

Eastern Rotary Wheel

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THE

EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL



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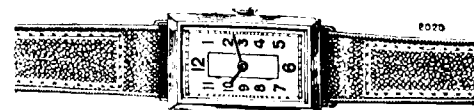
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THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL

(INCORPORATING THE 'CHAKA')

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

Vol. V

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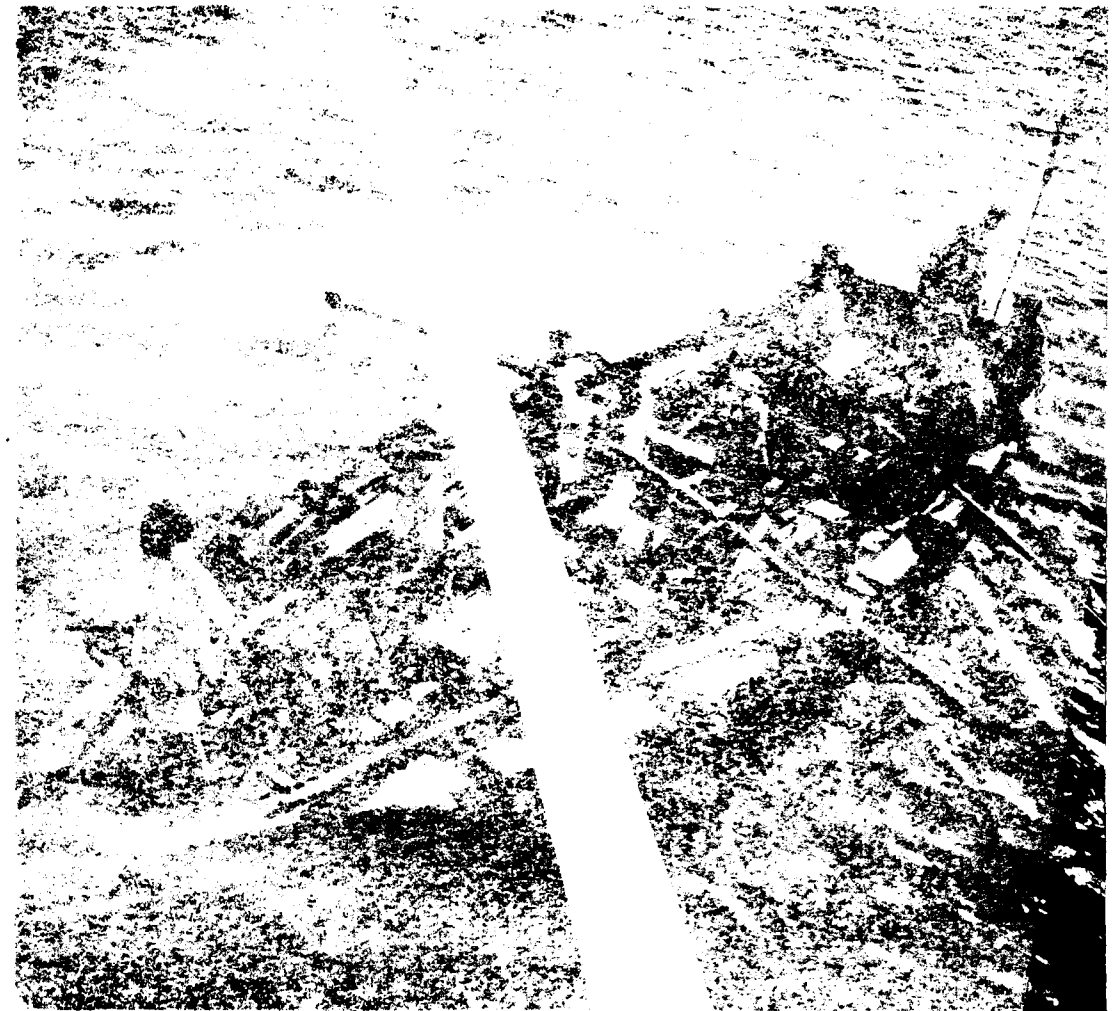
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WAITING FOR CARGO

At some Sea Ports on the West Coast of India, steamers lie out a few miles at sea to discharge and take in cargo. The picture depicts a cargo lighter used for the purpose and when the sea is choppy great skill is necessary to handle these boats.



JULIEN

THE PENNSYLVANIA
24 APR 1938
10 11 12



WAITING FOR CARGO

F. H. RAULEDER



“VERNACULAR CLUBS”: We hasten to offer our sincere apologies to the Rotary Club of Calcutta for the unwarranted remarks made in these columns in the December issue of the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* in regard to the resolution on “vernacular clubs” forwarded by the Calcutta Rotary Club for consideration at the District Conference at Baroda. The Rotary Club of Calcutta viewed with disfavour the encouragement of Rotary Clubs in this District adopting the local vernacular at their meetings. Our adverse comments on this matter have elicited the unanimous protest of the Directors of the Calcutta Club. Now, we feel we have *definitely* erred in commenting on this controversial matter when our position as the official organ of the 89th District should have dictated to us the prudence of silence on a controversial matter at a stage when the decision of the Clubs in this District as a whole remains to be taken. Now that this aspect of the question has been put before us by the Rotary Club of Calcutta through the District Governor we realise we were hasty in our comments which appeared in the December issue and, therefore, repeat the apology to the Rotary Club of Calcutta for this inadvertence.

Community Service: Elsewhere in this issue are published detailed reports of the work that is being done by the Rangoon Rotary Club in its campaign against tuberculosis and by the Rotary Club of Jamshedpur in its anti-leprosy endeavours. Under the Club News from Sholapur is given a full account of the successful picnic for school children arranged by that Club and the bulletins of the Calcutta Rotary Club promise a repetition of the annual Children's Treat in February. An extract from *The Madras Mail* published in this issue gives a detailed account of the striking success which attended the Hospital Week conducted by the Rotary Club of Bangalore. We are informed that a sum of Rs. 12,494 has been placed at the disposal of the Committee which has been appointed to allocate the sum among the different hospitals in Bangalore.

These reports make encouraging reading and spur on one's enthusiasm for and belief in the Movement and they should arm Rotarians in this District against critics who are inclined to scoff at “this luncheon club business”!



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Rotary Effort for Hospitals in Bangalore

Committee has Rs. 12,494 for Distribution

The following detailed account of the Hospital Week conducted by the Rotary Club of Bangalore and the fairly substantial benefit which accrued therefrom is taken in its entirety from

The Madras Mail.

AS a result of the "Hospital Week" recently organised by the Rotary Club of Bangalore a sum of Rs. 12,494-13-6 has been placed at the disposal of a Committee for distribution among the Hospitals in Bangalore City and Cantonment. In addition to this a separate Fund, to be known as His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore's Hospital Fund has been inaugurated with the donation of Rs. 5,000 given by Rotarian Manickavelu Mudaliar as a nucleus.

Thus Rotary has demonstrated its claim to be a "service" club and the Rotarians who helped in the organisation and running of the "Hospital Week, and in special Mr. H. Richardson, the Secretary of the Club, who was its moving spirit, deserve the thanks of the public in Bangalore.

According to the preliminary accounts connected with the Hospital Week (the final audited and certified accounts will be published some time later, as some items are still outstanding), reveal that Rs. 12,494-13-6 was collected, exclusive of the special donation of Rs. 5,000 referred to.

The "Hospital Week Sweepstake" organised by the Club brought in a total of Rs. 23,031-12-0 by value of tickets sold and of this amount Rs. 16,121-10-0 was distributed in the shape of cash prizes. After deducting the expenses connected with this endeavour Rs. 5,757-15-0 was credited to the Hospital Week Fund. Considering the fact that the Club had only one month in which to organise and run the Sweepstake (for which the permission of the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore was obtained) the results proved satisfactory.

A sum of Rs. 2,950 accrued to the Fund as a result of the Fête run in connexion with the Week and opened by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore.

Other Collections

The amounts collected by way of donations totalled Rs. 1,005-14-6, the following being details:

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Rs. 500; Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad, Rs. 50; the Khairpur State, Rs. 50; Sir C. V. Raman, Rs. 50; through the Rev. J. White, Rs. 53-12-9; through the Rev. W. Elphick, Rs. 16-9-6; through Miss R. M. Waller, Rs. 22-8; Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler, Rs. 10; through the Rev. Canon H. Flynn, Rs. 65-9-5; from members of the local Parsee community, Rs. 52; Dr. B. K. Narayana Rao, Rs. 50; Mr. L. J. MacIver, Rs. 25; through Mr. Sutramdas, Rs. 30-7-0; Mr. N. Smith, Rs. 5; Prof. V. Subramaniam, Rs. 15; and Dr. P. C. Gupta, Rs. 10.

The Hospital Week collection boxes yielded a total of Rs. 2,781 and the counting of this sum (which was mostly in copper coins) took the organisers more than a fortnight!

Thus a total sum of Rs. 12,494-13-6 is now, according to the preliminary accounts, available for distribution among the hospitals in Bangalore City and Cantonment. A Sub-Committee of the Rotary Club is now engaged in allotting this Fund and their report will be available shortly.

The Rotary Club of Bangalore hopes to be able to make the "Hospital Week" an annual fixture in Bangalore and the organisation will be perfected as a result of the experience gained.

Rotary to the Rescue!

What has Rotary done in India?

We know that every Rotarian in this District has often been asked this question without being able straightaway to give an adequate reply.

Do you know that several Clubs in this District are seriously engaged in valuable community service endeavours of which any organisation can justifiably feel proud? Do you know of the great efforts made by the Rotary Club at Jamshedpur to sponsor an anti-leprosy campaign and by the Rotary Club of Rangoon in its efforts to do something about Tuberculosis?

A special sub-committee appointed by the Rotary Club of Jamshedpur has studied deeply the ways and means of fighting leprosy in its area and if present indications are any criterion in the near future this Club would have brought into being an influential body, the Jamshedpur Leprosy Relief Association, with a fine financial backing to eliminate the scourge of this dread disease of leprosy, as far as possible, from this great industrial centre.

True to Rotarian practice, the Jamshedpur Club has realised the wisdom of the procedure that a Club should *initiate* such efforts and, if possible, cause them to be continued through agencies independent of the Rotary Club.

It is estimated that the cost of the modest scheme will be about Rs. 7,500 in the first years, included in this expenditure being the provision for three clinics with staff whose work will be both propaganda and cure. The Rotary Club hopes to be able to enlist the support of various well-known firms (The Tata Iron and Steel Company, The Tinplate Company, The Indian Steel and Wire products, The Indian Cable Company, The Tatanagar Foundry and The E. I. Wagon Works) towards the financial

backing required. Once the proposed Association has been started, as envisaged, and the recurring financial commitments found the Rotary Club would have done a great service to the community its works in and would at the same time have left itself free to investigate the possibilities of service in other fields.

We are sure every Rotarian in this District heartily joins with us in wishing all success to the Rotary Club of Jamshedpur in its efforts.

Anti-Tuberculosis Work in Rangoon

Detailing the work done by the Rotary Club of Rangoon so far in an effort against Tuberculosis in Rangoon this is what a statement issued on behalf of the Club states:

The Rangoon Public has recently become aware not only of the prevalence but also of the rapid increase of Tuberculosis in its midst. Public opinion is now aroused to a point where it is deeply concerned by this new menace.

Many, including the Health Departments of Government and the Corporation, the Medical Fraternity, Public Bodies and even individuals, are starting to move in the matter.

Various opinions and schemes for combating this disease have been proposed in the press and from the platform but as yet, so far as we can see, no well rounded, practical proposals have been adopted by any sufficiently large number of the citizens of Rangoon to enable the people as a whole to move forward intelligently and unitedly in an attack on this problem.

The Rotary Club of Rangoon consisting as it does of a group of selected men representing business and professional interests, organized definitely with the object of studying civic problems and rendering service in their solution, feels that the time has now come when the fog that prevails in the minds of the people should be cleared; thought needs to be crystallized and action canalized along definite, clear cut and effective channels.

In attempting to do this the Rotary Club wishes to point out that when the problem of the dangerous increase of Tuberculosis was brought to its attention and the inadequacy of the measures to combat it were noted, the Club proceeded at once to interest itself in this problem, by familiarizing itself in regard to the various methods of organization in existence elsewhere, the latest and most approved methods of attack and treatment of the disease and so far as it could with the conditions existing locally.

It therefore desires at this time to present its findings with recommendations to the citizens of Rangoon with the hope that it may be possible to make some immediate and effective advance in the abatement of this menace.

In its study of this problem, Rotary has been led first of all to adopt certain fundamental principles which it believes are now recognized universally as forming the basis on which any successful attack can be made on this or any similar problem.

These principles concisely stated are:—

- (1) A thoroughly adequate survey of the situation is required in which any peculiar local conditions or circumstances need to be understood and duly appraised, before any extensive plan of action is finally adopted. The blind adoption of any scheme proven successful elsewhere should be avoided but with such in hand, the best brains and skill available locally should be applied specifically to our particular field and its special problems.
- (2) That the principle of Prevention as contrasted with Cure should hold first place in our thinking and become a large part of the final scheme.
- (3) That Health Education, regarding Tuberculosis, especially among children and youth, should have a prominent place in the plan.
- (4) That the primary responsibility for promotion should be placed in a large measure in the hands of some semi-public organization or society, thereby encouraging the public to share in the task—the said organization to work in the closest co-operation with official Health agencies.
- (5) That generous Government and Corporation Grants be available for the use of said Society but that contributions also be secured from the public.
- (6) That special appeals be made to organizations employing large numbers of workers to take on the full responsibility for their own employees.
- (7) That in so far as bad housing conditions and slum areas within the city limits are the centres for the spread of infection, early steps should be taken for their removal according to some well worked out plan.

(Continued on Page 8)

The Alembic Chemical Works

Rotarians attending the District Conference at Baroda will have an opportunity to visit the Alembic Chemical Works, the most progressive and well-known among pharmaceutical manufacturers in this country. It gives added interest to know that this concern is now managed by Rtn. B. D. Amin, one of the most delightful of hosts, as Rotarian visitors to Baroda will learn for themselves!

The following is a brief account of the Alembic Chemical Works:

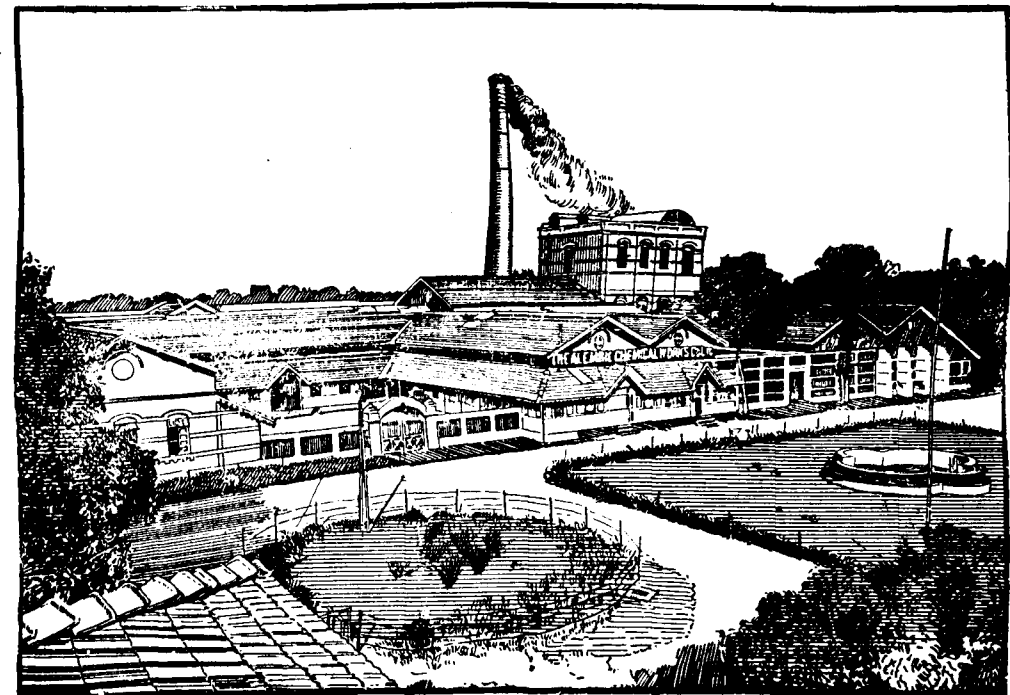
The Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd.

The Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., is an example of what can be achieved in the field of Swadeshi Industry by Indian genius, Indian energy and Indian perseverance.

The concern was started in 1907, by the late Professor Gajjar and his distinguished associates, Professor Kotibhaskar and Mr. (now Raj Mitra) B. D. Amin, with a view to manufacturing basic spirit but to-day it is a full-fledged pharmaceutical manufactory.

In the early days Professor Gajjar, Professor Kotibhaskar and Mr. B. D. Amin with dauntless courage and patriotic spirit brushed aside all the initial difficulties and put forth their efforts to stabilise the industry and the result of these early efforts is seen to-day in the enormous progress that the Works have made, far beyond the expectation of the early founders.

Raj Mitra Mr. B. D. Amin, the Managing Director of the concern, is the only survivor of this early band of workers. For sometime in the beginning the financial policy of the Company was neither defined nor profitable but Mr. B. D. Amin with the energy, fore-



sight and business strategy which he possesses in so abundant a measure, converted a losing concern into a profit-earning institution without sacrificing the ideals with which the institution was started. "It would be impossible to assign credit where it is due, without paying unreserved tribute to the achievements of Raj Mitra Mr. B. D. Amin, whose financial and business genius has brought the Company to its present position of supremacy in Swadeshi Industry."

To-day the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., not merely manufacture rectified spirit but also produce pharmaceutical products of the finest quality, proprietary Medicinal Specialities, Ayurvedic medicines of very high repute, Carbonic Acid Gas, Dry Ice, Perfumery and Toilet requisites of unsurpassed quality and variety.

With a view to making the Works self-sufficient in respect of raw materials which are largely required in the manufacture of various products and Medicinal specialities that are being produced by the Company, they have also begun to manufacture certain basic chemicals such as, Potassium Citras, Potassium Acetate, Sodium Citrate, Sodium Acetate, Aether, Codeine Phosphates, Chlorine, etc.

These are manufactured on a large scale and they are also made available to the general public besides being consumed in the Works itself.

The area occupied by the Works is over thirty acres and buildings costing over Rs. four to five lacs have been constructed on this. Up-to-date machinery and appliances are installed by the Company for every operation from the moment the raw material is received until the finished product is sent out bottled, packed, and sealed. The Works have their own Power House and fully-equipped mechanical workshop.

Highly qualified chemists with wide Indian and Foreign training and experience are in charge of each department and there are about twenty-five Science graduates working as assistants in the factory. Besides this, there are over three hundred labourers working here. There is a research laboratory and library attached

to the Works. In short, it is the only well developed, organised and modern pharmaceutical works of its kind in this part of the country and we cannot, perhaps, do better than to reproduce the remarks made by one eminent American medical man Dr. B. E. Nicola, M.D., when he paid a visit to this factory at Baroda only a few months back. Dr. Nicola was very much impressed with all that he saw at the Factory and observed: "The visit to Alembic is an unexpected but very important item in our tour. We are most gratefully surprised to find such extensive, modern, up-to-date factory of medicines and pharmaceuticals not to be excelled in any community. We had little idea that in India could be found an institution that can supply the whole field of medicines prepared in best available forms including full line of ampeules for both intravenous and sub-cutaneous administration."

