: "Well, I hope you'll drop in some day."

"It seems to me I have seen your face before." "Quite likely! That's where I carry it."

"How long is it since you were in court?" "Twenty years." "Where have you been since then?" "In prison."



President: S. V. Mukerjea
Secretary: T. M. Desai

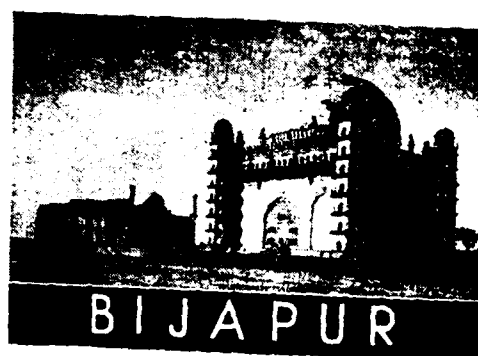
Farewell to Secretary: Rotarian President, S. V. Mukerjea presiding, a special farewell banquet was held at the Baroda Rotary Club on November 12 in honour of Rtn. Ambalal B. Pandya, Secretary, on the eve of his departure for Europe to take up his new duties as the first Trade Commissioner of the State in the United Kingdom.

Tributes were paid to Rtn. and Mrs. Pandya by no less than 8 members—Rotarians T. M. Desai, Pashabhai Patel, Rev. Templin, M. P. Parikh, Dr. Pranlal Nanavati, N. K. Parikh, S. A. Sudhalikar, A. N. Dixit, and Laxmilal Doctor. Rotarian President Mukerjea also joined in the tributes paid to Mr. Pandya.

District Conference: Rotarian Vice-President, the Rev. G. D. Parikh, presiding, a meeting was held on November 26, when the work to be done by the Sub-Committee for the forthcoming Annual District Conference was explained and discussed.

New Member: Mr. Chimanlal G. Vakharia was then admitted a member of the Club.

Doctor (to patient): "What ails you?" Patient: "Indeed, I don't know. I only know that I suffer." "What kind of life do you lead?" "I work like an ox, I eat like a wolf, I am as tired as a dog, and I sleep like a horse." "In that case I should advise you to consult a veterinary surgeon."



President: N. P. Desai
Secretary: R. D. Parulkhar

At the meeting on November 7 Rtn. Patil spoke on the organisation, policy and programme of work of the Indian National Congress and the Congress Party's work after accepting office. He also gave pen pictures of some of the members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The following members are likely to attend the District Conference at Baroda: Rtns. S. T. Patil, A. N. Ilkal, G. K. Desai and B. R. Kumbhavi.

Famine: At the meeting on November 21, Rtn. N. V. Kanitkar, of the Sholapur Rotary Club, spoke on "causes of famine in the Bombay Presidency." Dealing with remedial measures, the speaker dwelt on the importance of conservation of moisture in the soil.

A fond spouse arrived home one evening and told his wife that he had insured his life for £10,000. "If anything happens to me," he said, "you will be provided for, my dear." "What a good idea," she beamed. "Now you won't have to see a doctor every time you feel ill."

He felt that he was getting too fat, so he went to his doctor to see about it. "The finest way to slim," the doctor told him "is to shake the head slowly and deliberately." "How often should I do that?" "Every time your pals say 'Have a drink?'"



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

Alms and the Man: "Inadequate and unplanned relief neither alleviates nor prevents poverty and its resulting sufferings, but too often leads to their perpetuation and creates a problem in the solution of which the community must pay an increasing penalty." So said Mr. D. Watson, Chairman of the 1914-18 Association, addressing the Club on November 9.

Alms-giving, he said, was one form of charity which unless judiciously exercised would probably do more harm than good. In fact, money and enthusiasm without experience and training generally resulted in work ill done, which had better been left undone. In relieving distress one should always ask oneself whether one was destroying a man's responsibilities or helping him to bear them.

Mr. Watson remarked that the problem of poverty in India was mainly one of a people with uneconomic agricultural holdings resulting in a high death rate and low birth rate.

Industrialisation was the only possible way to raise the appalling standard of life in India. Industry and trade occupied only 16 per cent. of the people at present. It was essential urgently to find occupations for millions, and the industrial development vital to their interests could only be appreciated and planned by a free and autonomous Indian nation. The enormous capital necessary could only be obtained from the West. Britain should also provide

technical experience. Co-operation between the two countries was necessary to solve the problem.

Nautical Training: H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley lunched with the members at the meeting on November 16, when 100 members and 74 guests were present.

Rotarian H. Digby-Beste, Captain-Superintendent of the I. M. M. T. S. DUFFERIN, spoke at the meeting on "Nautical Training—Past and Present." He said that nautical training should interest an enormous number of people because the sea covered two-thirds of the globe and sea power was an enormous factor in the life of everyone, especially those who lived in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The sea services were generally divided into three categories—the Royal Navy, mercantile service and the fishing fleet. The men who manned these services were trained in different schools, but they were bound together by the brotherhood of the sea, an inherent link in their eternal warfare with the elements.

Rotarian Digby-Beste turned to Masefield to best describe the type of men to be trained for the sea. They were the type of men who made and created the British tradition of the sea and it was their duty, he said, to see that that tradition was maintained. In their training, complete self-confidence, physical mastery, and character sufficient to shoulder responsibility had to be created in them.

The speaker contrasted training conditions of to-day and the life of an officer who joined his company at the age of 20 and possibly obtained his command at 40 or 45, with training conditions in the sailing ship. Training conditions in the days of the wind-jammer with its slogan: "Catch 'em young, treat 'em tough, treat 'em rough" was but the survival of the physically fit, involving an enormous wastage.

He painted a vivid word picture of the rigours of rounding the Horn in the sailing ship of 45 years ago, when the majority of ships were under canvas. It was that

type of training that brought the profession up to its present state of efficiency and enabled officers and men to go through the Great War, and it was a type of training, he thought, that was to a certain extent necessary.