(Continued from Page 6)

The Rotary Club after a thorough study of all the various schemes that have been put forward, is convinced that what is required is:—

- (1) The formation of an Anti-Tuberculosis Society which shall be staffed and equipped to implement the principles outlined above.
- (2) The making of Tuberculosis a notifiable disease.
- (3) The opening of adequate dispensary facilities in Rangoon (we understand that for the present this need to a certain extent has been met).
- (4) The establishment of a Tuberculosis hospital on the outskirts of Rangoon with sufficient land to include a Sanatorium and a Village Settlement.
- (5) When and if funds permit the establishment of a fully equipped Sanatorium in a suitable climate in Burma.

It is the ardent wish of the Rotary Club that the above scheme form the basis for immediate development and the club pledges itself to do all in its power to carry it out.

The Governor Speaking!

Governor Sethna's Monthly Letter for January

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

GREETINGS: I must begin this letter with greetings to you all for this festive season. May 1938 prove a happy and prosperous New Year to every single Club in our District and to every individual member thereof. May Rotary go on from strength to strength not only in the 89th District, but throughout the world. This office has received Christmas and New Year greetings from near and distant districts and from individual Rotarians. We very heartily reciprocate their good wishes and kindly sentiments.

Anniversary Week Theme

"International Friendship" is again suggested as the theme for Rotary Club meetings during the fourth week of February when Rotary's anniversary (February 23) is observed. The strengthening of friendship and understanding across boundary lines is vitally needed and ever so much more in the present day. Rotary is specially well-fitted to play an important part in such an effort. In ample time for use during the anniversary week the Chicago Secretariat will send to the Clubs outlines for programmes relating to some aspect of the "International Friendship" theme.

Ladies at Special Meetings

Many Clubs have found it desirable to have ladies present at their meetings at least twice or thrice a year in order that they may more fully understand the objects of Rotary, and the ways and means adopted by the Rotary Club to achieve those objects. Such meetings have undoubted value, especially if the programme for such meetings is devoted to a consideration of the objects of Rotary and the activities of the local Club. The International Secretariat at Chicago will appreciate receiving information concerning any specially successful ladies or

family-Rotary meetings, so that the ideas may be made available to other Rotary Clubs desiring to hold similar meetings.

Community Service in Our Clubs

I am sure every Club in our District does some kind of community service or other. Recently a batch of Sholapur Rotarians under the leadership of Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye, went picnicing with 40 boys from three High Schools, half of whom belonged to the Harijan community and the rest were Hindus, Muslims, Christians and others. The idea was to bring together socially the Harijan and other boys, and secondly to show them the importance, necessity and scope for village improvement work. The students, I am told, spent a profitable day visiting Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Village Improvement Centres, Poultry Yards, Panchayats, etc., and Rtn. Limaye and his friends explained to them the various aspects of village life, taking care that the boys were not being bored!

Two other forms of community service that have recently struck me as being of value are those of the Jamshedpur and Rangoon Clubs. In the former place, the Rotary Club has been investigating the Leprosy problem with the result that it has been decided to organise a "Jamshedpur Leprosy Relief Association" which will work in co-operation with other organisations and under the control of the local health officer. Similarly the Rangoon Club has been sponsoring an anti-tuberculosis programme. These forms of community service certainly do credit to the people responsible, and to the Clubs which sponsor them.

An Extension Suggestion

I think we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the extension work that has been going on in our District, but we must remember that the foundations must be

"well and truly laid." Those Clubs which are sponsoring new Clubs will be interested in the practice described recently by Rtn. Will Nixon (Manchester, England), Member of the R. I. Extension Committee. He stated that in Great Britain and Ireland, they do not permit any Club which is in process of formation, or any provisional Club, to hold any meetings without an experienced Rtn. in the Chair. Even in the case of groups which have been meeting for a probationary period of two, three, six, or even a dozen months, meetings are handled in the same way in spite of the fact that it gives the extension men—special representatives or others—a great deal of extra work. This practice in Britain and Ireland has been tested and found to be exceedingly satisfactory—and I am sure you will all agree with me that the practice can be adopted in our District with excellent results. One of the advantages of this system is that it answers immediately questions arising in the minds of those who are forming new Clubs. Another is that it insures against the new group's taking a decision which might be prejudicial to the success of the new Club, such as meeting times, finances, etc., etc.

"The Rotarian"

The Rotarian, as Rotary's official international magazine, has a unique role in Rotary of interpretation and giving information, and I believe that its contents are generally of lasting value not only to every Rotarian, but also to non-Rotarians throughout the world. A complimentary copy is sent regularly to the Secretary of each Club, and those who are interested may look it over and satisfy themselves before subscribing. Although we have a membership of over 900 in our District, I understand that there are only about 25 subscribers to this monthly. Some of your members will perhaps consider it useful to subscribe for copies for themselves, and pass them on to the local Library or Reading Room after perusal, thus serving not only the community but Rotary as well. *The Rotarian* deals not only with Rotarian matters, but there are to be found in it very readable articles of general interest by many eminent writers.

Presidents are Mainsprings and Secretary, the Chief Engineer

For the benefit of Presidents and Secretaries of our Clubs, I am tempted to quote the following from the Monthly Letter of Rtn. John Park, Governor of the 189th District:—

"*Presidents are Mainsprings:* Presidents are responsible for the success of their respective Clubs. Regardless of whose duty it is to perform certain functions, the President, and he alone, is responsible for the performance of this duty. It is his job to see that the work is done. This responsibility cannot be delegated in Rotary. Then, it is his duty to remain hungry at a Rotary luncheon. If he does not like this feature of the programme, he should have his luncheon in advance. Whenever the President has a pleasant meal and is enjoying the meeting, you can be sure that something is wrong with the Club. A successful President has no time to eat; he is constantly on the look-out, watching for little deficiencies and trying to improve the meeting, no matter how perfect it may be. It is well for him to descend from the speaker's table occasionally, and walk among the other Rotarians, showing them some little courtesies.

"*Secretary, Chief Engineer:* It is his duty to see that the mechanics are in order, to see that the President has a perfect organisation. If the Secretary is not on the job, all the efforts of the President are wasted. Answer all correspondence promptly. Do it cheerfully. You and your Club are judged by your correspondence."

Yours Sincerely,

(Sd.) PHIROZE SETHNA,

Governor 89th Dist.

BOMBAY,

NEW YEAR'S DAY—1938

The James Commission Report

In the following letter addressed to Clubs in the 89th District, Governor Sethna summarises the principal recommendations of the Committee on Rotary International Administration which will be one of the subjects for discussion at the District Conference (Baroda)

The Secretariat of Rotary International has already submitted to every Rotary Club a copy of the Report of the "Commission on R. I. Administration" (under the Chairmanship of our ex-Governor F. E. James), which was presented to the International Convention at Nice in June 1937. The Clubs have been asked by the Secretariat to study this report and to submit to future International Conventions any resolutions or enactments which they consider desirable in the light of the recommendations contained in the said James Commission Report.

It has been suggested to me that perhaps the best method of considering this Report by the Clubs in our District, would be to present a brief summary of those recommendations of the Commission, affecting our District, to Rotarians present at the Baroda District Conference, and that that Conference should go into committee to discuss these recommendations and take such action as may be thought advisable. With this end in view, a summary of such recommendations of the James Commission is given in the following paragraphs:—

Summary of Recommendations

Annual R. I. Convention

1. The Commission has recommended that in future, Conventions should as far as practicable be held successively in different parts of the world. There is a resolution submitted by the Madras Rotary Club in support of this recommendation. It may be pointed out in this connection that the International Convention 1929 adopted a resolution to the effect that the Convention

should be held outside the United States once every four years, and that is being followed at present.

2. The fifth recommendation of the Commission under this head is that the existing provision in Article II, Section I of the Bye-Laws of R. I. relative to penalties for non-attendance at Conventions should be deleted, and a general provision incorporated in the Constitution empowering the Board of R. I. to take suitable action in the case of delinquent Clubs.

District Administration

3. The Commission has recommended that there should be provision in the Bye-Laws of R. I. to permit the establishment of a District Council or Committee if the Clubs in a District so desire to assist the Governor in the execution of his duties, and also that where necessary a Deputy Governor may be appointed, and that such Deputy Governor be nominated by the District in the same way as the District Governor.

4. As regards the District Assembly and District Conference, the Commission has recommended that provisions relating to these in the Constitution of R. I. should be of a general nature and not specific as to the time when they should be held.

5. The Commission has recommended that the existing method of conference voting may be continued but that voting on a poll might be carried out in the manner laid down for the nomination of the District Governor.

Regional Administration

6. The Commission has recommended a plan of regional administration which is deserving of careful and favourable consideration. The Commission favours the idea that machinery be provided by R. I. for establishment of regional administrations in different parts of the world with specific powers conferred on them, and that in such regions, regional councils consisting of the District Governors concerned in the region (or past officers of R. I.) be appointed, and that such regions nominate its person to the Board of Directors of R. I. This question of regional administration is of importance to our District, because of the growing number of Clubs in the District and the expanse of the District. With the development of quicker air-mail service between India and England, it might be of equal benefit for our Clubs to confer with the Chicago Secretariat as with the Singapore Secretariat so that the latter's helpfulness to our Clubs is of doubtful value, unless an office of the Secretariat is established somewhere in India to serve the Middle East or Middle Asia Region. Such an office might be able to come up to the expectations of the Clubs in the matter of the services offered, and thus the complaint of unfair per capita tax may be met to some extent, as the Clubs will be paying the tax to the regional office which will be supported by the region, and a proportion remitted to the International Secretariat. (See Rtn. Murray Hill's addendum to the Report).

Secretariat

7. The Commission has put forth proposals for the "Internationalization" of the Secretariat (See page 89 of the Report). These proposals seem to be eminently satisfactory, and may be approved by our District.

Field Representatives

8. The Commission has recommended that the services of the Field Representatives should be continued in those areas where Rotary has not yet sufficiently developed. There is a resolution from the Madras Rotary Club on this subject, for the continuance of Rotarian Bryant's services in this District.

R. I. Committee on International Affairs

9. The Commission has suggested that an Advisory Committee on international relations within the organization would be of great service to the Board of Directors of R. I. as affording a place where all such trends and conditions might be given consideration and where Rotarians from everywhere might give expression to their viewpoints. Such a Committee could meet at the time of the Convention. The Madras Rotary Club has tabled a resolution in support of this recommendation.

Rotary Chronology

10. The Commission has recommended that the Club Year should be the calendar year. This is a recommendation worthy of serious consideration, and if possible acceptance by the Clubs and by R. I. (see pp. 68-69 of the Report).

If your Club has any suggestions to offer or any statement to make, I shall be glad to have them either direct or through your delegates to the Baroda Conference. These will be referred to the committee which will be appointed by the District Conference on the first day to consider the James Commission Report.

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

Parish Clerk: "Ere comes Mr. Tappett. I reckon 'e be one of the best temperance workers in the village." New Rector: "I thought he was the local publican." "So 'e be. But you should taste 'is beer!"

* * *

"Jack, old fellow, I haven't seen you since your wedding two years ago. How goes matrimony?" "Very well, thanks. But it's expensive. The dressmaker alone. If I had known—" "You would have remained single, eh?" "No, no; I'd have married the dressmaker!"

Whither Coastal Shipping?

Rtn. J. P. Mehta's Views on an Acute Problem

We make no apology for reproducing hereunder Rtn. J. P. Mehta's address on one of the major economic problems of India—"Whither Coastal Shipping?"—at a meeting of the Bombay Rotary Club on January 11. Rtn. Mehta rightly observes that a satisfactory solution of the problem of Coastal Shipping in India "will go a long way to eliminate racial bitterness"—an effort worth the attempt by every Rotarian.

"WHITHER Coastal Shipping?" is the subject on which I am asked to speak to you to-day. There is an urgent need to-day for the application of Rotarian principles in the sphere of coastal shipping. No better forum can be chosen than a Rotary platform for an earnest appeal to the Better Mind of both Britain and India to approach the problem which confronts coastal shipping in a spirit of tolerance, sympathy and understanding.

Let us consider at the outset as to what the coastal shipping trade consists of and how it reacts on the economic life of India. India commands a coast line of four thousand miles with an adequate number of ports to meet the varying requirements of her trade. Bombay has all the advantages of a protected harbour. The Hooghly offers adequate facilities to the trade of Bengal while Rangoon and Karachi have vast hinterlands growing rice and wheat. Besides these, there is the important port of Madras as well as the growing ports on the Malabar Coast. Apart from the ports which are active to-day, there are a number of ports which have fallen into disuse. A study of the Map of India will show that long distance railway journeys are rendered necessary when, under a well organised water transport, these distances can be covered more rapidly and economically. On the one hand, the aversion of railways to encourage water transport, lest their self-interests should suffer, and on the other, the disinclination of Ocean Shipping, plying vessels with large tonnage, to cater to small ports, account

for the tardy growth of India's water transport and for the stunted development of her ports. A study of ocean freights will show that they virtually subsidise the export of India's raw materials and the import of foreign manufactured articles. This charge is also leviable against railway freights in India. There is a close relation between the railway and ocean freights. There is a policy behind the freights and that policy is to encourage the export of raw materials and the import of manufactured articles.

The volume of the Indian coastal trade was estimated at Rs. 250 crores some years ago. The gross earnings of the coastal shipping trade were then estimated at over Rs. 10 crores a year. Since, these figures have nearly doubled themselves. The gross earnings of the ocean trade of India were then reckoned at Rs. 50 crores a year. This figure also has increased considerably since. Fifty per cent. of the Indian Coastal Trade is between Burma and India. For the purposes of the coastal trade, Burma is reckoned as included in the coastal trade, although, politically she is now an independent entity. It was then estimated on a conservative basis that to Indianise the coastal shipping trade, there would be required one hundred ships and a capital of Rs. 12 crores. The tragedy is that a capital of over Rs. 13 crores of Indian money has been sunk in the Indian Shipping trade. Only, due to the competition of powerful shipping combines, over eight crores have been lost completely. About four crores are actively engaged in the trade.

According to a careful student, out of thirty-two Indian shipping companies, twenty-three companies have been *compelled* to go into liquidation. The remaining companies also may have gone West but for their making peace with the powerful shipping combines, under compulsion. Roughly the share of Indian companies in the Coastal Shipping Trade of India is 25%, the balance being in the hands of non-Indian Companies.

Coastal Shipping occupies a peculiar and significant position in the world of shipping. It is accorded special treatment in international law. There was held in 1923 in Geneva an International Regime of Maritime Ports. Thirty-one maritime countries of the world participated in its proceedings. The Convention and Statute, which was then adopted, made it perfectly clear that it is open to the maritime countries to reserve the coastal shipping trade to national shipping only. Proceeding on that assumption, the Geneva Conference provided for free international maritime trade. The Governments of United States and Portugal have interpreted the Geneva Convention of 1923 to indicate that coasting trade includes the maritime country's dominions and colonies also and does not refer only to trade between two ports of the same country. The British Merchant Shipping Act which governs maritime legislation of the Empire permits every component part of the Empire to undertake legislation to regulate its coastal trade. Australia is one of the Dominions which has exercised her rights in this behalf to the fullest extent. The Commonwealth of Australia published in 1923-24 the report of the Royal Commission on the Navigation Act. The Royal Commission stated in their report: 'The (British) Parliament recognise that as an Island Continent, we (Australia) are largely dependent upon the strength of our merchant services for our existence. The Australian Coastal Trade was to be reserved for Australian-owned ships, which were to be the source of a supply of skilled and trained Australian seamen in time of war, even as the British Mercantile Marine, during the recent war, helped to man the auxiliary cruisers, mine-sweepers, transports and other adjuncts of the British Navy.'

In this connection, it is pertinent to refer to an argument attributed to the late Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. He was once asked how he reconciled the Labour Party's backing both of the White Australia Party and of the Indian National Congress. He replied at once: 'Perfectly simple. Every nation with complete rights in its own country. A White Australia and (if I may be pardoned the expression) a brown India. The two policies surely stand or fall together. If it is right to protect the Australian against unfair Asiatic competition, it is surely equally right to protect the Indian merchant or industrialist from unfair European competition.'

The problem of coastal shipping is simple, but vital in its character. It is not a purely economic problem. It is a political problem, it is an economical problem and it touches the chords of deepest sentiments. Indian Opinion has ever presented an united front on the question of Indianisation of coastal shipping. Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Karachi, every province, is of the opinion that coastal shipping must be Indianised. Similarly, the Hindu, the Muslim, the Parsi, the Christian, in fact, all the communities are united in favour of Indianisation of coastal shipping. Burma favoured the reservation of coastal trade to Indian Shipping, when, in 1928, the elected representatives of Burma cast their votes in the Legislative Assembly on that issue and defended their vote by vigorous speeches on the question.

The Indianisation of the coastal shipping trade is linked closely with the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine, which, in its turn, is a vital auxiliary to the Indian Navy. That a Mercantile Marine furnishes the second line of naval defence to a country is axiomatic. It is significant that due to the changed international situation, the P. & O. Company who had decided to sell two of the steamers on the Indian route to be scrapped have since changed their mind and these two vessels have been recalled to England, even though they may not be pressed into service. It is argued that an Indian Mercantile Marine should follow and not precede a Navy. The argument cannot stand scrutiny. The creation of a Navy will take time. The Navy must be manned by the nationals,

The nationals must have previous nautical training. A Navy with non-nationals to man is unthinkable. Further, an Indian Mercantile Marine is not a new creation for India. It is no exaggeration to say that India had a mercantile marine of which she could be proud. India had her own ship-building yards. Indian Overseas Trade was carried in India's own bottoms. It is only due to a fortuitous combination of circumstances, that India is crippled to-day in regard to Indian Mercantile Marine.

To a large extent, the awakening of National Consciousness to the importance of developing an Indian Mercantile Marine following the controversy over unofficial legislation for the reservation of coastal shipping to Indian-owned vessels succeeded in impressing on the Government of India their obligation to exercise their good offices on behalf of Indian shipping. The Government of India, under the guidance of Lord Irwin, the then Viceroy, and Sir George Rainy, the then Commerce Member, spared no efforts to secure an agreed solution. They both failed. The good work undertaken by them was carried on by Sir Joseph Bore, who succeeded Sir George Rainy. Sir Joseph Bore fared no better on the vital issue. He succeeded, however, in securing the right to precarious existence to a number of small shipping companies which had sprung into existence earlier and were on the point of breakdown.

Compared with the professions of the Government of India, their achievements pale into insignificance. It is not that either Lord Irwin or Sir George Rainy or Sir Joseph Bore lacked sincerity. Far from it. But, the shipping interests concerned relied on their ability to perpetuate their favoured position in the shipping trade of India. Judging by events of the last ten years, the shipping interests concerned may well plead that they did right to play the 'Do Nothing' game. But it has proved a shortsighted policy. The concessions which National Opinion may have made in 1928 may not be forthcoming in 1938.

There is no room, however, for regrets. The past is over. Our duty is to seize the present. Let our appeal go forth to both British and Indian shipping interests. Let us begin, where Lord Irwin left in 1930

when he convened a Conference of the shipping interests for the purposes of finding an agreed solution. The Congress and the Government have found a formula over the question of Congress acceptance of Provincial Autonomy. The Government and the Congress may yet find a formula over the question of the Federal scheme. It cannot, therefore, be beyond the reach of Indian and British statesmanship to find a national solution acceptable to all interests.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to us to know that Rotarian Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna who was in England at the psychological moment exercised his good offices in the cause of Indian shipping with the India office and assisted to bring the Conference of 1930 into existence.