In India the training of boys for officers had started only a few years ago, but the traditions of the sea were strong and boys on the training ship had been able to assimilate the best traditions of the past. He personally considered that the boys turned out were extraordinarily efficient. Statistics substantiated this statement for over 63 per cent. of them were in responsible positions to-day. India, Rtn. Digby-Beste declared, had taken to the training and had proved that the old adage, with its central clause deleted, had proved to be the correct way to train boys.

To him the future was difficult to foresee. Civil aviation was going to exercise tremendous influence on the sea, but he thought the sea and the air were bound to be linked up sooner or later.

Concluding, he said that in the last 10 years India had tried to turn out seamen officers, and he made bold to say that she had succeeded splendidly.

Oxford Group Movement: His Grace the Metropolitan of India spoke, at the meeting on November 23, on "the interesting men in the Group Movement I have met during six weeks furlough in England this year." He said that the Oxford Group movement existed for the great purpose of bringing about reconciliation between man and God and man and his neighbours. The Rotary movement must have every sympathy with that movement, because it also aimed at promoting the spirit of goodwill and fellowship among them.

Coming to the outstanding personalities he had met in the Group movement, the speaker first mentioned Dr. Streeter, whom he described as a great lover of youth, gifted with a fine sense of humour. After having watched the movement for three years he joined it whole-heartedly and completely identified himself with it. He was known as the "flying professor" for

he had flown over many countries. He appreciated the value of the aeroplane in quick transit as an achievement of science, but at the same time he realised that the same planes could be used for bombing people.

Another interesting personality the Metropolitan had met was Ian Menzies, a comedian of great repute. He joined the movement as a cynical and disappointed man, but with the new experience he had his whole life changed. Wherever he went people wanted him to speak to them about the secret of his life.

The third outstanding personality the speaker mentioned was John Meakings, a poultry farmer. He was an extraordinary character. He had completely identified himself with the 40 men he had gathered on his farm on a co-operative basis. He lived their lives and shared their joys and sufferings and had established the closest feeling of fellowship with them.

Tuberculosis: "The ravages of tuberculosis constitute a blot on our civilisation and it is time we inaugurated a policy commensurate with the evil and worthy of the age," declared Rotarian Major Sorab K. Engineer at the meeting on November 30.

"What is needed," the speaker added, "is acceptance by the educated intelligentsia of the belief that it is possible to combat the evil effectively. When that is achieved, the offices of doctors will be placed on a higher plane. Instead of being asked merely to tinker with diseased frames they will be recognised as nurserymen in the garden of health."

After describing the early history of the disease, the ravages caused by it and the steps taken to fight it, the speaker observed that one encouraging feature of the war against it was that they knew the enemy's position. Prevention was the keynote of the scheme that led to victory. The chances and causes of infection must be removed through fresh air, sunshine and freedom from worry and overwork.

The immediate difficulty was how to engraft new ideas to an old system, how best to reform cities of an old civilisation and how to effect what was needed reasonably soon. For the successful tackling of the problem he advocated well organised schemes and larger preventive measures.

The Seychelles: At the meeting on December 7, Rtn. W. B. Burford gave an interesting talk on The Seychelle Islands, a territory which has been opened by R. I. now for extension purposes. Rtn. Burford gave a sympathetic picture of the Island and its people.

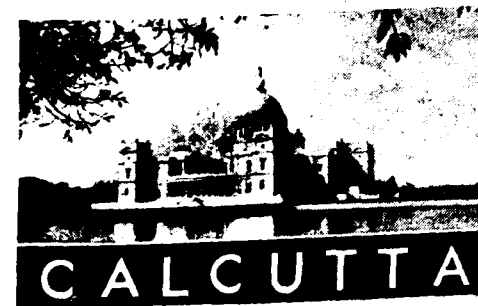
Conference Delegates: The following delegates have been selected by the Directors to represent the Bombay Rotary Club at the District Conference at Baroda. (Voting delegates): Rtn. President T. R. S. Kynnersley, Rtn. Vice-President Dr. N. H. Vakeel, and Rtns. J. D. Kothawala, R. G. Higham, M. R. A. Baig and D. J. Irani. (Non-voting delegates): Rtns. C. B. Sethna, Dr. V. K. Dongre, N. N. Ghose, M. Moroba and F. Moseley.

The sum of Rs. 132-4-0 collected at the meeting on December 14 was donated to the China Relief Fund in response to an appeal received from the Rotary Club of Hankow (China).

Rtn. H. R. Gollan, a newly elected member was inducted.

Rtn. G. E. Bennett, Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, speaking on "The Port of Bombay," told of the facilities afforded to shipping and passenger traffic in the Port of Bombay which he opined were equal to any in the world. All the confusion one saw while a vessel was being unloaded was actually well-organised and smooth-running machinery to sort out goods and hand them over to their rightful owners.

Bill (in shoemaker's shop): "What is leather?" Shoemaker: "Hide." B.: "Pardon?" S.: "Hide the cow's outside." B.: "What if it is, I'm not afraid of cows!"



President: S. L. Boothroyd
Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton

Vernacular Clubs: At the meeting on November 9 the following two resolutions were adopted unanimously:

That the Calcutta Rotary Club is of opinion that, in the interests of Rotary, the use of the vernacular in the Clubs of District 89 should be discouraged.

In the opinion of the Calcutta Rotary Club all official proceedings and all reports to the District Governor should be made in English.

Although the Calcutta Club has no wish to interfere with the autonomy of individual clubs, it is felt very strongly that the official encouragement of the use of vernaculars by new clubs is against the ideals for which Rotary stands and is distinctly retrograde. The 89th District, if it is to remain an effective unit, should not be split up into a vast number of vernacular speaking clubs, but rather bound together by every possible tie. The use of a common language is perhaps the strongest of these ties. It is scarcely conceivable that many, if any, desirable candidates will be barred from membership of any Rotary Club in India through lack of knowledge of English. When India has her own language, a language spoken throughout the length and breadth of this great land, the case will be different. This common tongue may prove an effective bond to bind clubs together in pursuit of Rotary's common ideals. Even then there will be the danger of isolation of the 89th District from the vast majority of Clubs of the world for, not only do the clubs of countries where English

is the mother-tongue, Great Britain and her colonies and the U. S. A. use English, but clubs of China, Japan, Malaya as well, to say nothing of the custom of many European Continental Clubs of resorting to the practice of using English whenever visited by a British or American Rotarian guest.

Nice Convention: Rtn. E. A. Langham addressed the Club on this subject and gave amusing anecdotes of his experiences as a delegate.

Football Team Entertained: The feature of the meeting held on November 16 was the entertainment given by the Club to the Islington Corinthians, the English Football Team now on tour in India. Rtn. T. Smith, the manager of the team, told the Club something of the Team's travels and gave a brief account of the work done by the Islington Rotary Club.

It was a cheery meeting which will long be remembered.

Rotary Extension: At the meeting on November 23, Rtn. H. W. Bryant spoke on Rotary Extension in the 89th District and said in the near future they would be faced with the real necessity for having at least two districts for this area. The real ideal of Rotary would be attained only when every town in the world had its own Rotary Club.

Rtn. Bryant realised that India was a predominately agricultural country. Rotary could to a great extent help minimise the boredom and monotony of life in the district centres.

A general discussion on the Second Object of Rotary occupied the meeting on November 30. Rtn. Vice-President Vakeel's report on this subject was discussed at great length.

Rtn. W. H. Adcock, a new member, was inducted at the meeting on December 7.

The Calcutta University: Rtn. Dr. P. Neogi spoke on the past achievements of the Calcutta University and its future

relations to commerce, industry and agriculture. After giving a historical survey of the university since its inception 75 years ago and the large number of students who pass out every year, Rtn. Neogi criticised the present system of education as being very much one-sided in that it was mostly cultural and did not have a practical bias, a feature which was responsible for the large number of educated unemployed. The speaker was for adopting a middle course and, making university education neither purely cultural nor purely practical. Rtn. Neogi concluded his paper with a plea for closer association between the University and the mercantile community. Though some steps had been taken in that direction much more remained to be done.

The Perfect Sex: The meeting on December 14 was attended by 94 members and guests and was addressed by Dr. Elieen Macfarlane who spoke on "Male, Female and the Perfect Sex". It was a dissertation on the determination of sex in the light of modern genetics and described the mechanism by means of which males and females appeared in approximately equal numbers. It was clear that the pre-determination of sex was a matter completely beyond human control or conjecture.

MAKE

Baroda

The

Biggest

Conference

Ever!



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

At the meeting on November 13, Rtn. Secretary H. R. Mills spoke on "Some Rotary Information". He gave a brief review of the working of Rotary Clubs, the significance of the Rotary constitution and bye-laws of the Club etc.

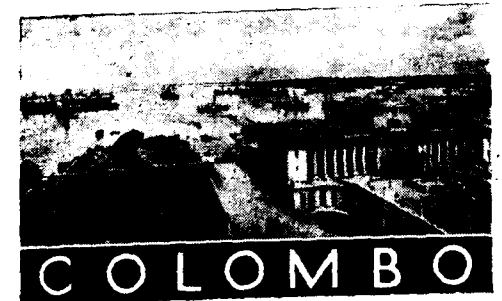
Journalism: Mr. K. V. Menon, Publicity Officer to the Government of Cochin, speaking on "Journalism" at the meeting on November 27 covered all aspects of work on a Newspaper. Mr. Menon defined Journalism as the art of writing for the Press, which could be cultivated by all those who had ordinary intelligence and said that proficiency in the art could only be attained after years of study, training and practice. He explained in detail the duties and responsibilities of Reporters, Correspondents and News Agencies and then of the News Editor, Sub-Editor and Editor. He emphasised the importance of the Advertisement section of a newspaper and said that without advertisements, few papers could survive. China was the first place to produce a newspaper, the lecturer said, and the first English paper to start with was the 'Oxford Gazette,' and it was only many years after that that papers like the 'London Times,' etc., came into the field. Indian papers were lacking in many of the things which characterised English papers, the chief defects noticeable being in regard to the collection of news and the securing of advertisement. "Papers in the West are freely making use of the phone, wireless and even aeroplanes. India is still following the good old 'bullock cart' style for the collection

of news!" the lecturer said. But a new spirit was abroad in the East at present, and already a leading newspaper in Japan claimed to have in its service more than a dozen aeroplanes for the collection of news. The reason for slow progress in India was that most of the newspapers had been started not as business propositions, but by some ambitious politician or publicist with an eye to self-advertisement. About the talk of the University starting a course of Journalism, Mr. Menon said that no text book or University could make a man a Journalist and that only by going through the mill, daily contact with work could one become a Journalist. In the India of the present day, a Journalist had to think hard about the political problem, decide upon the line of policy he considered best for its early solution and advocate it with all the strength at his command. The question of communalism that worried and vexed so many minds in India was also of a similar nature. After defining the qualifications required for the profession, Mr. Menon concluded by saying that actual contact with work, combined with day-to-day performance of the duties entailed, could alone help towards the making of a good Journalist.

(Concluded from Page 19)

landmark in the history of the Movement in our country. Supposing we do not succeed, nobody will blame us for approaching this question. But in case Rotary does not try to tackle this question, and keeps quiet over it, the Movement itself will be laughed at. People will be justified in saying that the objects of Rotary as practised in this District are in name only. Unless we set our own house in order and unless we have inter-communal understanding, goodwill and peace, it will be too much to try the greater thing, viz., international understanding, goodwill and peace.