Lord Irwin who presided over the Conference presented the problem in clear language. He said:

"The problem, therefore, seems to be how the natural Indian desire for a strong mercantile marine, Indian-owned and Indian managed, can be adjusted with the claims of existing companies to a fair treatment. The Government has never made any secret of their sympathy with Indian aspirations on this subject."

The national point of view was presented as under:—

If it is admitted that the desire to increase Indian-owned and Indian-managed vessels is legitimate, how is it to be attained? We think that the best method, probably the only method to get it is a system of licensing with the limitation of tonnage and with the reservation of the trade for the nationals of the country. The problem before the country is the satisfaction of the national aspirations of the people in the domain of shipping. The fundamental difficulty is the existence of British and other companies with large reserves, whose position is pretty well impregnable at the moment. Now, the existence of a large amount of British tonnage in the coastal trade of India is only one of the difficulties in the way. Indian companies have struggled all these years against British vested interests which have been long established and they have ultimately found

that it is impossible to make headway without some sort of reservation of the coastal traffic. The only possible way in which that object can be achieved is the gradual substitution, if you like to call it so—to what extent it should be gradual is a matter for consideration—the substitution of British tonnage by Indian tonnage.

The British viewpoint was that Indian shipping companies should, by agreement, buy out the existing British tonnage gradually, paying for the tonnage as well as for the goodwill of the trade represented by the tonnage sold, which the British companies would undertake not to replace.

There was a frank and full discussion of all points of views but the Conference led to no tangible results.

The point to bear in mind is that the political pendulum has swung again in favour of National Shipping. It is in the interests of all parties to the problem to meet in a Round Table Conference and to agree upon a solution equitable as well as fair to all concerned. If there is further loss of time, the controversy might resolve itself into one of Might versus Right possibly with disastrous results to every interest.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, the author of the Nehru Report, was confident that if India's political rights were recognised a satisfactory solution of the shipping problem can be found, without involving discrimination to the detriment of British interests. Sir George Rainy was prepared to meet Indian Opinion to the extent of reserving coastal trade to companies with Rupee capital, majority of Indian directors, Indian shareholders, etc. But, unfortunately, no attempt was made to bridge the gulf between the opposing schools. To-day, the atmosphere in India is favourable to a spirit of give and take. That is what has happened on the question of working of Provincial Autonomy. That is what is likely to happen over the question of the Federal scheme. This is the psychological occasion, when the application of Rotarian principles to the treatment of the problems of Indian Shipping will go a long way to eliminate racial bitterness, to advance India's cause and at the same time to secure compensation and equitable treatment to interests which may be affected. If this golden opportunity

is not seized, the possibilities are that a conflagration might soon break out in the Indian coastal shipping trade, with results which none can foresee.

"Vernacular Clubs"

Sir Phiroze Sethna, Governor of this District, has circularised the Clubs in this District as follows in connexion with the comments made in the December issue of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* on the Calcutta Rotary Club's resolution on Vernacular Clubs:

DEAR FELLOW ROTARIANS:

My attention has been drawn to the editorial notes on page 3 of the December issue of the *Eastern Rotary Wheel*. Although I do not wish to disown complete responsibility for what is printed in a publication which is supposed to be published under my auspices, I must, in fairness to myself, point out that generally the contents are not referred to me before being printed. The editorial comments particularly are entirely the responsibility of the Editor.

The subject of the comment under reference being sub judice, it would have been better not to have offered any comment at all at this stage. As what has already been done cannot be undone, I have requested the Editor to make appropriate recompense in the next issue, which he has promised to do.

I do hope that such an instance will not recur in future.

Yours in Rotary,
PHIROZE SETHNA,
District Governor.

Rotary and World Stability

M. Maurice Duperrey's Faith in our Movement

This Address by M. Maurice Duperrey, President of Rotary International, 1937-38, was delivered upon the occasion of his visit to Club No. 1, the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., October 26, 1937.

The message presented here is one of a series delivered by President Duperrey on a tour of visits to Rotary Clubs in South America, Cuba, the United States and Canada.

MR. PRESIDENT, Distinguished Guests, Fellow Rotarians,

I am glad that I have the privilege and the honour to speak to the members of the Founder Club of Rotary. Your club is not only "Old Number one," it is not only the largest Rotary club in the world, but it is the one from which much of the inspiration and many of the practical suggestions for the development of our worldwide organization have come.

How much Rotary International owes your club and especially its pioneer members! I am happy that my own government, the Government of the Republic of France, recently recognized the achievements of two of your members—Paul Harris and Ches Perry—by conferring the Legion of Honour upon them. The names of those two men are known and respected wherever there are Rotary clubs. You also have in your membership other members of the secretariat staff whose services mean so much to the welfare of Rotary International. And then you have among you as one of the original "1905" Rotarians, our good friend "Rufe" Chapin, the eternal treasurer of Rotary International.

Members of your Club gave Rotary its emblem; introduced singing as a feature of Rotary programmes. And it was the

far-sighted wisdom of your early members that established for Rotary the principle of non-interference in politics and religion.

Basis of Rotary's Spread

From the small beginning at Chicago 32 years ago, Rotary has spread over the face of the globe. That startling development is largely due to the fact that Rotary has a restricted programme which is limited to fundamental principles on which all men agree irrespective of race, religion, or political practice. The seedling of Rotary, which has been transplanted from Chicago to many varied climes, has everywhere taken root and flourished. That is because Rotary is adaptable. Wherever Rotary exists, the fundamental principles remain the same, but the externals, the application, differs according to the habits and customs of the country.

In America Rotary started as a close friendship of men of different businesses and professions. And thus to the leading men of four score countries you have provided the means of establishing new and lasting friendships. While the development of friendship is a fundamental principle of Rotary, the way in which it is manifested differs. In countries where that is the custom, Rotarians address one another by

their first names or by nicknames. In other countries the same close friendship is indicated by the use of the family name without the designation of Mister or Doctor or Professor, or it is indicated by the use of the pronoun "thou."

When an individualistic Latin visits an Anglo-Saxon club he is often overwhelmed by the thoroughness of the reception committee. Every possible or probable desire is anticipated from the moment he is given a visitor's card to fill in, to the time he is escorted to a seat and introduced to his table companions. And it has occurred that when an Anglo-Saxon visits a club in a Latin country he feels there is a lack of organized reception. To give an example: An Anglo-Saxon Rotarian came to attend the meeting of a Rotary club in my own country. No reception committee greeted him when he went into the meeting room; no one escorted him to a seat. He hovered about for a time and then when everyone else was seated and no one made any move to recognize him, he left the meeting place and lunched elsewhere. Accustomed to Anglo-Saxon procedure, he had got the feeling he was not wanted.

The president and the officers of the club, on the other hand, accustomed to a procedure which permits the individual to make his wishes known, felt that that visitor evidently did not like the club because he made no move to present himself to any member of the club, but held himself aloof and then finally left without attending the meeting.

And so in Rotary we learn that our habits are not the habits of all mankind; and we learn to try to adapt them, so that we can fit in.

Club Service Activities

You of the Chicago Rotary Club not only gave Rotary friendship to the world, but you also initiated and developed the vocational service and community service phases of Rotary. Clubs in North America and Great Britain are very active in those phases of service and Rotarians from English speaking countries are sometimes inclined to criticize Rotary, for instance, in Europe,

because they feel European clubs are not sufficiently active in vocational service and community service.

In most European countries vocational matters are so regulated by legislation that there is neither the same need nor the same opportunity for vocational service that may exist, for example, in North America. That does not mean that Rotary in Europe does nothing along these lines. On the contrary, due to the initiative of the European advisory committee excellent work has been done in eliminating bribery and secret commissions and much study and attention has been given to international economics. In France the governor of the district asked each club to study unemployment, analysing the causes and proposing remedies. A dozen of the most thorough and helpful of those reports were published in book form, thus providing a very valuable contribution to the combating of unemployment.

In community service, too, there is only limited opportunity for Rotary activity in Europe. The highly developed social legislation of most European states ministers to practically all needs. In a number of countries boys' work on the part of Rotary clubs is impossible because the state regards the training and influencing of youth as a monopoly of the state.

When we come to the development of the newest phase of Rotary—international service—the position is reversed. I can well imagine that the members of a small club in the central part of North America wonder what they can do in international service. Yet in Asia, South America and especially in Europe, the opportunities for international service constitute the main attraction of Rotary membership.

Rotary as an International Factor

I shall endeavour to stress what Rotary is in a position to do in bringing about intellectual and moral co-operation among the different countries. Many among you are undoubtedly of the opinion that it is rather ironical to speak on such a topic at the present moment. On my part I am convinced that it is never more indispensable to consider such a problem than at the very

moment when this co-operation appears to be forgotten—indeed rejected by most governments.

As a matter of fact, we are still bearing the consequences of the World War; a doctor might say that we are suffering from the aftermath of the acute crisis wrought by the World War. After nearly two decades, not only has this aftermath failed to disappear, but in many parts of the world it seems to be rooted and aggravated by an exclusive nationalism grown more virulent under the influence of the economic and population problems of our times.

This situation has been brought about, in my opinion, by the sort of regimentation imposed upon intellects during the war years. During that period you will recall that everywhere intelligence was mobilized on the same basis as other national resources. Of course, as early as the Napoleonic wars, a few intellectuals had already engaged in action according to their means, enlisting to serve not with the rifle or the sword, but with the pen. But after all, their services were in a measure voluntary, whereas from 1914 to 1918 we witnessed a drafting "en masse," a conscription of intellects; the struggle was as fierce in the field of ideas as on the battlefield.

It must be acknowledged that this mobilization of intelligence was not effected with impunity. On both sides of the frontier it has been realized that intelligence was the first casualty, and that while it fought in both camps, each blow struck by one camp against the other was in reality a blow inflicted upon intelligence itself.

Every day, nations are exposed to the danger of being drawn into wars which they have not wanted, and which they will wage, as they have before, without knowing why.

Positive, Constructive Effort Necessary

To be opposed to conflicts that are ever possible is not in itself sufficient, for that is a negative endeavour. There remains a positive constructive effort to be made.

The statement made by Leon Bourgeois, while he was Secretary General of the League

of Nations, was entirely justified when he said that "intellectual activity, is, by its very nature, international; its fruits are a benefit to all nations and it can bear all of its fruits only with the assistance of all nations." I consider that this intelligence, the common patrimony of all nations, and the mutual understanding which springs from it, are alone capable of checking disintegration and chaos, and the violence which these inevitably bring.

Intelligence must be more vigilant than ever, at a time when violence itself is being organized and when the manifestations of the selfish and destructive side of human nature assumes a sort of methodical and scientific character. Andre Maurois says: "The international life of to-morrow must be organised. It is easy to understand that present day conditions lead to an impasse. But we can escape from it only by being willing to apply in the field of international relations the methods of collective action which experience has shown to be more and more indispensable in the domestic life of each country."

The Role of Rotary

I come now to the exposition of what I conceive to be the rôle of Rotary in this problem. Obviously, Rotary cannot pretend to develop and achieve in this respect a programme like that which devolves upon the League of Nations and its affiliated organizations such as, since I have mentioned this point, the Institute for International Co-operation. As a result of their official status, these organizations are better qualified to take resolutions which are of the province of the governments themselves. Moreover, it should be noted that these resolutions are often too abstract, too academic in their nature, and thus would not be compatible with the work of Rotary, which must have a more practical and objective purpose.

Rotary is in a position, however, to exert a beneficial action in preparing the ground for solutions based on understanding and conciliation. Moreover, it can be helpful by directing its influence on problems which circumstances place within its reach. I have

often said that the action of Rotary is founded less upon a system than it rests upon the exercise of good judgment and the ability to seize favourable occasions. In addition, to ensure the efficacy of its action Rotary has every reason to advance progressively without attempting projects too pretentious or too theoretical to yield positive results.

Rotary must go forward much in the manner of the elephant who puts down his fourth foot only after he has made sure that the other three are secure. That is the only way to avoid disappointment. It is obvious that when we set up our international committees, when we encourage the exchange of young people between various countries, our endeavours are perhaps less dazzling than if, for example, we should promise the creation in Europe of an international committee entrusted with sovereign powers to regulate economic or political life in that part of the globe. But I believe, and I am sure you agree with me, that it is a more practical procedure and one where we are more likely to succeed.

We should recognize, also, that it is much more difficult to set up organizations in the realm of ideas than in the realm of material things. That is why, even though Rotary should above all things seek to prepare the intellectual foundation indispensable to create a spirit favourable to the peaceful solution of international problems, it is, nevertheless, in the practical realm that its action is most effective.

The Rotarian Programme

In order to meet the conditions which I have just sketched, the Rotarian programme, as I conceive it, in the International sphere, may be briefly defined as follows:

In the first place, it consists in developing between individual countries personal contacts and, as a result of this, exchanges of ideas among Rotarians. The consequences which may be expected from such a procedure are by no means limited, for our groups constitute really select bodies, an *elite*, whose influence within their respective countries should not be under-estimated.

I believe, also that we should encourage and bring to realization to the greatest possible extent close relationship and co-operation in the activities of Rotary now carried on in the different countries. This has already been achieved, for example, in Europe. Rotarians of most countries have arranged small inter-country committees consisting of three or four Rotarians from each of two or three neighbouring countries. These committees are charged with the task of developing closer relations between the Rotarians of the countries concerned. The first such committee to be organized is the one consisting of German and French Rotarians. That committee was designated in 1930 and has functioned for seven years. At the Regional conferences at The Hague, Lausanne and Venice, German and French Rotarians met in fellowship dinners. And this summer over 400 German and French Rotarians and their ladies attended the Franco-German luncheon at the Nice convention. That Committee has arranged for leading French Rotarians to visit and speak to clubs in Germany and for leading German Rotarians to visit and speak to clubs in France.

German Rotary Clubs Disband

Unfortunately, as you are aware, since I left Paris the German Rotary clubs have decided to disband as a consequence of the decision taken by the National Socialist Party to instruct all its members to sever connection with Rotary.

I am very deeply concerned at this sad event, as I have personally many friends in Germany and shall never forget that it was a German who first nominated me at the Nice convention for the presidency of Rotary International.

As a veteran of the World War, I may say that I hate war more than I fear it, precisely because I have gone through it, and I have always done my best to improve the relationship between my country and Germany. Despite the decision of the German Rotarians, I assure them that if they are no longer Rotarians they still remain our friends.

Exchange Visits Develop Understanding

The Rotarians of The Netherlands and Belgium arranged for exchange of visits—Rotarians and their families of the one country spending week-ends in the homes of Rotarians of the other country.

The Rotarians of border clubs in Austria and Hungary agreed to exchange information concerning annoying or petty application of border regulations—those little "pin-pricks" which so often develop into serious misunderstanding. The Rotarians of Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary arranged a committee to consider common economic interests.

Rotary a few years ago played a big part in the development of a better understanding between Italy and France. And a year and a half ago, when an accord was signed between these two countries, the head of the Italian Government, Premier Mussolini, recognized the role Rotary had played by conferring honours on four French Rotarians.

Only a few years ago relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were very strained. But when the Rotary Club of Sofia (Bulgaria) received its charter forty Yugoslavian Rotarians and their ladies journeyed to Sofia to attend the charter presentation meeting. And thus in the friendly atmosphere of Rotary a close contact was established between leading men of those two countries. That contact developed into mutual understanding, with the result that this year, after more than two decades of hostility, a treaty of friendship was signed between those countries. It is interesting to note that the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, who was largely responsible for that treaty, is none other than our dear friend Milan Stojadinovic, past director of Rotary International. And it is especially interesting to know that it was he, as Governor of the Yugoslavian Rotary district, who led the group of forty Yugoslavs who journeyed to Sofia some years ago to attend the charter meeting. Thus out of that meeting and through

Rotary there developed friendly contacts and a mutual understanding which will have a big effect on the destinies of two countries.

Northern Europeans Work Together

The Rotarians of the Northern European countries, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, work closely together. Periodically, they hold conferences of Northern Rotarians and have merged the interest of their separate Rotary reviews and now only publish one Rotary review for the Rotarians of those five countries.

A close association has developed between the Rotarians of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and they, too, hold inter-country Rotary conferences.

Thus, the great accomplishment of Rotary in Europe is that it provides the opportunity for the leading men of those countries to meet together in a friendly atmosphere and in an endeavour to understand one another.

All this is an evidence of the splendid adaptability of Rotary. But that adaptability of Rotary is only possible, practically, because within the framework of its pact with other Rotary clubs, each Rotary club is autonomous. True, we need an international administration for the purpose of co-ordination, guidance and supervision. But what Rotary does depend on is what individual Rotarians and individual Rotary clubs do. And thus we cannot emphasize too strongly that the unit of Rotary International is the Rotary club and the corner-stone of our world-wide organization is the autonomy of the individual club. The complex and helpful machinery of our international organization exists for the sole purpose of assisting clubs and their members to develop and apply Rotary and to encourage and foster the objects of Rotary.

The Strength of Rotary

And so we realize the strength of Rotary—agreement on definite, limited, generally acceptable, fundamental principles—principles which are adapted and applied by autonomous clubs according to the customs of the country or community concerned.

You and your club have made a great contribution to the progress of mankind in giving Rotary to the world. May the Founder Club of Rotary ever continue its pioneer work.

Now I should say a few words about my trip. For the past two months I have had the pleasure of visiting many of the countries of South America, and I have been very much impressed to see, for myself, that in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Ecuador, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Columbia and Venezuela they are just as enthusiastic about Rotary as I know you are here.

Rotary Spreads in South America

The Rotarian movement is rapidly spreading out in South America. To give you an example of this fact, I shall just mention that in Chile eleven clubs have been formed in the past few months. Chile now has seventy-one Rotary clubs, and after the United States this country (Chile) has the largest number of clubs in comparison to its population, which is only five millions of inhabitants.

On my visit to these South American countries I was everywhere accorded a hearty welcome, and I wish to express my sincere appreciation of all the kindness and courtesies bestowed on me by our South American friends.

At times I think of Rotary as a vehicle. This is a fact: that Rotary is a vehicle of goodwill, understanding and peace. To give you a few examples of it, I wish to remind you that during the Chaco War the Rotarians of South America looked after the prisoners on both sides, and they also did their best to promote the armistice which ended the war.

In Uruguay and Argentina, when there was a certain tension between the two countries, Rotarians did their best to wipe out the misunderstanding and get the two countries closer to one another by exchanging their sons.

During my trip I was also very much impressed when attending, at the border of Chile and Peru, a ceremony which took place there between the clubs of Arica and

Tacna. The Rotarians of both these clubs affixed a plate on a monument which was erected after the war, and which is named "Concordia." On the said plate is engraved the following words in Spanish which I translate:

"So long as the sun will shine, so long as there will be a star to guide us, friendship will endure between Chile and Peru."

When in Ecuador I was also taken to a monument in the form of a pyramid which was erected with the help of Rotarians on the very equator line; and in this line I can see a symbol. It encircles the earth. So has Rotary done during the past thirty-two years.

The Future

There isn't time to-day for me to say anything about the splendid development of Rotary in North America nor of the remarkable acceptance of our movement and its objects in Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the many countries of Asia.

We now have over 4,400 clubs spread out in 83 countries or geographical regions, and we may say of Rotary what used to be said of the empire of Charles V—that the sun never sets upon Rotary clubs.

I feel sure that the Rotary movement will continue its extension all over the world, and I am convinced that our Rotary ideals will lead us towards a better future, made of peace, brotherhood and sincere co-operation, to the benefit of the whole of mankind.

The farmer was walking across his fields during a gale, when he noticed a man who seemed to have "dropped from the clouds" into the next field. Going up to him the farmer remarked: "Gosh! You must have a nerve to come down in a parachute in a gale like this." "But I didn't come down in a parachute," replied the stranger. "I went up in a tent."