Therefore it is submitted that this problem be attempted, and a Committee be appointed to find out ways and means to bring about harmony between the two communities.



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

First Meeting: We had the pleasure of hearing Rotarian Dr. S. T. Gunasekera. His most instructive address entitled "Ceylon's First Line of Defence" received the Club's appreciation. He explained the reasons for Ceylon's present day Emigration and Quarantine Regulations which were a direct safeguard against Cholera, Small-pox, and Plague. Figures compared with those of India proved how invaluable these Quarantine measures were to Ceylon. Their object was not to protect residents only but to re-assure visitors by providing them with a country of health and beauty, protected as far as possible from disease.

Welcome: After the loyal toast to His Majesty the King had been proposed, the President welcomed His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott and hoped he would make the Rotary Club of Colombo his Club and would drop in whenever his arduous duties permitted him to do so. Rotarian Caldecott thanked the President and the Members of the Rotary Club of Colombo for inviting him to be an Honorary Member and thus allowing him to continue his many years of service in Rotary.

Second Meeting: We are very pleased indeed to welcome Rotarian Francis F. Cooray of the Rotary Club of Kuala Lumpur and grateful to him for his most interesting talk on "China in Travail". The Club appreciated his personal observations on China and the ancient customs and mode of life of its people.

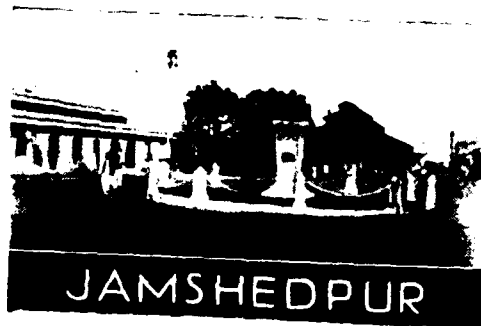
Third Meeting: We had Rotarian Francis E. Cooray as speaker for the second time in succession. His talk entitled "The Status of Ceylonese in Malaya" gave a very clear impression of both the social and industrial conditions in the comparatively young and progressive Federated Malay States. The Ceylonese in Malaya lived freely, working in unison with all other communities for the betterment of their adopted home. Rotarian Cooray's talk was received with wholehearted enthusiasm. A very hearty vote of thanks to Rotarian Cooray was proposed by Rotarian S. J. C. Kadirgamar on behalf of the Club.

Last Meeting: At the last meeting for the month Rotarian Major C. H. Brazel gave a most interesting and informative address entitled "A West Indian Hurricane". With the aid of a chart he explained the formation of tropical cyclones, giving special consideration to the North and South Atlantic Oceans. Tremendous wind velocities necessitated timely precautions to be taken in the region of the West Indies. Fortunately, cyclones were seasonal and caused havoc amongst these peaceful Islands only during certain months of the year.

Rotarian Deraniyagala thanked Major Brazel on behalf of the Club.

Shanghai Relief Fund: The President read a letter addressed to him by District Governor Rotarian Fong F. Sec. of the 81st District, Shanghai, thanking the Colombo Rotary Club for the monetary support (\$2,105.54 Mex.) given to the Shanghai Relief Fund. He says: "It brings home in a concrete way to the Rotarians in China the tie that binds us to our world-wide brotherhood. It was your cable message some weeks ago that suggested to the Officers of the Rotary Club of Shanghai to request Rotary International to appeal to Clubs everywhere to help us to relieve War Sufferers."

Attendance: Nine Members of the Colombo Rotary Club have obtained 100% attendance to-date for the current year.



President: J. Leyshon
Ag. Secretary: F. G. Percival

At the meeting on November 1, it was decided to request Rtn. J. L. Keenan to attend the San Francisco Convention in June 1938 as a delegate of the Jamshedpur Club.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. D. Tiwary who spoke on the work done in Jamshedpur by the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was sometimes said that before they set about improving the condition of animals they should improve the condition of human beings many of whom were no better off than starved and ill-treated animals. But the speaker could not understand why both work could not be done concurrently! After dwelling on the dependance of human beings on animals for work and food, the speaker said, given the willingness the work in support of the object of the S. P. C. A. could not be difficult in India with its cult of *ahimsa*.

Though the Jamshedpur branch of the S. P. C. A. had been formed only as late as 1935 still it had a good record of work to its credit. Rtn. J. Agarwalla had helped the Society with a generous donation of Rs. 30 per month but still more funds were required to help the Society to do its work more thoroughly. Thanks to the efforts of the Society the cruel sport of "cock fighting" had been stopped.

Footballers Entertained: A special meeting of the Club was convened on November 15 when the Islington Corinthians

(the visiting English Football team) and their Manager, Rtn. T. Smith of the Islington Rotary Club, were entertained.

Replying to the welcome speech by the President, Rtn. T. Smith expressed his pleasure at meeting so many members of the Club at a meeting which had been convened at short notice. He then dwelt on the community service work of the Islington Rotary Club and referred to the Club's scheme for providing a community centre for children's games at Islington at a cost of about £8,000.

At the meeting on November 22, it was announced that Rtn. F. G. Percival would act as Hon. Secretary during the absence on leave of Rtn. Chew.

Rtn. President Leyshon will represent the Club at the District Conference at Baroda.

Rtn. K. R. Bhide gave an amusing extempore address on "Acoustics."

New Member: Mr. B. Sen, a new member, was inducted at the meeting on December 6.

The President thanked Rtn. Patel for the latter's kindness in advertising the aims of the Leprosy campaign of the Club free of charge on the notice boards in the town.