Financial Appeals by Rotary Clubs

The question has been asked as to whether or not it is proper for one Rotary club to circularize other Rotary clubs with an appeal for a contribution to assist in its community service activities. The answer is found, in part, in a resolution adopted by the 1929 Rotary convention, which reads as follows:

Section 3. No member club shall solicit financial aid from any other Rotary club or from individual Rotarians unless and until it first secures an authorization from the board of directors of R. I.

The paragraph just preceding is also of interest. It reads as follows:

Section 2. A member club desiring to request the co-operation of other Rotary clubs, in connection with any matter whatsoever, shall first submit its purpose and

plans to the respective district governor or governors and secure his or their approval.

The third part of the answer is that, except, perhaps, for emergency relief operations during a time of great disaster, it is most unlikely that the approval of any district governor or of the board of directors would be given to any request of a Rotary club to be permitted to appeal to other Rotary clubs to contribute to its local charitable or other community service activities. Each and every Rotary club has its own financial problems and should realize that it cannot in propriety appeal to other Rotary clubs to help it financially.

If one Rotary club receives contributions from 3,999 other clubs and in turn it has to make contributions to each of the other 3,999 clubs, it is apparent that no club would be any better off than it would be if it courageously took care of its own responsibilities.



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The New Rotarian

THE NEW ROTARIAN SHOULD BE TOLD:—

You are invited to become a member of the Rotary Club because it was the unanimous opinion of its membership that you measure up fully to the exactions of the organization:

That you are a man of high moral character.

That you are one of the directing forces in your business.

That your reputation for integrity and character is above reproach.

That your personal credit is beyond question.

That you are faithful to your pledges and obligations whatever may be their character or import.

For you to have received this invitation it was necessary that some member of the organization, who had undergone the same scrutiny as to worthiness as that applied to you, proposed your name, indorsed by others who knew you, and this proposal passed through the various stages of examination and affirmation and received the approval of the Board of Directors. It was then put before the entire membership. If there had been a single objection to you becoming a member of the organization, the proposal would have been rejected, with no record of its having even been under consideration.

But it was unanimously accepted. The true interpretation of this action is that you have been invited by the entire membership of the Rotary Club to take a place in the great Rotary family—a brotherhood of good fellowship—extending into more than eighty Countries of the world more than four thousand clubs with a membership of about two hundred thousand business and professional leaders who have been measured by other business and professional leaders in their respective communities as you have been measured here."

The above is taken from *The Rotary Fellow*.

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 BOMBAY BARODA MADRAS

News from the Clubs



President: Sir Mahbubmia I. Kadri

Secretary: V. K. Heble

A closed dinner meeting was held on December 7.

At the lunch meeting on December 11 the guest of honour was H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay. Proposing the Toast of His Excellency, Rtn. President Sir Mahbubmia said:

"It is my proud privilege to-day to extend, on behalf of the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad, a respectful and sincere welcome to this ancient historical City to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, whom we have the proud privilege of addressing as Rotarian Lumley.

"Rotary stands for securing understanding, goodwill and peace among all nations and races through the comradeship of people united in the ideal of service, and never was there greater need for securing these objects than at present, when we hear of conflicts in various parts of the globe and also in our vast continent. Ahmedabad had a very recent experience of a conflict between Labour and Capital, which, fortunately, had a satisfactory termination....

"It is a good augury for our Presidency that we have amongst us just now, when so many differences among various communities are arising, an ardent lover of universal peace and goodwill like Rotarian Lumley. We may look forward to the establishment of Rotary Clubs at all important centres in

this Presidency in the course of the five years that we hope to have Rotarian Lumley in our midst." (Cheers).

"The Rotary Club of Bangalore, in order to illustrate the spirit of fellowship and esteem it feels towards us, has presented us with a beautiful mallet and a handsome sandalwood box....

"Actuated by similar feelings the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad has decided to present through Rotarian Lumley to the Rotary Clubs of York and Sholapur flags depicting the tracery window which has made Ahmedabad famous all over the world....

"I have great pleasure in asking you to join with me in drinking to the health of Rotary International and Rotarian Lumley."

The Toast was duly drunk.

Himself a keen Rotarian, H. E. Sir Roger Lumley expressed his full sympathy with the Movement and thanked the Ahmedabad Rotary Club for their warm reception and kind words.

An old Scots woman was wandering in a museum with her grandson. They arrived at the statue of Venus de Milo, with half an arm missing on one side and the whole arm cut away on the other. "There ye are, my lad," said the old grandmother, wagging her finger to the youngster. "That's what comes o' biting your finger nails."

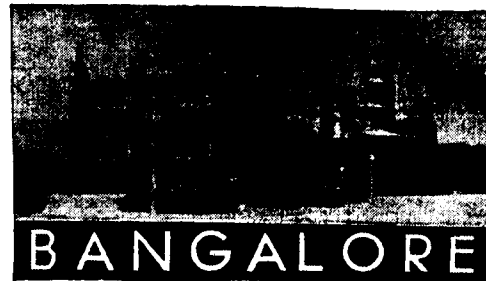
"I've an old suit which belonged to my husband, but I'm afraid the trousers would be too large round the waist for you." "Well," replied the hungry tramp, "perhaps you could give me a dinner to make them fit."



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

At the meeting on November 30 Rtn. A. G. Sadiq gave a "My Job" talk—a brief resumé of his work as an executive officer of the local Municipal Committee. After explaining how the Punjab Municipal Executive Officer Act was placed on the statute book, he said his experience led him to believe that municipal commissioners in his area lacked the essential quality of true leadership as they were generally influenced in their outlook on civic matters by the views of particular parties and interests.

Girl Guiding in India formed the subject of an interesting address by Miss Atkins. She explained the origin and development of this popular Movement and dwelt on its ideals. The ideal of service in the home, deeply ingrained in Indian womanhood, was developed by the Movement to include a wider sphere of service and the Movement proved greatly beneficial in India. Though in that part of Girl Guiding which had to do with outdoor activities the Movement had not done as much in India as it had in the West, still it had "broken the ice" and it was hoped that with an increasing recognition of the value of outdoor life greater progress would be registered among Indian Girl Guides in this department in the future. The Movement was both national and international in character in that while it impressed on its members the spirit of international sisterhood it did not forget to mould the members according to their national traditions.



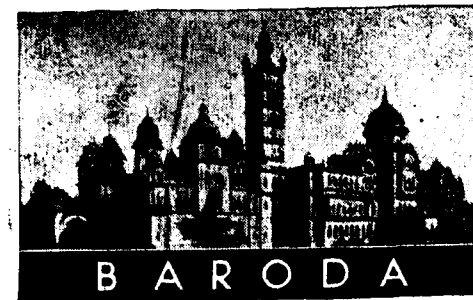
President: Dr. S. Subba Rao
Secretary: H. Richardson

At the meeting on December 18, matters connected with the District Conference were discussed. Rtn. K. R. Krishnaswamy will represent the Club at the Conference.

In Amritsar, said Miss Atkins, the Movement had gained a firm footing mainly through the efforts of Mrs. MacFarquhar. It was essential to form Girl Guide companies not only in the local education institutions but also among girls who did not go to recognised schools. As a matter of fact it was the latter group who most needed the training given by the movement.

* * *

A Closed Meeting: At the closed meeting on December 22 the resolutions to be forwarded to the District Conference were discussed. It was resolved that the Club's delegates at the Conference should favour the division of the District into "North" and "South;" that the question of District Organisation and Finance should be decided after the division of the District is decided; that the Club would do all in its power to make the proposed Goodwill Delegation from Australia in 1939 a success; that District Conferences should in future be held during the Christmas Holidays; that the calendar year should be the Club year; and, that the use of vernacular by Clubs in this District should not be discouraged.



President: S. V. Mukerjee
Secretary: T. M. Desai

At the meeting on December 10 Rtn. C. H. Varkala was inducted. The President placed before the meeting an appeal for help received from the Rotary Club of Hankow (China) to mitigate the hardships caused to the civil population by the Sino-Japanese conflict and urged the members to render what financial aid they could.

The meeting elected a panel of eight members (Rtns. Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, S. V. Mukerjee, G. D. Parikh, T. M. Desai, D. M. Desai, B. D. Amin, Tamplin and Sudhalkar) any two of whom present at the District Conference would be entitled to vote at the Conference on behalf of the Baroda Club.

Rtn. C. H. Vakharia addressed the meeting on "Electricity as a handmaid to industrial development." He described in detail the rapid advance made in the industrial field in those countries where electric power had been intensely developed. In India little progress had been made in the use of electricity for economic exploitation. It was essential that those States and Provinces which adopted a policy of granting State aid to industries should concentrate their attention on the provision of cheap and dependable power supply and popularise the use of electricity for power purposes. The speaker concluded with a detailed description of the manner in which the use of electricity was being encouraged in Baroda State.



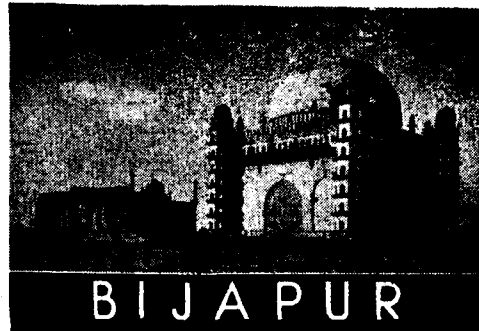
President: G. R. Zadbuke
Secretary: V. R. Bhinge

Two fortnightly meetings were held on December 12 and December 22. In his speech at the first meeting Rtn. D. G. Gawsane gave a brief history of how and why Rotary was first started in America. He explained the principles of Rotary and the high ideals which the movement aims at. His speech, though brief, was very interesting.

* * *

At the second meeting Rtn. V. R. Bhinge delivered a lecture on "The Growth of Municipal legislature in India and the Duties of the Municipalities under the present statute." He traced the growth from the year 1850 till to date. Further he explained the duties which Municipal bodies must perform in connection with Public Health and Safety, and how some of the Municipalities fail to do it—and thus cause a great loss to the citizens. He also explained that the general public should take more interest in Municipal affairs and see that the Municipality undertook all possible services to the Public to make civic life healthier and happier.

"Time you were getting married, my boy," said a benedict to his bachelor friend. "No thanks," said the single man emphatically. "Marriage is too much of a gamble for me." "Don't worry about that. Trust in Providence, and you'll be all right." "I don't think so. Providence has to get rid of the bad 'uns, as well as the good 'uns!"



BIJAPUR

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

The President spoke at great length on the aims and objects of Rotary at the meeting on December 5. He then dwelt in detail on the work of the various committees and pointed out how the proper discharge of the Committee's work would ensure the success of the Club and attainment of its ideals.

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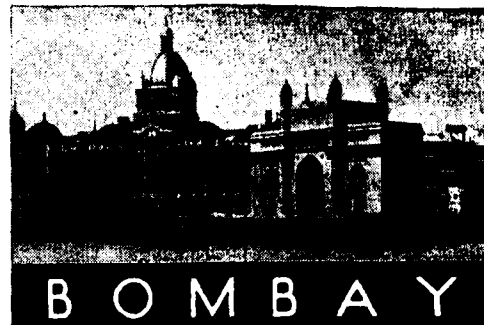
At the meeting on December 19, the Vice-President, who attended the Inter-Club Meeting at Poona along with Rtn. Billimoria, gave a short account of the proceedings of that meeting.

Assam: Mr. S. P. Desai, Secretary, Revenue and Finance, Government of Assam, gave a brief pen-picture of Assam. Most of the population in that Province were of a peace-loving nature and litigation was quite limited. The majority of the population of 91,00,000 lived, as in other parts of India, on Agriculture.

The debt collectors met on the doorstep of their quarry. "Hello!" greeted the first, "what are you chasing him for?" "For a golfing suit made five years ago." "Y'll be lucky if you get it. My bill is for a sailor suit with brass buttons, made in 1900!"

* * *

Doctor: "Patrick, don't you know that it is unhealthy to have a pigsty so close to the house?" Pat: "Get away with your nonsense, sir. Sure, the pig has never had a day's illness in his life!"



BOMBAY

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

Tea Industry: At the meeting on December 21, Major W. C. Holland gave an interesting talk on the growth of the Tea Industry in India. It was in 1837, he said, that the first sample of tea made in India was prepared. The price realised for the first consignment shipped to London was no less than nine shillings and five pence per lb., which was most encouraging. It showed Government that the cultivation of tea could be turned into a profitable industry. For some years the cultivation of tea was confined to Upper Assam, the impression at that time being that tea must be grown on the slopes of hills. In 1856 the tea plant was found growing wild in Cachar and from that time onwards the cultivation of the plant in India spread with great rapidity.

In 1878, the area under tea cultivation was less than 200,000 acres. To-day there were nearly a million acres under cultivation. In 1838, 500 lbs. of tea was shipped to London. Fifty years later, in 1888, there were 325,000 acres under tea, producing nearly 100 million lb. of tea. Now, over 400 million lb. were produced. Of this just over 320 million lb. were exported, which represented about 40 per cent. of the world's trade in tea. If an average price of 12 as. a lb. were to be taken for the whole of the present output of the Indian tea gardens then the industry represented an annual income of over Rs. 30,00,00,000 to India. Tea actually formed one per cent. of the world's total of all merchandise.

There were at present some 5,000 tea estates in India providing employment to over one million of India's population. Besides, there were the associated industries to consider, such as the manufacture of tea chests and tins, the lead lining for chests, the paper wrappers and the printing on them, the tea merchants and their salesmen and the great benefit to shipping in the transportation of the great quantities which were sent all over the world.

Golf Competition: In the Golf Competition held by the Club over 36 holes three competitors tied for the first place with a nett score of 138—Rtns. Raff, Spackman and Taunton. The competition was, therefore, decided on the score for the last 18 holes and the result was declared as follows:

Rtn. W. C. Spackman (Score 63)	First.
Rtn. A. Raff (Score 69)	Second.
Rtn. I. H. Taunton (Score 71)	Third.

* * *

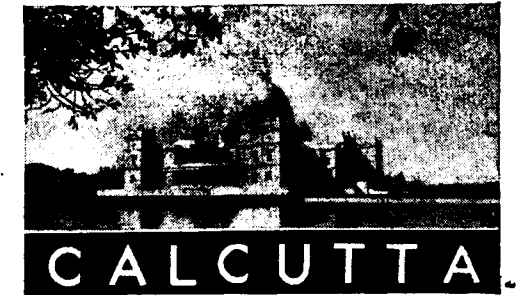
At the closed meeting on January 4, the resolutions to be discussed at the District Conference at Baroda and the attitude to be adopted by the Club on the same were considered. The meeting decided that the end of January would be the best time for District Conferences; that the calendar year should be the Club year; that the James' Commission (CRIA) report should be supported; that the resolution seeking to discourage the use of vernacular by Clubs in this District should be opposed; and, that the resolution favouring the halving of the Per Capita Tax should be opposed.

* * *

At the meeting on January 11 Sir Dossabhoj H. Bhiwandiwalla, a new member, was inducted.

Rtn. J. P. Mehta gave a most illuminating address on "Whither Coastal Shipping." The full text of this address is published elsewhere in this issue.

The President announced that the Fellowship Committee would arrange for a Party to be given to Mill Hands Children on January 16 and informed the meeting that any help given by members in the arrangements for the Party would be greatly appreciated.



CALCUTTA

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

Formalities at our meeting on December 21 were few. After the introduction of the speaker of the day, Principal Pearse of Raipur Rajkumar College, and the personal guests of members were welcomed by the Honorary Secretary. Rtn. Warren-Boulton then introduced a new member in Rtn. Henry Evans. In his introductory remarks, "W. B." reminded us that Rtn. Evans had been a member of the Bangalore Rotary Club and had taken a leading part in the Conference held there some years ago. We are delighted to have such a 'live wire' in our membership and hope that he will find much pleasure in association with us and service in the Club.

College for Aristocrats: Principal Pearse's address was masterly. Taking his hearers into his confidence, he told us of the class from which his students were drawn. Mostly from the homes of the largest zemindars and landholders in the country, the boys started off with the handicap of being perhaps the most tempted boys in the world by reason of their position in life, and they suffered, too, from the fact that the women folk of the home were, to a large extent, still illiterate and, in the case of eldest sons, there was the still further drawback that the early marriage of their mothers reflected a certain amount of physical underdevelopment in certain cases. Subject to the superstition of servants, theirs was by no means an ideal start in life.

On joining the school at a very young age, the Raj Kumars had first to have their

minds cleared of a variety of obsessions, for most of them came with the set idea that they were merely subjects for flattery and indulgence, in a world which existed to serve them. They were too grand to work, and they had been taught that their main role was to enjoy themselves. This was the material with which Principal Pearse had to work and correct these erroneous ideas. They were made to stand on their own legs in a Hostel life in which servants were, as far as possible discouraged. Each boy, during the week was made to work with his hands for not less than three hours, for the sake of the physiological value, and their manual work usually took the form of farming of some sort. The school aimed at giving strict equality of treatment to all boys, and responsibility and privileges were earned. This, in turn, gave rise to the development of responsibility and leadership on English Public School lines and Principal Pearse held that no discipline was discipline unless it persisted in the absence of the teacher, for no boy would do the right thing as a matter of principle unless he had been given the liberty to do the wrong. In this system of habit training, therefore, as much liberty was accorded the boys as was possible, and the discipline was maintained by the boys themselves.

Throughout their school career the boys were taught the use of money and were made to keep their own accounts which were inspected monthly; the management of the school benevolent fund was in the boys' hands, and there were other compulsory social duties which gave them some idea of the life of other people besides themselves.

This is just a brief review of the main lines on which this interesting school worked; they were successful lines and when the speaker sat down we all felt that we could have listened to him for a lot longer time than our brief meeting permitted.

At the meeting on December 28 Visiting Rotarians R. Walker (Adelaide), Chawla (Lahore) and Krishnaswamy and Sutramdas (Bangalore) were welcomed.

Modern Journalism: Mr. L. P. Atkinson addressed the meeting on "Modern Journalism." Mr. Atkinson's remarks were

of a general nature and broke very little new ground; indeed the only out-of-the-way statement he made was at the end, when, in reply to the President's suggestion, he inferred that modern journalism was doing nothing constructive either for any community or for the world in general. That is a sorry statement and one with which we think that, on reflection, Mr. Atkinson will not be inclined to agree.

Dealing first with the amenities found in the modern newspaper of the day, the speaker gave some insight of the work entailed in its compilation. Dealing with the modern journalist, Mr. Atkinson found little sympathy with the man who, after long years of work in this field found himself with a miserable salary of Rs. 100 or so; there could be no rolling stones in journalism, but on the other hand, every man had his chance to make a success of his job, and if anyone failed to do so, the reason lay at his own door, for opportunities abounded.

The glamour of the scoop was touched on, and while Calcutta and India generally lacked opportunity for the spectacular in the ordinary way, he cited instances of journalistic prowess where important stories had been rushed through to newspapers. There were many reporters who had grown old in the profession, and preferred to be out with their notebooks to the acceptance of more lucrative positions at the desk.

At question time, Rtn. Mehta said that in his Utopia, the realisation of which seemed so distant as to be out of the question, the daily newspaper would be without leading articles. Rtn. Warren-Boulton referring to the news value of advertising, and so on asked what the poor reader was supposed to do when dozens of brands of whisky were advertised in the same paper. Mr. Atkinson in reply said that it was difficult, but there had been cases where they had arranged with, say, the manufacturer of a certain brand of hair dye to say that his product was 'the best' and had agreed, for a certain added percentage on their rates to exclude any other advertisement of the same kind! On the subject of journalists' wages, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh deplored the high costs of production and the low advertising rates which Indian newspapers were compelled to accept, and

said that in such circumstances it was difficult to pay high rates to staff. Multiple reading was one of the bugbears of the Indian newspaper; joint families of some twenty members shared one copy of the paper, a difficulty to which their more fortunate Anglo-Indian brethren were not exposed. Rtn. Buchan corrected him on this point!