Mr. J. S. Aiman, of the Y. M. C. A., addressed the Club on "The trend of modern youth." They were living in a world of broken contacts and all the world over youth was disillusioned and indisciplined. The disappointment of the young to-day arose from a lack of understanding among the nations caused by lack of contacts. Inasmuch as Rotary existed to provide the contacts and friendships required for real understanding it bore great promise.

"The way things are going, we shall soon have all our transport by underground tubes." "What a boring prospect!"

The principal of the firm looked grimly at their newest traveller. "Look here, Jenkins," said he, "we have no wish to stint you in the way of cash for reasonable expenses, but we think you've gone over the line by treating yourself to a new hat and calling the item 'Overhead expenses'!"



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

Governor Sethna's Visit: District Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna visited the Club in November when he met the Board of Directors. On the following day the annual dinner of the Club was held and was attended by Sir Phiroze and also H. E. the Governor and Lady Graham. Sir Phiroze left Karachi on November 10.

The Annual Dinner on November 9 proved a great success. Besides a strong muster of members there were present a number of large distinguished invitees.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Rtn. Vice-President proposed the Toast of R. I. associating therewith the name of District Governor Sethna.

Responding to the Toast, Governor Sethna expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to him and felt honoured by the presence that evening of H. E. Sir Lancelot and Lady Graham.

Rotary, said Governor Sethna, was not good in parts, it was good in every part! He hoped that though young the Karachi Rotary Club would fulfil the ideals of a good Rotary Club and become a centre where people, irrespective of caste, creed and colour and of their political and social views, would come together in a spirit of co-operation and good fellowship.

Rtn. President Dr. Shroff proposed the toast of The Guests and paid a great tribute to the Rotarian qualities of Sir Lancelot and Lady Graham.

Replying, H. E. Sir Lancelot Graham expressed his appreciation of the kind references to himself and his wife made by Sir Phiroze and Dr. Shroff. Rotary, he believed, was a venture on whose path there was no sign of "Road Closed." No road ever ended for those like Rotarians who always believed in progress, understanding and adventures in fellowship.

New Members: At the meeting on December 4, Rtms. S. B. Sujan, Hartori, Abdul Rahman and H. Dhallowal, new members, were inducted.

Domestic matters such as the venue and timings of the meetings were discussed at great length. The meeting was so hearty and cheerful that (according to the bulletin) "cotton people forgot cotton prices, municipal people forgot water supply problems, bankers forgot deposits and bank rates" and so on . . . "Shop" was absolutely out of the picture.

The Club extended to Rtn. C. P. Bhatt its condolences on two recent family bereavements.

It is likely that Rtn. President Dr. Shroff and Rtn. Thakur will attend the District Conference at Baroda.

Baroda
Greets
You

January

22 to 24!

DO COME!



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

Of the four meetings held during November, the first, held on November 5, was addressed by Rtn. L. Brooke-Edwards (Calcutta) who spoke on "Sport and the Bratachari Movement."

Governor's Visit: Governor Sethna attended the meeting on November 12. There were present about 80 members and guests at the dinner. In a short but humorous and vivid speech Rtn. Governor Sethna spoke of the aims and ideals of Rotary and the progress made by the Movement in this District.

Rtn. W. J. Campbell addressed the meeting on November 19 and gave his impressions of the R. I. Convention at Nice. Rtn. Campbell's talk proved most instructive and entertaining and many members decided to try and attend the San Francisco Convention, if possible!

Fortnightly Meetings: After Rtn. Aftab Rai had spoken about his recent tour through Europe, the Club discussed business matters. It was decided to have fortnightly meetings in the future instead of weekly meetings with a view to improving attendance. R. I. Sanction for this purpose has been applied for.



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

At the closed meeting held on November 12 a number of resolutions was adopted for consideration at the District Conference. (These are published elsewhere in this issue under "Resolutions for the District Conference".—Ed.).

Library Service: Rac Sahib S. R. Ranganathan, Chief Librarian, Madras University, spoke on Library Service at the meeting on November 19. He said that a fair measure of the adequacy or otherwise of Library Service in any community could be derived from the proportion borne by the number of books borrowed to the total population. On this basis each citizen in Czech-Slovakia borrowed 18 books per annum. The number was five in Denmark, 4 in England and 1.5 in Germany. In Madras City it was only 0.5. For the whole Province the figure worked out at one-thousandth of a book per head!

The primary duty of a Librarian, said Mr. Ranganathan, was to convert every citizen into a reader of books by persuasion and by service.

New Member: Rtn. Mahomed Ameen Khaleeli was inducted at the Meeting on November 26.

Rtn. H. C. Papworth, who returned from leave, presented to the Club the Flag of the Rotary Club of Leeds.

Mrs. W. W. Ladden addressed the meeting on Markets. She referred to the condition of the six markets in the City owned by the Municipal Corporation and said that of those

six only the Moore Market was remunerative. She suggested that more receptacles should be provided for the disposal of rubbish in the markets and that police powers should be given to market authorities to apprehend people committing nuisance. A drive against selling in unauthorised places and more efficient supervision of markets were urged by the speaker.

A Markets Board, she said, should be formed to consider the whole question. Why should not, she asked, the Corporation spend a portion of the eight lakhs set apart for acquiring private markets, on one of its existing markets and make it a model one? "Municipalise the Markets" appeared to be the slogan of the day. But, that did not guarantee to them markets free from dirt, flies, and smells. They did not hear of any plans to make the existing markets profitable alike to the Corporation and to the public. As tax-payers, they had a right to demand that before spending Rs. 8 lakhs, the Corporation should draw up a plan to make the existing six markets clean, sanitary, profitable and attractive and put it into effect.

Governor's Visit: Governor Sethna paid his first official visit as District Governor on December 2.

On behalf of the Community Service Club Sir Frank Birley outlined the proposal for giving a treat to the children from the Civil Orphans Asylum and asked for the co-operation of all Rotarians who were in a position to help.

Sir Phiroze Sethna expressed his pleasure in being in their midst and renewing acquaintances made at the last District Conference. Drawing attention to the attendance returns of the Madras Rotary Club he characterised that aspect of the Club as its "weak point." He hoped that Madras would be able to register a definite improvement in that direction!

In the present world conditions, Sir Phiroze thought that international service was the most important and to be really effective in that direction there should be a much wider expansion of the Rotary Movement.

The Club bulletin says "The attendance figures will now soar up!"

Did Governor Sethna tell them much more than what is reproduced in the Bulletin we wonder!

Rtn. B. Sreeramalu Nayudu, a new member, was welcomed at the meeting on December 10.

Mr. G. W. Owen addressed the meeting on "Driving and some rules of the Road."

Dr. Eugene Ehrmann-Ewart, representing the Government of Austria, Tourist Department, gave a short talk giving an impressive picture of Austria as a holiday resort.

Business Meeting: At the meeting on December 17 the Club was shocked to hear of the passing away in London of Rtn. L. L. Cruttenden (till recently on the staff of *The Madras Mail*). The meeting paid its respects to the memory of its former member, standing in respectful silence.

Various matters of domestic interest to the Club were then discussed, including the problem of attendance!

First Passenger: "Pardon me, but does this train stop at York?" Second Passenger: "Yes, watch me, and get off two stations before I do."

Said the nervous old lady to the Cockney bus conductor: "I do wish the driver wouldn't go quite so fast round these skiddy corners!" "That's all right, lady," said the conductor "You just want to shut your eyes, same as he does!"

Salesman (after displaying stock of linoleum): "What did you say it was for, ma'am?" Customer: "Oh, didn't I tell you? It's for the bottom of the canary's cage."

Farmer: "Don't you see the sign, Private. No Fishing Allowed?" Fisherman: "I never read anything marked 'Private,'"



President: G. B. Paricharak
Secretary: D. G. P. Phadke

Sixteen members attended the meeting on November 7 and there were four guests. In accordance with the suggestion made at the Inter-Club meeting held at Sholapur, discussion centred on the appropriate vernacular word which could be used to translate "Rotary."

Ananta Seva Sangha: Rtn. Dr. Phadke suggested the word Ananta Seva Sangha (literally, it means society for everlasting service).

Rtn. Gaytonde suggested Sudarshan Sangha (meaning, society for auspicious meetings).

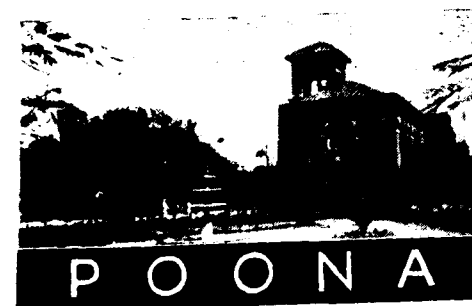
Decision on this matter was postponed pending receipt of further suggestions.

Rtn. N. P. Surnis spoke on the "Co-operative Movement in India."

Rtns. Bodhe Bagewadi and Deshmuni new members were admitted as members at the meeting held on November 26.

The meeting elected Rtn. Secretary Dr. Phadke to represent the Pandharpur Rotary Club at the Baroda District Conference.

Rtn. Rao Bahadur Paricharak and Dr. Phadke were elected to represent Pandharpur at the inter-club meeting at Poona.



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

At the closed meeting held on November 11, Rtn. K. D. Bhagwat, new member, was welcomed. Some matters of a domestic nature were discussed.

It is likely that the following members from Poona will attend the District Conference at Baroda: Rtn. President M. N. Mehta, Rtn. Bryant, Rtn. A. R. Cooper, Rtn. N. F. Mehta, Rtn. M. S. H. Mody, Rtn. V. G. Shete, Rtn. A. V. Ranade, Rtn. J. M. Pandit, and Rtn. S. N. Moos.

Shanghai Relief Fund: Towards this Fund the members donated Rs. 130 and the Club gave Rs. 100.

The meeting on November 25 was addressed by Mr. Chakrdeo who spoke on "Nature Study" with special reference to the latest glandular experiments on human beings.

(Continued from Page 52)

Officials of other Rotary Clubs are requested to note the following as the correct address of the Secretary, please:

Rtn. Tribhovandas S. Thaker
Chief Officer,
Surat Borough Municipality,
Paninibhint, SURAT.

Rotary Club of Surat

"The President and Members of the Rotary Club of Surat greatly appreciate the messages of congratulations and good wishes that they have received from Rotary Clubs from all parts of the world, and wish to express their sincere thanks to them through Rotary International."



President: S. N. Haji
Secretary: S. Chatterjee

Rtn. Dr. J. H. Gray, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Burma, addressed the meeting on October 26 on "Some Observations on World Affairs." He spoke of his recent extensive travels and the changing conditions in India, Burma, Italy, Germany and America.

An elaborate discussion on the Club's "Tuberculosis programme" occupied the meeting on November 2. (A fuller report of this programme will be published in the January *E. R. W.*—Ed.).

Rtn. Michael A. Doyle, Assistant Director of Civil Aviation in Burma, a new member, was inducted at the meeting on November 9.

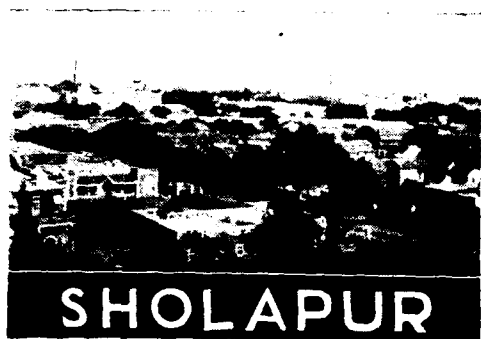
Miss Martha Root addressed the meeting on the "Bahai Movement." She spoke at length on the origin and development of this religious movement.