In summing up, Rtn. President felt that modern journalism was not moulding public opinion as it should. The world was topsyturvy, and if this was the condition which modern journalism was moulding, the sooner it stopped the better. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker.

The bulletin referring to the meeting of the Club on January 4 has not been received by the E.R.W.—Ed.

Municipal Library. The need for a Municipal Library in Calcutta was dwelt upon by Dr. N. Ray who addressed the Club on January 11. At this meeting the President conveyed the congratulations of the Club to Rtn. Secretary C. Warren-Boulton on his appointment as A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Bengal.

In his address which was characterised by a lot of plain speaking Dr. Ray mentioned that at the last session of the Bengal Library Conference a report commented on the inadequacy of Library provision in Calcutta and the half-hearted recognition by the Calcutta Corporation of the necessity for the provision and maintenance of free public libraries. The Corporation in their reports seemed to take the line that they were quite prepared to go forward with the idea of a library, but the citizens themselves had no measure of keenness in this direction and when they had the Corporation would repond to their demand. Dr. Ray then went on to criticise the present policy of the Calcutta Corporation in regard to its various grants given to libraries in the city and said that of the Rs. 520,864 contributed by the Corporation between 1922 and 1927 the greater part had, in his opinion, been misspent as only a few of the libraries in question were actually free to the public,

and very few had anything like free library service and he felt that the time had come when someone with imagination and outlook should put forward the scheme for a well conducted library which would function for the benefit of the public of Calcutta. It should be made obligatory on the part of the Corporation of Calcutta to spend, annually, a budgeted amount for the maintenance of a free library service run on modern lines and in an efficient manner. He suggested that the Corporation should appoint a special committee to prepare a detailed scheme in this direction.

Outlining his scheme, Mr. Ray said that, to start with, there must be a free Central Municipal Library situated in a central position in the city and equipped with a reference section, an information service, a lending section, a magazine section and a lecture theatre. The equipment must be up-to-date, and provisions must also be made for publicity and library extension work which would include a programme for educating the illiterate.

A capital expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs and an annual budget of Rs. 50,000 would suffice to provide for such a library. When this was well established, it was bound to create a widespread demand for further library provisions and the Corporation could proceed to establish district libraries in the four districts into which Calcutta was divided. Each district library should have a reference section with a small information service, a magazine section and a lending section; the organisation and administration of the district libraries should be controlled by the Central Library, which should also feed the district libraries whenever necessary.

The third step towards a complete library service would be to have one municipal library in each of the 27 wards into which Calcutta was divided. The ward libraries should each have a small collection of reference books, and a lending section to be controlled and fed by the Central Library whenever necessary. There should be inter-lending and inter-borrowing among all the different grades of libraries, to be done only through the Central Library, which would also co-ordinate the work of all libraries under its control.



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

The Army Doctor: At the meeting in December Lieut-Col. P. M. Antia spoke on his "General Experiences in the Army." He gave a vivid picture of the problems of an Army doctor. The most amusing aspects were those dealing with the common practice of malingering and the doctor being called upon to act as a "horse doctor" on occasions. The story of his earnest yet fatal attempt at anaesthetising a polo pony humorously portrayed the kind of problem met with. One got the impression that for an Army doctor one needed to be not merely a good diagnostician but also a skilled detective!

"How old is she?" "Twenty-two."
 "M'm. Her younger brother's older than she is, then."

* * *

A class was given the task of writing four lines of dramatic poetry. One boy wrote:

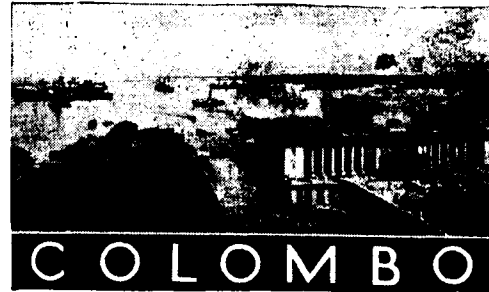
A boy was walking down the track,
 The train was coming fast;

The boy stepped off the railway track
 To let the train go past.

The teacher said: "It lacks the dramatic," so the boy submitted the following:

A boy was walking down the track
 The train was coming fast;

The train jumped off the railway track
 To let the boy go past.



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

December was rather a slack month as far as Rotary was concerned in Colombo.

The first Meeting of the month was a particularly full and enjoyable one. Mr. T. R. V. Chari, Reuter's representative in Ceylon, gave a most interesting address entitled "From Pigeon Post to Wireless." He traced the history of Reuters, from the time of Julius Reuter a little over a hundred years ago and stressed the great importance and utility of Wireless to-day in providing the world with a necessity—prompt and reliable news.

Mr. Chari's talk was greatly appreciated and Rtn. S. P. Hayley proposed a hearty vote of thanks on behalf of the Club.

The Second Meeting was a Business Meeting.

The only other meeting was an Evening Social and "Ladies' Day" held on Saturday, December 18, at the Ceylon Motor Yacht Club, Bolgoda Lake (13 miles from Colombo) at the kind invitation of the Commodore and Members.

This is the first time on record that the Rotary Club of Colombo has been entertained by another Club.

The object of the invitation was to encourage and further the spirit of fellowship and good-will. A very warm and homely welcome was afforded to all Rotarians and guests. Rotary Membership Badges were worn. This was the only formality of the evening.

The Club's delightful situation on the fringe of the lake and its green surroundings created an atmosphere of friendliness from the beginning. As the sun dropped behind

the distant palms, the Club House and grounds were illuminated with electric jets and Chinese lanterns. The Band of the Ceylon Light Infantry was in attendance and later in the evening there was dancing.

Short trips on the lake in motor boats were an added enjoyment. The weather, too, was fairly kind and we had only one short shower.

The President on behalf of the Rotary Club thanked the Commodore, Mr. Catling, and members of his Club for having invited us there and for their enthusiastic hospitality.

We must congratulate the Members of the Ceylon Motor Yacht Club on their good fortune in securing for their Club such a delightful place which might well be termed one of the beauty spots of the Island.

Complimentary Dinner:—At the Galle Face Hotel in the Jubilee Room a Farewell Dinner was given by the Fellowship Committee and Office-Bearers of the Club to Rtn. Robert L. Buell who is leaving Ceylon for good on being transferred to another Consulate. After the Loyal Toasts, Rtn. F. C. Gibbs proposed the health of the Guest of the evening to which Rtn. Buell suitably replied.

in order to get the proposed Leprosy Relief Association formed.

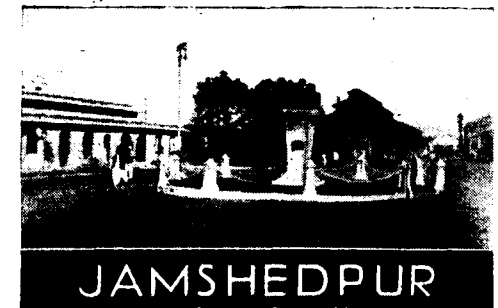
Rotarian Hayman suggested that the report of the Sub-Committee, suitably modified, should be printed for distribution.

It was finally agreed that the report should be adopted and that the Secretary should approach the various Local Companies for the assistance recommended by the Sub-Committee and that immediate steps should be taken for the formation of a Leprosy Relief Association in Jamshedpur.

At the meeting on January 3 the principal resolutions tabled for consideration at the District Conference were discussed and the views of the members thereon were solicited for the guidance of the President who will represent the Club at the District Conference.

The President stressed the importance of regular attendance.

The meeting decided to contribute Rs. 100 from the Club funds to the Shanghai Relief Fund.



President: J. Leyshon
Ag. Secretary: F. G. Percival

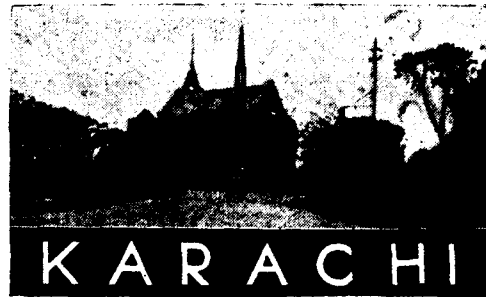
New Members: Rtns. Barucha, Clifford and Gilder were inducted at the meeting on December 21.

The President presented to Past President Rotarian J. L. Keenan the original Gavel which was used for the early meetings of the Jamshedpur Rotary Club, bearing a small silver plate suitably inscribed in token of appreciation of his services to the Club. The President voiced the feelings of the Club in his reference to the services of Past President Keenan and gave him the good-wishes of the Club on his retirement. Rotarian Keenan responded, thanking the members for the gift and expressed the hope that he might be able to come back to find the Club in a flourishing condition.

Report on Leprosy: Rotarian Dr. Rakshit then read the report of the Leprosy Sub-Committee. He also read a communication from Dr. Lowe expressing the view that the salary proposed for the Doctor was on the low side and that possibly the difficulties in this campaign had been somewhat under-estimated.

Rotarian Percival spoke as a member of the Sub-Committee and urged that the difficulties of the campaign should not deter the members from adopting the report and doing everything in their power to get adequate facilities at Jamshedpur for dealing with the lepers of the neighbourhood as soon as possible.

The President stated that he felt the cause as one of the most worthy that the Club could take up and recommended that the Sub-Committee should continue in existence



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

At the meeting on December 18 Rtn. Abdul Rahman gave an interesting talk on the "Spirit of adventure" and narrated his experiences in Africa.

It is with regret that the resignations of Rtns. Sir Montagu de P. Webb, P. N. Chandavarkar, Mir Ayub Khan and W. M. Mazumdar are reported. The Club is the poorer for these resignations. The Karachi Club is proud to record the great services rendered to it by veteran Rotarians like Sir Montagu Webb and Mir Ayub Khan.

A young wife entered a grocer's shop and said: "I bought three or four hams here a month or so ago, and they were fine; have you any more of them?" "Yes, ma'am," replied the grocer, "there are ten of those hams hanging there now." "Well, if they're off the same pig I'll take three of them."

* * *

"You must find the impediment in your speech rather inconvenient at times. Mr. Brown?" "Oh, n-no! Everybody has his little peculiarities. Stammering is m-mine. what is y-yours?" "Well, really, Mr. Brown. I am not aware that I have any." "D-do you stir y-your tea with your right hand?" "Of course I do." "Well that's a p-peculiarity. Most people use a t-teaspoon."



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

Two meetings of the Club were held during December. At the first meeting on December 3 the members of the Educational Fellowship delegation were the guests. Vice-President Bhandari presided. Rtns. Col. S. D. Sondhi, R. B. Lala Sewak Ram and S. R. Jariwala, new members, were inducted.

Dr. Zilliaeus said that in education much better progress could be made if teachers were selected more on the basis of their experience and practical knowledge than merely on the strength of their examination certificates.

Mr. Hankin said that teachers should emphasise the importance of health and the proper use of leisure.

Mr. Davis pointed out that just as many Rotarians acted against their own maxim of "Service before Self" by concentrating their attention merely on making more and more money, so also there were teachers, who, while talking of "the development of personality," made their pupils cram for examinations! The cumulative records of boys and girls in a school provided a better test of their ability than the results of the terminal examinations.

* * *

At the closed meeting held on December 26 it was resolved that with effect from December 1, 1937, the Club should hold 25 meetings in a year.



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

At the meeting on December 23 Madam Yolanda Foldes spoke on "The exiles of the world."

At this meeting Rtn. R. R. Batra, new member, was inducted.

In Spite of War!

CANTON:

Meeting Sept. 29, 1937.

Members Present: 22/70 or 35%.

Excused Absentees: (All absentees excused).

As the air raid signal sounded at 12 o'clock, most of the members were unable to attend the Club Meeting. There was no speech as Dr. G. W. Groff did not show up on account of the alarm.

Lay proposed and Liu seconded that CN\$1,000 be appropriated for relief of those who were distressed by the bombing of the Japanese planes. Bulletin of the Rotary Club of Penang.

Brown: "Your wife is a very systematic woman, isn't she?" Jones: "Yes, very. She works on the theory that you can find whatever you want when you don't want it by looking where it wouldn't be if you did want it."

NEGOMBO

President: T. W. Hockly
Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader.

The first meeting of this Provisional Club was held on January 10. The President nominated the following Sub-Committees and defined their duties and responsibilities:

Classifications and Membership:

Rtns. B. R. M. Cheenivasagam, O. J. S. Beven, H. S. Austin and T. Ranasinghe. The President said, "The duties of this Committee are to survey all the classifications within the Club territory, and to compile a list of all filled and unfilled classifications. The classification principle is the very foundation-stone upon which the structure of a Rotary Club is built, and this Committee has the special duty of maintaining that principle. Secondly, it has to consider all proposals for membership, from the point of view of personal and general eligibility. The development of the Club involves a sustained effort to strengthen the membership. Though new members are, of course, elected by the Board of Directors, the responsibility of preliminary selection and recommendation rests largely with this Committee. It would be well if the fact that it is the classification that must fit the member rather than that the member must fit the classification, is kept in mind. It is always possible to make a classification for a new member."

Fellowship and Attendance Committee:

Rotarians D. T. Perera, S. K. Wijayarathnam, S. R. de Silva, and A. M. Samarasinghe.

The President made the following remarks in making the nominations, "The duties of this Committee are to promote a fraternal

feeling within the Club, to foster social life, to welcome visiting Rotarians, and to encourage, in every way, a spirit of good fellowship and good will amongst the members, and to arrange, in cases of illness, visits and enquiries. Secondly, to review the attendance record of members, to encourage regular attendance, and to report to the Board of Directors all members whose attendances are regularly below the fixed minima.

Information and Publicity: Rotarians T. Weeraratne, C. Rajesingham, S. R. Williams, A. E. Aserappa, and J. F. L. Driberg.

"The duties of this Committee," said the President, "are to meet (as a Committee) all candidates for membership and to give them all information about Rotary, explaining the duties, responsibilities and obligations, as well as the benefits and privileges. This Committee consolidates the work of the Classifications and Membership Committee by seeing that every new member has the prospect of becoming a really sound Rotarian. It has also to arrange for adequate publicity being given to Rotary within the Club area, and to provide news for the Press.

"As President, I shall be, ex-officio, a member of each Committee, but I do not wish to be Chairman, as has been suggested. It is my desire that each Committee will elect its own Chairman, who will report, at each regular meeting, the activities of his Committee.

"With regard to the Programmes at our regular meetings, the arrangements to be made for speakers and addresses to be given, should properly be the duty of a special Committee. For the present, until the membership of the Club has increased, I shall undertake, with the assistance of the Secretary, to make the necessary arrangements.

"The Secretary has received a quantity of literature on the subject of Rotary, so that, if the various Committees will apply to him, he will be able to give them any information they may require."

Baroda Conference: Rtn. T. P. C. Carron will represent us at the Conference. The District Governor, Sir Phiroze Sethna, in a letter to the Secretary, states, "I am very glad to know that Mr. T. P. C. Carron intends to attend our Baroda District Conference, and that he will represent the provisional Rotary Club of Negombo at the Conference. Please assure him of a very warm welcome. I am sure the experience he will gain from the Conference will be of great value not only to himself but also to the future of the Rotary Movement in the Island." We look forward to Rtn. Carron's detailed account of the Conference on his return. The responsibility undertaken by him is a great one—one that many a Rotarian less keen than Mr. Carron, would shirk. The experience he will gain will be of great assistance in enabling us to live up to the ideals of Rotary, the motto of which is "service above self."

A man who had been waiting outside a telephone box for a long time put his head inside the door and asked the young woman occupant if he could help her find the number she wanted. "Oh, thank you so much," she said sweetly, "but I don't want a number. I'm looking in the book for a pretty name for my baby."

"Did you tell your missus where you were last night?" "No. Where was I?"

Vicar: "They tell me you have a model husband." Wife: "Yus, sir, but 'e ain't a workin' model."

A bishop decided to stay for the afternoon in order to address the children of the Sunday school. He had noticed many large bills announcing "the Bishop's Visitation," and began his talk by asking the assembled children the meaning of the word "Visitation." "Please, sir," replied a young urchin, "it's a plague sent by God."



President: G. B. Paricharak
Secretary: Dr. G. P. Phadke

At the meeting on December 12 Rtns. Balekar and Phadke gave an account of the inter-Club meeting held at Poona. They said that meeting had been a really brotherly one and the visiting Rotarians had been warmly welcomed by the Poona Rotary Club.

Rtn. Phadke read out the letter received from District Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna informing the Pandharpur Club of its admission into R. I. with Charter Number 4494.

Mr. Vaidye, Secretary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, gave an interesting account of the charitable work done by the Samaj.

At the meeting on December 29 Mr. D. T. Aradhye spoke on "Primary Education."

in various districts in Burma. He illustrated his talk with numerous lantern slides of pictures of rural reconstruction work.

Intimation has been sent to District Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna that Rangoon has definitely decided to invite the next District Conference to Rangoon and to hold the Conference during the last week of December so that Rotarians from India and Ceylon could attend the Conference in large numbers taking advantage of the Christmas Holidays.



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

At the meeting on December 7 it was regretfully reported that Rtn. Vincent had resigned his membership due to transfer. The meeting authorised the Secretary to communicate to Rtn. Vincent its acknowledgement of the great services rendered to the Club by Rtn. Vincent.

Australia: Rtn. Reginald Walker (Adelaide) gave an interesting and instructive talk on "Australia." Rtn. Walker extended to the Rangoon Club the greetings from his own Club and also presented a Flag of the Rotary Club of Adelaide.

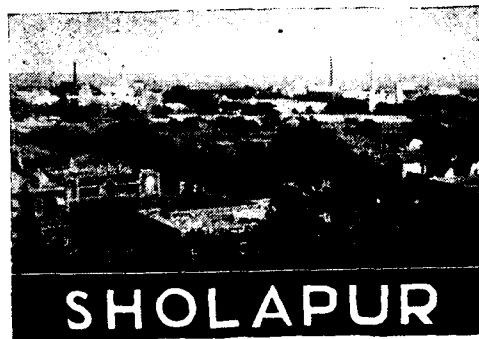
1939 District Conference: At the meeting on December 14 the President reminded the members of the Club's decision to invite the District Conference to Rangoon in 1939 and informed the members that the Conference Fund would be opened from January 1939.

After a discussion of the resolutions tabled for consideration at the Baroda District Conference, the Club's opinions on the resolutions were recorded.

Rtn. Davis extended to the Club the greetings of the Singapore Rotary Club and expressed the hope that Rangoon would be fully represented at the Regional Conference at Penang in April.

At the meeting on December 21 Rtn. M. Y. S. Jamal, new member, was inducted and welcomed.

Rural Reconstruction: Rtn. Past President U Ba Lwin spoke on the rural reconstruction work carried on by his League



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

At the meeting on December 7 Rtn. N. S. Sen gave an interesting talk about his American tour.

At the Fellowship Meeting held on December 14 Rtn. D. B. Limaye narrated the proceedings of the inter-Club meeting held at Poona on December 4 and 5.

Indians in America: Rtn. N. S. Sen continued his talk about his American Tour at the meeting on December 21. He said that though one did not particularly notice the existence of the colour problem in the big cities in America yet it was still there. The ban on Asiatics introduced in 1924 operated very harshly against Indians trading in America and there was an urgent need for some kind of trade agreement between India and America in order to facilitate reciprocal treatment.