Rtn. Ratilal B. Thacker, Manager, Jeevanlal Ltd., a new member, was inducted at the meeting on November 23.

Dr. J. S. Patel, Tuberculosis Specialist, spoke on "Some aspects of public health problems." He dwelt at great length in an informative way on the great problem of tuberculosis.

China Red Cross: The meeting on November 30 was informed by the Secretary that the Board of Directors have sanctioned 100 Dollars (Chinese) in response to an appeal for help received by the Club from the International Red Cross Committee for Central China.

Miss J. Marshall, Principal, Deaf and Dumb School, Rangoon, spoke on the work done at her School under the auspices of the Bible Churchman's Missionary Society. The School was founded 17 years ago and was open to any child under 8 years not mentally deficient. Ninety per cent. of the pupils were admitted free. The speaker extended an invitation to Rotarians to visit the School.



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

Rtn. N. G. Hardwick, new member, was welcomed at the meeting on November 13.

Rtn. Khan Bahadur Abdul Latheef read out the Club's "farewell address" to Rtn. President H. P. Hinchcliffe on the eve of the latter's departure on eight months' leave. The address eulogised the great services rendered to the Club by Rtn. President Hinchcliffe and was presented in a silver casket.

Replying in feeling terms, Rtn. Hinchcliffe acknowledged the great happiness he has derived out of his work for the Club and his gratitude for the co-operation he had so willingly and consistently received from all members.

Rtn. Capt. V. K. Mehedale spoke on "The Leper Problem" at the meeting on November 23. It was rarely a fatal disease and for it to be a contagion, persistent and long contact was necessary. But leprosy was very widespread and in Sholapur it was an urgent and pressing problem.

Rtns. N. C. Limaye and V. B. Sathe were elected as voting delegates of the Sholapur Club at the District Conference at Baroda.

(The Editor, E. R. W., regrets that Mr. McFarlane's address to the Sholapur Club on "Education in England" could not be published in this issue as announced, as the copy of this address has not been received.)



President: P. J. Taleyarkhan
Secretary: Abdul Kahder Shaikh
Ag. Secretary: T. S. Thaker

At the meeting on October 23 Dr. Natverlal B. Fadia, Chief Medical Officer, Parekh Hospital, Surat, spoke on the comparative merits of Homeopathy and Allopathy. He favoured homeopathic treatment to allopathic treatment and adduced reasons therefor.

At the dinner meeting the congratulatory letters received from Rotary Clubs in England and America were read and replies thereto authorised.

Rtn. Dewan Bahadur C. M. Gandhi gave a talk on "Ethics of Legal Profession."

Rtn. Chandravadan C. Shaw addressed the meeting on November 27 on "The status of teachers." After referring to the present deplorable condition of teachers as a class, he dwelt on the imperative need for ensuring a reasonable standard of remuneration for the profession, the organisation of schemes of pensions or provident funds and the inculcation of professional dignity. He said that the teachers of the present day were in many cases those who had failed to make good as lawyers. "They keep one eye on the clock and the other on the belly."

(Continued on Page 51)

District Conference Subjects

The following are among the subjects which are down for consideration at the District Conference.

1. Division of the 89th District.
2. District Organisation and Finance.
3. Goodwill Delegation from Australia, 1939.
4. 1939 District Conference.
5. Date of Annual Meetings and year of Administration of Clubs in the 89th District.
6. Report of the Membership Extension Committee.
7. Report of the Second Objects Committee.
8. Resolutions submitted by Clubs:—
 - (1) Date of District Conference (Madras).

- (2) Club Year (Madras)—(see also Note No. 5 above).
- (3) James Commission (CRIA) Report—
- (4) International Relations.
- (5) Field Representatives.
- (6) Regional Development.
- (7) International Conventions.
- (8) Use of the Vernacular language (Calcutta Club).
- (9) District Governor—Term of Office (Bangalore Club).
- (10) Waiving of Entrance Fee (Bangalore Club).
- (11) Per Capita Tax (Bijapur Club).
- (12) Amendment to enable greater extension in the 89th District (Pandharpur Club).
- (13) Inter-communal Harmony (Sholapur Club).

(Concluded from Page 14)

Garden Party to all the delegates at his Works, while there will be the usual Conference Dinner on January 23, 1938, and possibly a State function by H. H. the Gaekwar. I am assured that Rotary Annes will be very well looked after by the Host Club. From my personal experience I may add that the Alembic Chemical Works are well worth a visit.

Poona Inter-Club Conference

I have just had first-hand reports of the excellent first Inter-Club Conference in the Maharashtra which was held at Poona, on December 4 and 5. The Clubs of Barsi, Pandharpur, Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona and Bombay were the constituent ones, but unfortunately the delegates from Barsi and Bombay fell out at the last moment. The Conference, however, was a unique success,

and the discussions on Inter-Club Conferences, and a common vernacular language for Clubs in our District proved healthy and useful. These Clubs are very keen on holding such Inter-Club Conferences more often, and I should like to commend their example to other Clubs in our District.

Greetings!

This is the last bulletin I shall be sending you this year, and so I should like to take this opportunity of wishing you all a most enjoyable Christmas, and an year of greater prosperity and happiness to all your members and their families.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) PHIROZE SETHNA,
Governor, 89th District.

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.

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.

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.

BARODA.

October 29, 1936. Charter No. 4039.

President: S. V. Mukerjee. Vice-President: G. D. Parikh. Joint Hon. Secretaries: T. M. Desai 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.

BARSI.

October 17, 1937. Charter No. 4495.

President: G. R. Zadbuke. Vice-President: B. S. Kathle, *M.L.A.*. Hon. Treasurer: S. R. Dhopre. Hon. Secretary: V. R. Binge, Barsi (B. L. Rly.)

BIJAPUR.

August 22, 1937. Charter No. 4439.

President: N. P. Desai, *M.A., LL.B.*, Vice-President: Dr. J. F. Henriques, *I.M.S., F.C.P.S.*, Hon. Secretary: Rao Saheb R. D. Parulkar, *M.M.B.S.*, Godbole Mala, Bijapur. Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Angadi, *B.A., LL.B.*, Directors: M. G. Monant, *I.C.S.*, and B. R. Khembavi.

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Sunday every month, 7 p.m., Bijapur Gymkhana.

BOMBAY.

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. Post Box, 734, Bombay. 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.

CALCUTTA.

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, C. A. W. Wood, P. N. Mukerji, L. Brooke Edwards, W. Buchan, S. C. Bose, and Dr. A. C. Ukil.

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

COCHIN.

October 1936. Charter No. 4377.

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

Meetings: Every alternate Saturday 1 p.m., Malabar Hotel.

COLOMBO.

July, 1929. Charter No. 3198.

President: Col. J. G. Vandersmaght. Vice-President: K. W. Taylor. Hon. Secretary: John A. Pye, The European Assn. of Ceylon, P. O. B. No. 290. Jt. Secretary: H. W. R. Burton. 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.

Nov. 23, 1936. Charter No. 4118.

President: John Leyshon. Vice-President: E. D. Johnson. Acting Hon. Secretary: Dr. F. G. Percival. Hon. Treasurer: A. M. Hayman. Directors: Sirdar Indra Singh and A. A. Bryant.

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

KARACHI.

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.

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.

*LUCKNOW.

(Experimental)

President: G. M. Harper Esq., *I.C.S.*, Commissioner, Lucknow. Hon. Secretary: Rai Bahadur R. P. Varma, Advocate, Dr. B. N. Varma Road, Lucknow.

MADRAS.

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., Connemara Hotel.

*MEIKTILA.

(Burma. Experimental)

President: U Ba Yin, *B.A., M.H.R.*, Superintendent, National High School, Meiktila. Hon. Secretary: M. G. Talwalker, *B.A., B.L.*, Advocate, Meiktila.

PANDHARPUR.

September 19, 1937. Charter No. 4494.

President: Rai Bahadur G. B. Paricharak. Vice-President: Mr. N. M. Atre. Hon. Secretary: Dr. G. P. Phadke, C/o Municipal Office, Pandharpur. Hon. Treasurer: N. P. Surnis. Directors: S. M. Balekar, M. Y. Pinge, Rao Sahib K. R. Newale, G. G. Nene and N. P. Uplap.

Meetings: Second and Fourth Sundays every month at the Union Bank Buildings, at 6-30 p.m.

*These are only Experimental like the early Cochin Club.

POONA.

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.

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, Dr. J. H. Gray, U Ba Win, *B.Sc., B.L., M.H.R.*, R. B. Rushall (Jr.).

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

SHOLAPUR.

September 13, 1936. Charter No. 4054.

President: H. P. Hinchcliffe (on leave). Acting President: Khan Bahadur Abdul Latiff. Acting Vice-President and Treasurer: Diwan Bahadur N. C. Limaye. Directors: Rao Bahadur W. V. Mulay, Rao Bahadur D. G. Diwakar, N. V. Kanitkar, Capt. H. S. Smithwick. Hon. Secretary: V. B. Sathe, 157, Railway Lines, Sholapur.

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

SURAT.

August 14, 1937. Charter No. 4398.

President: Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan. Vice-President: Mr. N. M. Jhaveri. Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. K. Shaikh, Sachin House, Surat. Offg. Hon. Secy.: T. S. Thaker, Chief Officer, Surat Borough Municipality, Paninibhint, 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, 8 p.m., at Taleyarkhan's Bungalow.

THAYETMYO.

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 November 1937**

CLUBS	No. of meetings held during month.	Average attendance to total membership.	% of attendance to total membership.	No. of members on leave throughout month.	% of attendance to No. of members available.	No. of members at beginning of month.	New members elected during month.	Resignations during month.	No. of members at end of month.
AHMEDABAD	1	26	47	5	53	54	0	0	54
AMRITSAR	2	19	54	4	61	35	0	0	35
BANGALORE	2	14	37	2	38	38	0	0	38
BARODA	2	18	43	3	49	40	1	0	41
BARSI	2	12	57	..	..	21	0	0	21
BIJAPUR	2	17	73	1	85	23	0	0	23
BOMBAY	4	92	64	9	69	144	0	2	142
CALCUTTA	5	37	37	18	46	101	1	4	98
COCHIN	2	17	63	2	68	27	0	0	27
COLOMBO	4	56	62	21	80	91	1	0	92
JAMSHEDPUR	3	18	60	3	67	29	1	0	30
KARACHI	1	30	81	7	100	37	5	1	41
LAHORE	4	15	31	1	32	39	1	8	46
MADRAS	4	30	42	8	43	72	1	2	71
PANDHARPUR	2	17	79	..	..	20	3	0	23
POONA	2	17	60	4	72	28	1	0	29
RANGOON	4	18	29	15	39	61	4	1	64
SHOLAPUR	2	29	54	3	60	51	2	0	53
SURAT	2	11	61	3	77	18	0	0	18
THAYETNYO	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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.

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Editor—J. Munro.

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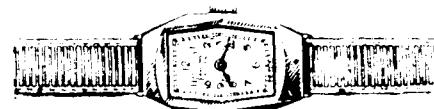
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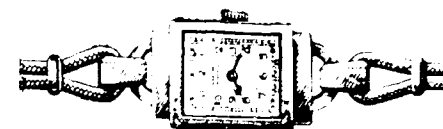
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