Picnic for Students

On December 19 the Club organised an enjoyable picnic for students from the local high schools. The following letter addressed to the District Governor by the Club provides a full account of this picnic:

DEAR ROTARIAN GOVERNOR SIR PHIROZE,

I am glad to inform you that our Rotary Club took for picnic about 40 boys from the three High Schools here. Head Masters of the three High schools were asked to select the boys. But, in selecting

these boys, they were asked to select half number from Harijan students and the other half from Hindu, Moslem and Christian students.

Myself and our Rotarian Secretary Sathe are working in the Village Improvement Schemes for the last several years. Therefore, in taking these boys for picnic, there was a two-fold motive:—

- (1) To bring together socially Harijan and other boys;
- (2) To show the importance and necessity of Village Improvement work to the High School students.

Therefore, on December 19, these 40 boys were taken to three villages in motor buses. First they were taken to Kumbhari where the Village Improvement Centre is working for the last seven years. There are a Poultry Yard conducted on scientific lines and a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. The students were told how the Poultry Yard was conducted and that pure breed birds yield more eggs than country birds and also how the Committee is distributing these pure breed birds among poor cultivators. The necessity of Maternity and Child Welfare work was explained to the students.

Tea and light refreshments were served to the students. After this, they were taken through the village where a Panchayat works, though not very satisfactorily!

Then the boys were taken to another village, Shelgi. In this village, Rotarian Sardar of our Club has been working for the past three years and a Panchayat was recently established. There we showed to the students, how a village can be improved from the sanitary point of view, without excessive expense, by propaganda.

Then we took the students to Mulegaon. This is the village where I have been working for several years and to which the Sir Frederick Sykes Shield for Village Improvement was awarded in the first year.

While the boys were thus being taken through these villages, we were explaining to them various aspects of village life and taking care that the boys were not being bored!

The lunch for the boys was arranged in a garden land belonging to the Desai of the village. This Desai, who is an influential man in the surrounding villages, realising the spirit in which these boys were taken out, proposed of his own accord to join the Rotary Club.

Rotarians from the Club were asked to join the lunch with boys and some of them took the trouble of coming to this village for lunch, more than seven miles from Sholapur.

Rotarians Thobde, Chavan, Chaugule, Gandhi and Nagarwalla were particularly enthusiastic and helped in the success of the function. After the lunch, we again explained to the boys the object of the pic-nic and before parting introduced each of the Rotarian present to the boys and brought them back in the evening.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) N. C. LIMAYE.

A lawyer was cross-examining an old German about the position of doors, windows, and so forth, in a house. Lawyer: "And now, my good man, will you be good enough to tell the court how the stairs run in the house." German (dazed and unsettled): "How do the stairs run?" Lawyer: "Yes. How do the stairs run?" German (after a moment's thought): "Well, ven I am oop-stairs dey run down, and ven I am down-stairs dey run oop."

In a cathedral a dean saw a labourer at work. The man looked up at him and continued his work without touching his cap. The dean was annoyed, and stopped. "My man," he said reprovingly, "do you know who I am? I am the dean of this cathedral." The labourer looked at the dean, and then glanced up at the magnificent building. "Darned good place, too," he said. "Mind you keep it!"



President: P. J. Taleyarkhan
Ag. Secretary: T. S. Thaker

Charter Day: The Charter Day Luncheon meeting was held on December 12 when there were present 16 members and 13 guests. Rtn. Mecklai of the Bombay Rotary Club attended and presented to the Rotary Club the beautiful Jewel sent through him by the Bombay Rotary Club.

Messages of good wishes and congratulations were received from Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bombay and Karachi and other Clubs from distant parts of the world.

Governor Sethna was received with great cordiality by the President and the members.

Rtn. Secretary Thaker opened the proceedings by reading out the numerous messages received from all parts of the world.

Rtn. President Taleyarkhan referred in eulogistic terms to Governor Sir Phiroze and requested him to initiate the Rotary Club of Surat into R. I. by presenting the Charter. Rtn. Taleyarkhan said:

You can easily understand that this is a very happy and special occasion for me and my Fellow-Rotarians. Our Club is admitted into the fellowship of Rotary by Rotary International, and it will be presently receiving its Charter at the hands of our great Guru, Sir Phiroze Sethna, whom we all so much admire and look up to. Hitherto our Club has been called a Baby Club and treated very tenderly. Fortunately or unfortunately, it can no longer be so called or treated, and will soon be regarded as having entered upon the adolescent state, with the responsibilities proper to that state.

For, if it is a privilege to belong to Rotary, it is also a responsibility, and Rotary lays particular stress on the individual responsibility of every Rotarian to do his little bit. It has been said that life is what we ourselves make of it, and I think the same is true of Rotary also. If we imbibe the Rotary spirit and live up to it, we shall be enriching our own as well as other people's lives. But if we put nothing of ourselves into Rotary, we shall get no satisfaction out of it.

Once upon a time a village decided to hold a feast. A huge cask was built into which everyone participating was asked to pour a bottle of wine. One of the villagers said to himself: "If I fill a bottle with water and empty it into the barrel along with the others, it will not be noticed." The big day arrived, the great cask was broached, and lo? only water flowed forth!

If a Rotary Club is to be a success, it is necessary for each member to do his little bit, more especially in a small Club like ours. As we all know, human progress from the earliest times down to the present day has been the result of co-operation. The great Italian patriot Mazzini used to say that progress is the law of life, and co-operation is the law of progress. Co-operation is the cement used in the structure of Rotary. A Rotary Club is a co-operative organisation formed for the purpose of realizing the ideals of Rotary. There is nothing new about those ideals, Rotary is only a new way of realizing old ideals, and the new way consists in devising a technique calculated to secure the maximum of enlightened co-operation in the service of its ideals. With that object, Rotary has placed on the map of the world thousands of Clubs bound to one another by ties of goodwill and fellowship, and each of these clubs is designed to be a representative cross-section of the community in which it is formed. In this way, Rotary has already secured the allegiance of about two hundred thousand influential men in all parts of the world, and its influence is growing from year to year. From to-day onwards, our Club

will be a Member of this world-wide brotherhood—one more cog in the Rotary-wheel, which is the symbol of Rotary and of the co-operative instrument that it has forged in the service of its ideals. It is the great good fortune of our Club that it will be receiving its Charter from the auspicious hands of one who is not only a pillar of Rotary, but also one of the leading public men of our country and an inspiring personality. I now request you, Sir, to initiate us formally into Rotary and give us your wise guidance and your benediction. (Cheers).

After a short talk on the aims and ideals of Rotary, Governor Sir Phiroze presented the Charter and welcomed the Rotary Club of Surat into Rotary International in pleasing terms.

Rtn. Dewan Bahadur C. M. Gandhi welcomed the guests and Diwan Bahadur T. Kapilram replied suitably.

After the luncheon Rtn. Vice-President N. M. Jhaveri proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Phiroze Sethna and R. I.

* * *

At the meeting on January 8 a resolution was adopted congratulating Rtn. Secretary Thaker on the conferment on him of the title of Rao Bahadur and expressing the Club's gratitude for the services rendered to the Club by Rtn. Thaker.

Rtns. Dhan Framji, Dr. Sarosh P. Bhacca, Dr. Geon A. Nelso and Mr. Rangildas V. Khandwalla—new members—were welcomed.

The Club resolved to appoint Rtn. Dhan Framji as Acting Secretary in place of Rtn. Thaker who was due to retire shortly.

He: "What a beautiful sunset!"
She: "Yes I could stand here all day looking at it."

R. I. Finance 1936-37

The Annual Report of R. I. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, prepared by Ernst & Ernst was circulated with the News Letter for November 3. It is an imposing set of figures covering four closely printed pages. The following are items taken from it:—

ASSETS		\$
Cash on hand	103,000.00	
Receivables	62,000.00	
Inventories	13,000.00	
Investments	514,000.00	

LIABILITIES		\$
Payables	56,000.00	
Surplus	624,000.00	

The surplus is broken down into the following:

		\$
General fund	562,000.00	
Convention fund	56,000.00	
Convention transportation fund	30,000.00	

The income breakdown is as follows:—

		\$
Per capita tax	709,000.00	
Charter fees	33,000.00	
Interest	16,000.00	
Net income of convention transportation committee	56,000.00	
Grant from Rotary foundation for institution of international understanding	4,000.00	
TOTAL INCOME	809,000.00	

The main expense items are:—

	\$
Secretariat	272,000.00
Convention administration	95,000.00
Outside expense	428,000.00

The excess of income over expense is \$34,000. The large item of outside expense is that of the President, the Treasurer, Board of Directors, Committees, District Governors, Honorary Commissioners, organization of new clubs, regional conferences, International Assembly, European Secretariat and smaller items.

The \$34,000.00 balance from the year's operations and the \$624,000.00 surplus show the sound condition of Rotary. The Rotary Foundation is undertaking to raise a fund of \$10,000,000.00 and has a good start toward it. So Rotary in its financial as well as its administrative and extension departments is well managed.

Vicar: "This is Mr. Green, captain. You must have seen each other in church to-day?" Old Salt: "Why, o' course! 'E were sleeping in the next bunk to me."

* * *

A millionaire lay dying. He had lived a life of which he was none too proud. To the minister at his bedside he muttered weakly, "If I leave £10,000 or so to the church, will it help my safety in the life to come?" The minister answered cautiously: "I wouldn't like to be positive, but it's certainly worth trying."

GIFT INSPIRATIONS

For the Bride and Bridegroom



S 330 Set Sapphire and Eight Diamonds
Rs. 200



S 326 Two Emeralds and Four Diamonds
Rs. 165



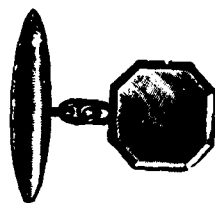
N 214 Gold Brooch with Cultured Pearl in centre. Rs. 55



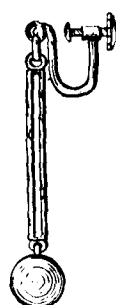
S 329 Five Emeralds and Four Diamonds
Rs. 185



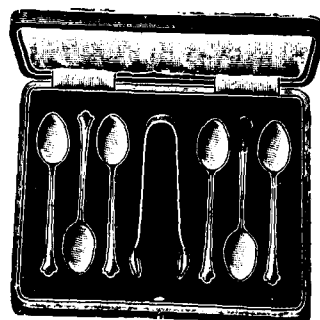
S 351 Diamonds and Blue Aquamarine
Rs. 210



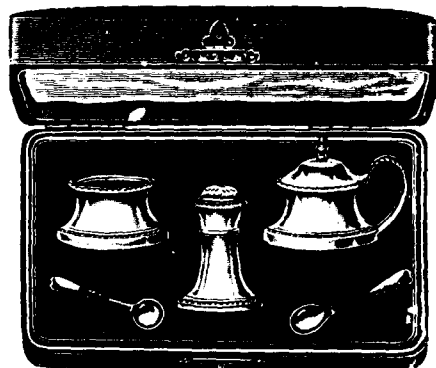
N 228-A
Gold Sleeve Links
9-ct. Rs. 32 per pair
18-ct. Rs. 55 per pair



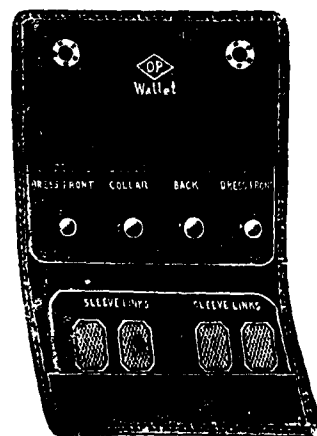
N 217
Pair of Cultured Pearl Ear-rings
Rs. 45



N 373 Sterling Silver Coffee Spoons with tongs in case complete, superior quality Rs. 35



N 384 Silver Condiment Set
3 pieces Rs. 55 5 pieces Rs. 70



M 169 Set of studs and pair links in soft leather wallet. 9-ct. gold. Rs. 54 nett.

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INCORPORATING THE 'CHAKA'

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

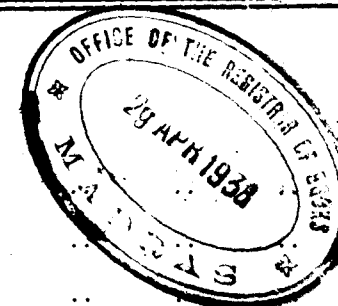
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FEBRUARY 1938

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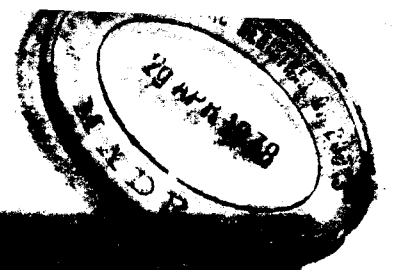
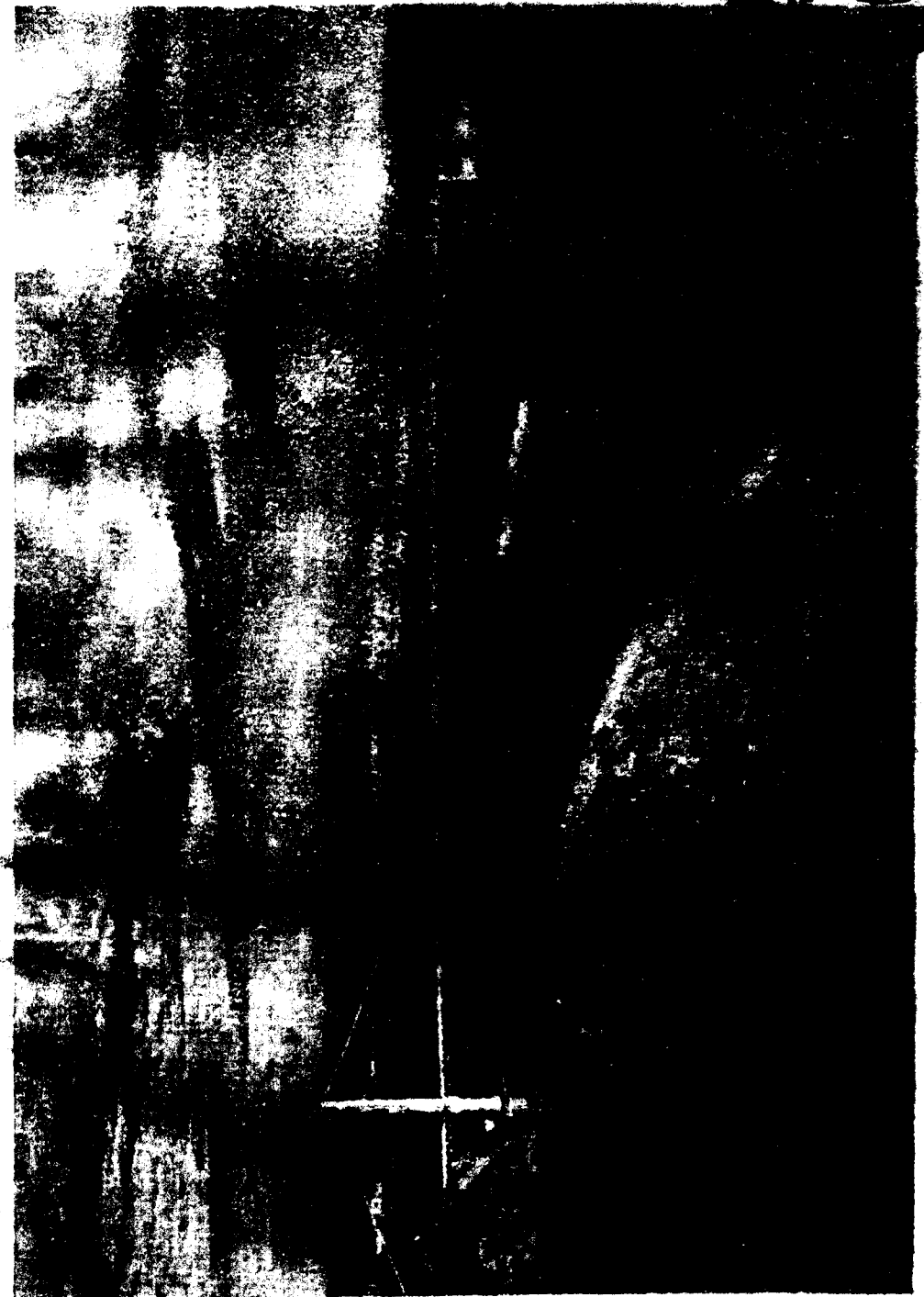
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THE GOLDEN GATE

A picturesque view of the Golden Gate Bridge which spans the entrance to San Francisco Bay and connects North and South California. The R. I. Convention 1938 will be held in San Francisco, June 19—24.



THE GOLDEN GATE

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A picturesque view of the Golden Gate Bridge which spans the entrance to San Francisco Bay and connects North and South California. The R. I. Convention 1938 will be held in San Francisco, June 19—24.



THE GOLDEN GATE.

OFFICE OF
JULY 1938

though this election by the District Conference is called a "nomination" this term is a mere formality, as the "nomination" requires only formal confirmation by the R. I. Convention. Rtn. Governor Sethna, at the time of his nomination for Governorship at the District Conference at Madras, modestly disclaimed all qualifications for the post. But the history of Rotary in this District in the past eight months has thoroughly belied that disclaimer! The rapid progress in extension and consolidation, the numerous Clubs which have been officially visited by the Governor, the great inspiration that Rotarians in this District have received both by personal contact with Governor Sethna and by spiritual contact with him through his Monthly Letters—these are but a few of the factors which have spelt our Governor a real S-U-C-C-E-S-S! It was difficult to succeed Rtn. F. E. James in the office of Governor. But Rtn. Governor Sethna has "succeeded successfully," if we may so phrase our thought! Rtn. Governor Sethna has, by his personal example, proved the proverb that it is only the busy man who can find time to do the additional thing. He has given a great fillip to Rotary in India and we are glad that he will have another year during which to carry on this good work. It will be a difficult thing for this District to find an able successor to Rtn. Governor Sethna: We hope that this District will not have to solve such a problem for a long time to come!

Governor Sethna, our felicitations.

Field Representative Bryant: Rtn. Bryant and Extension have become almost synonymous terms in this District and once again we in this District have great cause to express our grateful thanks to the Board of Directors of Rotary International for their continued kindness in making available to us the invaluable services of Field Representative H. W. Bryant. Only those who have tried to "bring something new" to any of our small towns, and for that matter even our bigger cities, can realise the magnitude of the work done by Rtn. Bryant in the time he has been with us. With his persuasive manners, his obvious faith in the movement he represents, and his abundant

and contagious enthusiasm and optimism Rtn. Bryant as our Field Representative has given a momentum to Rotary in India which could not have been bettered. This District is equally thankful to Rtn. Bryant and to Rotary International. We hope that our next District Conference, too, will receive the welcome cabled news of the extension of Rtn. Bryant's services in this District by "another year"! Like Oliver Twist, we shall "ask for more"!

A Ruling Rotarian: No words can express the gratitude of Rotarians in this District for the inspiring guidance which H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda gave to the Conference with his great address on "The Ideal of Service" when he opened the Conference. A great Ruler and a greater Rotarian (though not formally 'classified') His Highness's message was received with rapt attention. We in this District are thankful to His Highness for the inspiration of his Message and for the great Hospitality which His Highness and his Ministers showered on the delegates.

On to Penang: Coming so soon after the District Conference, the Regional Conference to be held at Penang in April may perhaps rather tax Rotarians. But we are sure that many in this District, with business interests centering around Penang, will be able to combine business, Rotary and pleasure with a slight adjustment of their time tables! This is the first Regional Conference for Asia and it will be attended by President Maurice Duperrey, who will specially fly over for the Conference. These are two valid reasons in support of as strong a contingent as possible from the 89th District at Penang, April 15—18.

As we go to press a telegram from the District Governor's office announces that the majority of the Clubs in the 89th District vote for Colombo to be the venue for the next District Conference to be held in March next.

"Your Need is Greater Than Mine"!

Rotary Refugee Relief Fund Administration

No greater inspiration can be afforded to Rotary than the action of the Rotary Club of Peking. Allocating the donations received by the Rotary Refugee Relief Fund Committee, Governor Fong F. Sec remitted 1,000 dollars to the Rotary Club of Peking but the latter returned the cheque to the Relief Committee because the Directors of the Peking Club "felt that the need in some of the other cities are greater than in Peking"! This makes us feel sincerely proud of our Movement!

In his monthly letter for January, Governor Fong F. Sec, Shanghai, says:

Up to January 12 about 40,000 Chinese dollars have been received from Rotary clubs abroad for relief of war refugees and wounded civilians. Remittances are still coming, though slower than a few weeks ago. Now that the refugee situation in Shanghai is easier, recent appropriations are made to help Rotary clubs outside Shanghai. Of the money allocated nearly 50% have been earmarked for other cities.

Though some of these amounts have been set aside for clubs in cities that suffered very heavy damages and whose refugee problem is great, the committee handling the fund have had difficulty in remitting money to the interior. With the change over in authority and the interruption in communication, the post office, the ordinary means of communication and banks have stopped functioning. While such places as Soochow, Wusih, Nanking, Wuhu, and Hangchow need money badly to do relief work, we have not been able to send any to them.

NANKING'S APPEAL

Knowing that the Rotary Club of Nanking was in desperate need of money for refugee relief during the siege and fall of the capital, the Rotary Refugee Relief Fund Committee voted \$2,500 for Nanking last month.

tried in various ways to get word to the club officers there that this money was available. Finally came the following radiogram from George Fitch, Vice-President of the Rotary Club, through the courtesy of the American Embassy:

"Practically entire population two hundred thousand still in Safety Zone. Feeding fifty thousand free daily. Please raise fifty thousand dollars for us to purchase supplies Shanghai. Suggest further appeal through Interrotary as relief situation will soon become most serious. Only three Rotarians here, Wilson, Smythe, self, devoting entire time relief work. Would shipment large quantities beans, peanuts or oils, green vegetables or substitutes be possible? Send two foreign doctors one preferable with public health experience and two foreign nurses. Consult Rees and Walline. Regards to Shanghai Rotarians."

I have contacted with persons in charge of relief funds and organizations doing refugee relief regarding this appeal. The raising of the money does not seem so difficult. Another grant of \$2,500 from the Rotary fund has been made, the National Christian Council will do something, and we hope that a substantial sum from the

(Continued on page 7)

Japan and Fascism

Dr. Stanley Jones on the Sino-Japanese Conflict

Dr. Stanley Jones, addressing a meeting of the Rotary Club of Madras on February 5, spoke on the present war between China and Japan and expressed his view that "to Fascism war is a biological necessity, as motherhood is to women.

Fascism inherently believes in war."

DR. JONES said (says *The Madras Mail*) that he was in Shanghai at the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War and, so, was in position to give first-hand information about the situation there.

In Japan there were two great parties, the Southern Party and the Northern Party. The Southern Party counselled expansion through Singapore, Malaya, China and India. The Northern Party, counselled the expansion through China to the domination of Asia.

When it was decided that Singapore should be made a naval base, the Southern Party faded out almost overnight, and the Northern Party took the ascendancy. So the blow fell on China instead of on the British Empire. Whether that blow would yet fall on the British Empire remained to be seen; but apparently Japan would be occupied with her conquest of China for some decades to come.

An Excuse

The speaker said one excuse made for Japan for her expansion in China was that she was enabling the Chinese nation to progress. But in considering this excuse one had to remember that during the last generation China had had to deal with five great revolutions, and she had had to evolve out of chaos and despair.

The contact of China with modern knowledge had precipitated five great revolutions. There was the intellectual revolution turning from classical knowledge to modern scientific knowledge, then the social revolution from

family life to state revolution life, economic revolution from the guild system to modern socialism, the political revolution from the will of the all-in-all Emperor to the will of the 400 millions of the people; and lastly the revolution to change from moral confusion to modern experimentalism.

During the past three years there had been more progress in China than during the previous 25 years. So China was already on the way to progress, and if Japan really wanted to enable China to progress she would have let her alone.

Dr. Jones referred to the attempts made by him and others while he was in Shanghai to bring about peace in China. They sent letters to the Japanese authorities, and also petitions appealing to the better elements of the Japanese, urging them to adopt an attitude of cooperation towards China.

Appeal for Boycott

They appealed then to the Christians of the world, and also to the non-Christians who morally condemned Japanese aggression, to withdraw economic support from that nation. Sixty-five per cent. of the export trade of Japan was with Great Britain and the United States. If those two nations said they would not tolerate Japan's actions any longer and withdrew their economic support, Japan would soon find herself unable to maintain herself economically.

(Continued on Page 53)

Baroda Conference Impressions

By Rtn. President Dr. P. V. Cherian

In this following article Rtn. Dr. P. V. Cherian, President of the Rotary Club of Madras, gives a graphic description of the impressions he received at the District Conference held at Baroda in January and bears testimony to the ever-increasing popularity and utility of the Conferences in this District. As one who has attended the last four District Conferences, Dr. Cherian is in an eminently fit position to give a comparative picture of these Conferences and, therefore, his statement that each Conference is better than the last one

"goes"!

I MUST at the outset state that this is the fourth District Conference of this District which I have attended—the other three having been at Bombay (1935), Bangalore (1936) and at my own Club, Madras (1937). I was greatly impressed with the increasing popularity of the Conferences. The number of delegates to these Conferences is steadily on the increase. We thought we reached the peak in Madras last year, but Baroda was a real eye-opener.

The arrangements for the delegates left nothing to be desired. Rotarian Governor Sethna met us at Bombay when we arrived. We had special coaches to travel from Bombay to Baroda and reached Baroda during the early hours of the morning on January 22. The hospitality of the Baroda Rotarians was really embarrassing! They met us at the station and took charge of our luggage. We were then driven to the Baroda Hotel where the arrangements were really excellent. We were never short of conveyances or assistance at any time.

Successful Contacts

The opening of the Conference itself by His Highness the Gaekwar was a grand function. While sitting at the Conference one felt what a wonderful movement Rotary is. One Rotarian sitting next to me said

he counted 15 different types of head gears! Here was a band of men drawn from different parts of India, Burma and Ceylon and met together to further the progress of Rotary in our country. I think at this Conference we really got to know many more Rotarians than we ever did before. Presumably, the explanation for this is the fact that the great majority of us was living at the Baroda Hotel and, consequently, had better opportunities of making intimate contacts.

The Banquet

The Conference Banquet was another great success. Ex-Governor James and Governor Sethna were undoubtedly the most popular figures throughout the Conference, and particularly at the Banquet. The great regard and affection which we have for Rotarian James were sufficiently manifested when he walked into the Conference Hall. His contribution to our deliberations was considerable. In Governor Sethna we had a great President, who got through the proceedings without any hitch and to everybody's satisfaction. Rotarian Bryant in his speech rightly referred to him as being "71 years young!" He is young and there is no doubt about it. I am yet

(Continued on Page 53)

Conference Committee on C. R. I. A. Report

The following is the report submitted by a Committee appointed by the District Conference, Baroda, to consider the Report of the Commission on Rotary International Administration.

ON the first day of the 1938 District Conference held at Baroda, a Committee consisting of Rtms. F. E. James (Convenor), Sir Phiroze Sethna (District Governor), Dr. P. V. Cherian (Madras), T. R. S. Kynnersley (Bombay), J. Leyshon (Jamshedpur), Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye (Sholapur), and G. D. Parekh (Baroda)—was appointed to consider the recommendations of the James Commission, particularly as they affect this District.

The Committee met on January 23, 1938, at the Baroda Hotel when all the members were present.

Convention: As regards the recommendations under Convention, the Committee agreed that as far as possible, the International Conventions should be held in different countries throughout the world. As regards the system of voting by proxies or otherwise, the Committee felt that at the moment the question did not affect the 89th District to any serious extent, and therefore, did not consider it necessary to express itself definitely on the matter.

District Administration: The recommendations of the Commission under this head were very carefully considered by the Committee, and there was much discussion on them. The Committee felt that for the time being the District should not support the proposal to appoint Deputy Governors but that the District Governor should be given power to appoint "Governor's Representatives" wherever necessary subject to the approval of Rotary International, to visit on his behalf and authority those Clubs which the Governor himself is not able to visit, and that R. I. should recognise such visits by Governor's representatives as official visits by the Governor.

Voting at District Conference: The Commission was unanimously of the opinion that when a poll is demanded on any

question which has been under discussion at a District Conference the system of voting should then be that adopted for the election of the District Governor-nominee. The Committee recommended that this District Conference should support this recommendation.

Regional Administration: The question of Regional Administration and the recommendation under this head were carefully considered by the Committee. Mr. James kindly offered to put up a note explaining the recommendations for the benefit of the Clubs, and the Committee suggested that the District Governor might circulate this note to all the Clubs, urge them to give serious consideration to the points involved, and express their views to the District Governor.

Field Representatives: The Committee felt that this District should support the recommendation of the Commission that the services of Field Representatives are especially necessary in those areas in the world where few Clubs are established and where there are large regions awaiting extension. In this connection the Committee expressed its thanks to Rotary International for allocating to this District a fulltime Field Representative in the person of Mr. Bryant.

International Relations: In view of the doubtful value of a Committee on International Relations as contemplated by the Commission, this Committee advises that this District should offer no comment on this recommendation at this stage.

Rotary Chronology: The Committee remembered that at the open Conference in the morning on the 23rd January, 1938, it had been resolved that the Club year should be the calendar-year; this tallies

(Continued on page 35)

San Francisco Calling!

Rotary International Assembly and Convention, June 19—24

Which is greater—the lure of San Francisco or the lure of attendance at a Rotary International Convention? It is difficult to decide. Fortunately, it is not a question of choosing between the two; it is a combined lure! A real, thumping treat which we envy those Rotarians who are in a position to avail themselves of. Already we are informed that this District will be represented at least by two Rotarians. We are sure that by the time the Convention comes round there will be a respectable contingent representing the 89th at San Francisco.

Read R. I. President M. Maurice Duperrey's official "Convention Call" to San Francisco. M. Duperrey says:

A VISIT to the home of Rotary Club No. 2 and the region of the world where Rotary began its spread is the treat in store for those Rotarians who are so fortunate as to be able to attend the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of Rotary International, San Francisco, California, U.S.A., June 19—24, 1938.

It was the Rotary Club of San Francisco that extended Rotary just across the Bay where the Oakland Club became Club No. 3; and to Seattle, Washington, Club No. 4; and to Los Angeles, California, Club No. 5. Surely Rotarians everywhere will want to meet the men who caught up the idea and the ideal of Rotary and gave the movement its basis for growth.

But the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of Rotary International offers more than this. The setting for the 1938 Convention is an ideal one. The colour of San Francisco and its immediate environs borders on to that of the Orient; while its commerce, its manufactures, its agriculture, its shipping, and its great engineering feats present a great panorama of New World industry and ingenuity.

The scenic beauty of the entire western part of the United States portraying the grandeur of nature in many forms, the great

landmarks of Old World religion, and the great motion picture industry should attract Rotarians from Abroad. The fact that those who attend this year's convention will have an opportunity to visit this entire region should in itself prove to be sufficient inspiration to warrant the presence of a great host of Rotarians. Business conditions being as satisfactory as they are, should make it possible for large numbers of Rotarians to attend from throughout North and South America.

Rotarians in California and the entire Pacific Coast of the United States are proud of the contribution they have made and are making to Rotary. They are proud of their fine homes, their beautiful cities, and their great industries. They are making extensive and elaborate plans to greet, mingle with, and entertain more than 10,000 Rotarians from all over the world, who, it is expected, will attend the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of Rotary International.

The Convention offers us an opportunity to weigh again the objects of Rotary and to stress again the Application of the Ideal of Service.

There was never a greater need nor a greater opportunity to consider the position which Rotary holds in

the bringing about of intellectual and moral co-operation among the different countries of the world than at the very moment when this co-operation appears to be forgotten—indeed, rejected by most governments.

It will be a refreshing experience for Rotarians everywhere to meet together in the country where the fruition of the community and vocational service objects of Rotary has been greatest. Attendance at this Convention means the dissemination of a greater knowledge of Rotary among all of us.

It is my official duty, and as well, a very great pleasure for me, to issue this, the Official Call, for the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of Rotary International, to be held on June 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1938, in San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

Each Rotary Club is entitled to one or more official voting delegates. As a Rotarian is expected to attend club meetings, so clubs are expected to be represented at annual conventions. Article VI of the by-laws of Rotary International gives full information as to the rights and responsibilities of a club with reference to the annual convention, delegates, alternates, proxies, credentials, registration fees, etc., and Article VIII gives information regarding hotel arrangements.

I, therefore, join with the Rotary Club of San Francisco and Rotarians of the entire Pacific Coast of the United States in extending this invitation and urging the attendance not only of official delegates, but of Rotarians everywhere and their ladies at the San Francisco Convention.



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The Governor Speaking!

Governor Sethna's Monthly Letter for February

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

BARODA: The Baroda Conference has come and gone, and as every Rotarian who had the good fortune to be there will agree, it was a great success. There were more than a hundred delegates, all eager and active; their discussions keen yet friendly. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda greatly honoured our Movement by attending in person and declaring open the Conference in a speech of unusual importance. The Dewan, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, was present all the three days, and himself a Rotarian, he evinced very great interest in all our proceedings. Past Governor F. E. James hurried from London, with great inconvenience to himself, to be with us as the official representative of R. I. Immediately before his flight he had the misfortune to lose his mother. Our sympathies to him in his bereavement. He delivered an excellent address on behalf of Rotary International, and made valuable contributions in the course of our discussions. We hope to publish the complete proceedings within the next three or four weeks. I must here place on record our sincere thanks to the Government of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and to the Baroda Rotary Club, from their esteemed President Rotarian Satya V. Mukerjee downwards, for their excellent hospitality to all the delegates.

Next Year's Conference

The Rotary Clubs of Colombo, Rangoon and Calcutta vied with one another in inviting us to hold the 1939 District Conference in their city. We are grateful for the invitations. I have already sent out a circular to the Presidents of all our Clubs to let me know their choice, and as usual we will abide by the wishes of the majority. The earlier we decide on our venue the better for all concerned; particularly for the host Club which must necessarily have so much to attend to. I have, therefore, to request all Clubs to expedite their replies.

Governor-Nominee 1938-39

I take this opportunity to thank you one and all for the great honour you have done me by re-nominating me as District Governor for a second term, 1938-39. I am grateful to you for the confidence you have reposed in me. I have accepted the charge, fully hoping that I shall have your continued co-operation, same as you have extended to me so far, and which I have greatly appreciated. I will confess the work grows on me, but my regret is that owing to other pressing engagements I am unable to give to Rotary the amount of time and attention that I should love to. I will, notwithstanding, do the best I can.

Bifurcation

This subject was widely discussed by the Conference. Past Governor James has very kindly agreed to prepare a note on this and other connected matters. When I receive the same I will convey its contents to the different Clubs and invite their opinions.

District Fund

The Conference was strongly of opinion that the time has now arrived when the members should make a special contribution for the working of the District Governor's office. The amount is fixed at Rs. 3/- per member per year. There are about 1,000 Rotarians in this District, so that at the most Rs. 3,000 can be collected for this purpose. This would be of great help because the expenses are heavy, and Rotary International are already doing their best for our District. All Clubs are requested to intimate their members about the Conference decision on this subject, and remit the amount proportionate to their membership by June 30 at the latest.

Field Representative

The Conference hailed with great satisfaction the news received by cable during its sittings that Rotary International were pleased to allow Rotarian H. W. Bryant to continue in this District for a year longer, that is till October, 1939. I am confident that this extension will mean the establishment of several new Clubs with his help.

Regional Conference—Penang

As has already been announced, the first Middle Asia Regional Conference is to be held in Penang from April 15 to 18. Rotary International President, Rtn. Maurice Duperrey, will open the Conference. That is an additional reason why we should send as many delegates as possible to Penang. I hope the Presidents and Secretaries will constantly remind the members both in regard to the Penang Conference and the San Francisco Convention, and try to get as many representatives from their Clubs as possible to attend both functions. My office will co-operate in giving any information that may be required about these two great functions.

New Clubs

During the past month it has been my pleasure to recommend two applications for admission in Rotary International. They are from Lucknow and Dacca. I have also excellent news from Negombo and Kandy in Ceylon, and I am hoping to receive their applications very soon. This will mean an increase of eight Clubs in our District since July 1, 1937, which speaks well for the District. But we can certainly do more, and we *will* do more. Now that the District Conference is over, I hope that all Clubs will concentrate on surveying their nearby communities and carrying the torch of Rotary to such communities as can sustain a Rotary Club, and as will profit by having a Rotary Club in their midst. Imagine what our strength will be if only every one of our Clubs decided to sponsor and organise *at least one* Rotary Club this year! We shall have 48 Rotary Clubs by the end of 1938!

A Suggestion

A suggestion has been made by one of the Bombay Rotarians that all Rotary Clubs should be entered on the telephone books of their respective cities—at least the telephone number of the Secretaries. This is an excellent idea, and will be particularly useful to visiting Rotarians, and to those local Rotarians who rather like to wait till the last moment to say "yes" or "no" in regard to their attendance at the next meeting! I commend the suggestion to all Rotary Clubs, particularly to the Secretaries, for immediate attention, and please let the entry read "Rotary Club of—, Secretary," and then address. There is also the suggestion that such telephone numbers be printed in *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* where particulars of the different Clubs are given, e.g., pp. 42-43 of the January Number. Will Secretaries please communicate such numbers, if they have any, to the Editor?

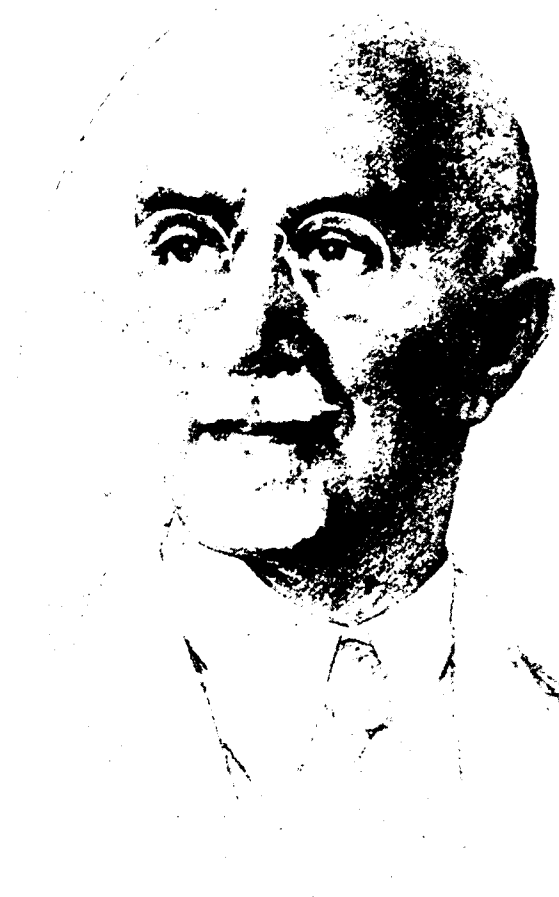
San Francisco

Two of our Rotarians are already near about San Francisco, the venue of the next International Convention, June 19 to 24. They are Rotarian U Tun Nyoe of the Rangoon Club, and Rotarian J. L. Keenan of the Jamshedpur Club. I hope there will be a strong contingent of people from India and that our District will surpass last year's record of attendance at the Convention. I need hardly assure those who will attend that they will have a wonderful time and that they will return more enthusiastic Rotarians than they were before.

Rotary's Anniversary

I would like to remind you that the 33rd anniversary of the foundation of Rotary is to be celebrated in the week in which this date (23rd February) falls. As I mentioned in my last monthly letter, the theme suggested for this year's anniversary is "International Friendship". I hope Clubs will make a special point of observing this anniversary in a fitting manner.

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

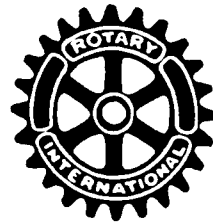


SIR PHIROZE SETHNA
NOMINATED DISTRICT GOVERNOR
OF THE 89TH DISTRICT FOR
THE SECOND TIME.

Office-bearers of the Rotary Club of Baroda



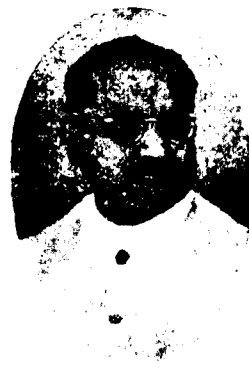
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President.



RTN. SIR V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Imm. Past President.



RTN. B. D. AMIN,
Director.



RTN. C. L. CHOKSHI, Treasurer



RTN. RAI BAHADUR RAM KISHEN,
Director.



RTN. D. M. DESAI,
Joint Secretary.



RTN. T. M. DESAI, Secretary.



RTN. A. B. PANDYA,
Past Secretary.

District Conference Resolutions

The following are the Resolutions adopted, they were all adopted unanimously and without any division, by the Second District Conference of this District held at Baroda, January 22 to 24, 1938. All Rotarians in this District, and particularly the executives of Rotary Clubs, are earnestly requested to read them carefully and implement them where positive implementing action is possible.

Resolution No. 1.

This Conference hereby unanimously adopts the report of the Field Representative, Rotarian H. W. Bryant, and again desires to place on record its appreciation of the valuable service rendered to Rotary in the 89th District by him. It also desires to express its thanks to the Board of Directors of Rotary International for posting Rotarian Bryant for service in the 89th District. In view of the difficulties of extension in the vast area covered by the 89th District and of the excellent results already achieved by Rotarian H. W. Bryant, this Conference appeals to Rotary International to extend the tenure of his service for one year more from October 1938.—(R. I. have agreed to this request.—Ed.).

Resolution No. 2.

This Conference receives the report of the Membership Extension Committee and thanks Rotarian Baig and the members of his Committee for it. The Conference resolves:

- (a) That the practice of filling each classification by the most successful 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.
- (b) That while there should be no departure from the principle that a classification survey should first be made, in making such a survey and in opening and filling a classification as much regard should be paid to the worth of the individual available as to his eligibility for the proposed classification.
- (c) That full information about their responsibilities and obligations should be given to candidates and their assurance obtained before their applications are finally accepted.
- (d) That the Membership and Classification Committee should consist of the most senior (in standing) members of the Club, thoroughly conversant with the objects of Rotary, men of broad-mindedness, and wide acquaintance, and representative of the various classes and communities which constitute the Club.
- (e) That the interval between the proposal and election of a candidate should be as short as possible, and for this reason recommends to all Clubs the system of election adopted by the Rotary Club of Calcutta.

Resolution No. 3.

This Conference desires to place on record its thanks for, and high appreciation of, the very valuable services rendered by Rotarian Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna to Rotary in the 89th District.

Resolution No. 4.

This Conference recommends that the Standard Club Constitution and or the Constitution and Bye-laws of Rotary International 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.

Resolution No. 5.

This Conference congratulates Past Governor F. E. James on his excellent report as Chairman of the Commission on R. I. Administration.

Resolution No. 6.

This District Conference considers that the opportunity offered to Clubs to promote communal harmony is so important that it recommends to Clubs the setting up of Goodwill Committees and taking such other suitable action as they may deem proper to implement the Fourth Object of Rotary.

Resolution No. 7.

This Conference recommends that the question of the bifurcation of the 89th District, and/or the appointment of a Deputy Governor and a District Council, be referred to all the Clubs for opinion, by the District Governor.

Resolution No. 8.

This Conference recommends that a reference be made to all Clubs by the District Governor for a decision in regard to the invitations received to entertain the 1939 District Conference from the Rotary Clubs of Colombo, Rangoon and Calcutta, and that these Clubs be thanked for their generous invitation.

Resolution No. 9.

This Conference agrees 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 Clubs to the District Governor's Office, for the maintenance of the District Office. The first payment may be made not later than July 1, 1938.

Resolution No. 10.

This Conference agrees that the suggestion in regard to a Goodwill delegation from Australia, suggested by Rotarian Angus Mitchell, be cordially welcomed.

Resolution No. 11.

This Conference receives and adopts the report of the Second Objects Committee and thanks Rotarian Vakeel and members of his Committee for it.

Resolution No. 12.

This Conference desires to place on record its appreciation and thanks to R. I. for selecting Rotarian Past Governor James as their representative to this Conference.

Resolution No. 13.

This Conference adopts the report on the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* submitted by the Editor; it places on record its appreciation of the work of Rotarian J. Munro as Editor and Manager, and requests him to continue as Editor and Manager for the year 1938-39.

Resolution No. 14.

This Conference desires to thank His Highness the Maharaja Sayaji Rao III Gaekwar of Baroda, and Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan Saheb of Baroda, for making it possible to hold the Second District Conference of the 89th District of Rotary International in the beautiful city of Baroda, and for the kindness extended to those attending this Conference.

Resolution No. 15.

This Conference thanks President Rotarian S. V. Mukerjee and members of the Rotary Club of Baroda for their generous hospitality and for their effective efforts to assure the comfort of all attending the Conference.

Resolution No. 16.

This Conference desires to place on record its sincere appreciation of the indefatigable efforts made by Rotarian Secretary T. M. Desai and his colleagues Rotarians D. M. Desai, L. M. Doctor and P. C. Patel, for the welfare and comfort of all the delegates and guests.

Resolution No. 17.

This Conference places on record its thanks to Mr. S. G. Burrow, the Principal of the Baroda College, for placing the College Hall at the disposal of the District Conference.

Resolution No. 18.

This Conference thanks the Members of the Committee on the report of the Commission on R. I. Administration for their report and recommendations to this Conference which are adopted.

Resolution No. 19.

This Conference places on record its appreciation of the valuable work done by the Convenors Rotarians Higham and Chatterjee of the Resolutions Committee and the Credentials Committee respectively, and their colleagues, both of which have carried out their work with commendable and businesslike speed.

Resolution No. 20.

This Conference places on record its appreciation of the services of Rotarians R. Sutramdas, E. P. Hillier and D. C. Kothari, Sergeants-at-Arms, and of Rotarians M. R. A. Baig and T. M. Desai, Joint Conference Secretaries.

Second District Conference—Baroda

The Second District Conference of District 89 since it was made a pucca District (though it is the fifth Conference held in this region) was held at Baroda on January 22, 23 and 24. It was easily the biggest Conference held in this District and proved most successful from all points of view.

Rtn. Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna was re-nominated as Governor of this District for the year 1938-39.

MANY of the delegates to the Conference arrived in Baroda on January 21 and were cordially received by local Rotarians.

After the delegates had all registered on the morning of Saturday, January 22, a group photograph was taken and the Delegates adjourned into the Conference Hall.

His Highness Maharaja Sayaji Rao III, Gaekwar of Baroda, declared the Conference open. He said:

"Rotarian District Governor, President of the Baroda Rotary Club and Rotarians,

"It is my privilege to-day to offer you a warm welcome to my capital. I understand that this is only the second conference since your present District was constituted, and as Baroda is a comparative new-comer to the Rotary movement, we are naturally the more pleased that Baroda should have the honour of being your temporary headquarters. We may not be able to offer you all the amenities of Madras, where you assembled a year ago, but I can assure you that you will find here not only a real welcome but also a very genuine sympathy in your work and deliberations.

First Contact in Chicago

"Though I have known of the work of the Rotary movement for many years, it was not until five years ago that a happy coincidence brought about my first contact with it. In 1933 I visited Chicago to preside at the convention of the World Fellow-

ship of Faiths. That is an international organisation which seeks to foster the brotherhood of man through toleration, goodwill and co-operation, stressing the common truths fundamental in all religions, making them the basis of personal and international relationships. It was during that visit that I was taken to see the original home of Rotary in Chicago, where four American businessmen originated a movement which has spread throughout the world, a movement the development of which brings you together here to-day.

Beauty of Selfless Service

"I have no doubt, gentlemen, that you warmly approve of the aims and work of any organisation seeking to break down barriers of distrust and misunderstanding which disfigure our world to-day. But whereas some seek to work through organised religion, you seek to work through personal service. According to your constitution, religion as such does not enter into your work or deliberations and all creeds and races find scope for good work within your ranks. Service to one's fellow-beings is indeed inherent in all established religions and philosophies. Bigotry and prejudice throughout the ages have tended to obscure that simple truth and it is an outstanding achievement of the Rotary movement that selfless service has been revived as a vigorous personal creed and, to my mind, a true religion.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO III,
GAEKWAR OF BARODA.



HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI GAEKWAR

All Types and Opinions

"What appears to be an admirable method of approach to this ideal of service is that Rotary provides each member with frequent opportunities of meeting men of other races, creeds, trades and professions. It has been my good fortune for many years, whether as administrator or traveller, to enjoy such opportunities of meeting men of all types and opinions, of studying their points of view and deriving benefit from their experiences. It is a habit which I have deliberately cultivated and I need hardly assure you that those opportunities have proved invaluable; for, understanding has been born of them and without understanding there can be little progress to mutual liking and respect.

World's Sore Need

"Understanding, liking and respect are sorely lacking in the world to day. The result is that selfishness and narrowness have entered into the souls of individuals and nations, and instead of general endeavour being for the greatest good and happiness of the greatest number, it has become a struggle for power regardless of suffering. India has suffered and suffers still from this lack of mutual respect, toleration and understanding. Caste and religion remain two great barriers to our progress, for experience proves only too well that narrowness in religion tends to wound and not to heal, while caste hinders healthy personal contact between men of the same race, preventing them from knowing and helping each other. If, gentlemen, you set yourselves steadily to remove the stigma of Untouchability with its degrading influences, you will indeed deserve well of India.

Are We Doing Our Best?

"Yet, whatever our own internal shortcomings, they appear to be overshadowed by those of the world outside, where professions of goodwill towards others are absurdly at variance with the cynical disregard of ordinary canons of morality which characterise the international situation. It is more natural in man to be kind than unkind, happy than unhappy. Yet when

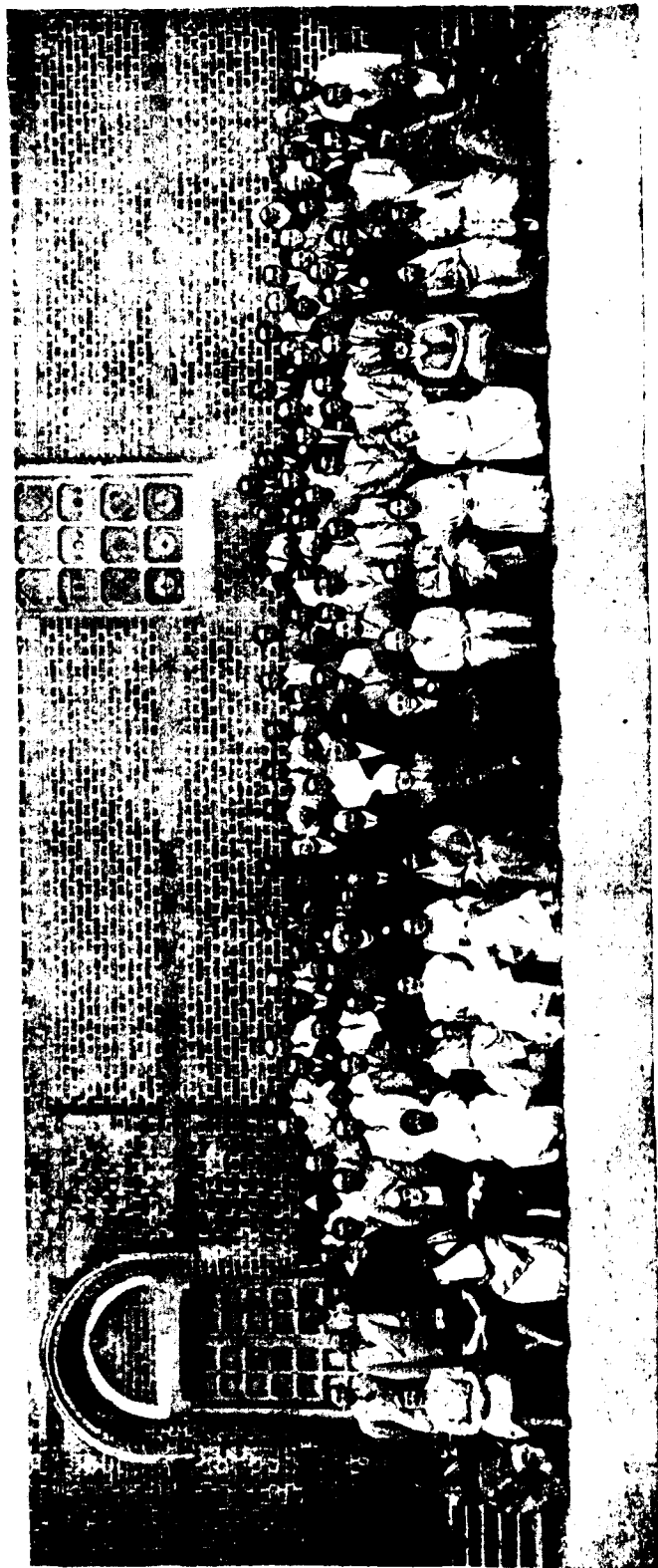
nations are warring, when the air is full of bitter recriminations, and when there is poverty in the midst of plenty, there is clearly something grievously wrong with the world. Is it not that the best within us is being repressed, that our natural instinct for peace, harmony and goodwill is denied free play? Is it not largely our own fault that baser passions rule the day, that we have forgotten friendship to be one of the greatest gifts in life? I believe that we are moving towards a new order of society, that ultimately good must prevail and restore happiness and prosperity. But we may well ask ourselves whether, as individuals, we are giving the best that is in us?

Unifying Force in Rotary

"I am informed that many Rotary clubs are represented in this Conference. You come, gentlemen, from centres large and small throughout a vast area, and thousands of miles apart, having different cultures and languages, different interests and outlooks. You find your unifying force in your ideal of service towards mankind, your sole reward in knowledge of service for the common weal. Doubtless district conferences are being held in other parts of the world, seeking to further the same ideal. Think for one moment of the irresistible force that would be generated if not only Rotarians, but every individual in the world contributed his mite of belief and practice. This world of ours would be a very different place.

Rotary's Work

"It was while thinking of your ideal as given in your motto, that I recalled a too little known maxim of John Morley. He once remarked that *any individual can do a surprising amount of good if he does not care who gets the credit*. It is a maxim which we can all take to heart and it is clearly a force in the Rotary movement. That movement, as I understand it, strives through the individual effort of each member—within the circles in which his influence is greatest, and his scope for service most potent—to bring about greater understanding, and so



DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE 1938 DISTRICT CONFERENCE OF THE ROTARY INTERNATIONAL AT BARODA, JAN. 22-24.

Sitting (Front Row) :—Mrs. T. M. Desai (Baroda) ; Mrs. s. Templin (Baroda) ; Mrs. R. G. Majumdar (Baroda) ; Mrs. H. W. Bryant (Poona) ; Mrs. B. T. Thakur (Karachi) ; Mrs. D. M. Desai (Baroda) ; Mrs. S. Rustomji (Ahmedabad) ; Mrs. M. R. A. Baig (Bombay) ; Mrs. Arunadevi Mukerjee (Baroda) ; Rtn. Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar (Baroda) ; Rtn. Governor Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna (Bombay) ; Rtn. F. E. James (R. I. Representative) ; Rtn. S. V. Mukerjee (Baroda) ; Mrs. N. H. Vakeel (Bombay) ; Mrs. J. D. Kothavalla (Bombay) ; Mrs. R. G. Allan (Baroda) ; Mrs. A. N. Dikshit (Baroda) ; Mrs. C. C. Shah (Surat) ; Miss Bhanumati C. Patel (Baroda) ; Mrs. M. G. Monani (Bijapur).

greater effort to work for the common good. The magnitude of such a task needs no emphasis but it is well worth our every effort to foster the spirit of goodwill on earth.

A Rotarian at Heart

"You have been good enough, through your President, to speak of my efforts to foster those aims which we all have at heart. I am afraid that I cannot speak to you to-day as a classified or active member of your movement but I am a Rotarian at heart and I trust that I may justly claim to be one also in practice. I can conceive no higher ideal for a ruler, or for anyone to

whom authority is entrusted, than to devote himself to the welfare of those entrusted to his care ; and it has been my privilege and responsibility for many years to attempt to conform to the ideal which Rotarians set before themselves.

"I am deeply conscious of the honour you have done me in inviting me to open this conference and I thank you again for the kind words with which you have welcomed me to your conclave. I trust that your deliberations will be crowned with success and that you will take away with you none but happy recollections of your stay here. And now I have pleasure in declaring this Conference open."

Delegates Welcomed

Rtn. S. V. Mukerjee, President of the Baroda Rotary Club, then welcomed the Delegates to the Conference. He said :

"To all of you who have come to us from different parts of our vast sub-continent, I offer our cordial welcome.

"Since our last Conference in Madras, Rotary has made remarkable progress and has come to be regarded as an essential factor in the new order of things in India. We have now 20 clubs with a membership embracing an astonishing range of occupations. Without fuss, without parade of first principles, silently and unobtrusively, Rotary has brought together European and Indian, Hindu and Muslim and Christian—diverse creeds and castes—and people from widely differing walks of life to understand one another on a helpful basis of goodwill and understanding. In a troubled world, the message of Rotary must, therefore, be of peculiar interest and significance.

Period of Stress

"We live in a time of great stress and strain. There are all around us signs and portents of war. The battlements of freedom, which centuries of democratic thought had built up amongst men, are being broken down by the eruption of new-fangled des-

potisms in Europe and Asia. In our own home, our ancient society has suffered for long from communal disharmony and the stranglehold of castes and priestly authority.

"In more recent days, we have seen this evil revived in a virulent form in the domination of caucuses, and the dictates of political high commands. Rotary stands for a sweeter and finer world. Its ideal is service above self and social justice for all. Its rules of membership are such that no one coterie can dominate the rest, and that all can cooperate for the general good of the community.

"It is the consciousness of the great ideals for which Rotary stands that makes all of us feel fortunate that to-day's function has been opened by our venerable Maharaja, Sir Sayaji Rao of Baroda. Ever since he took upon himself the execution of his life's task in Baroda, His Highness has laboured unceasingly for the good of his people. We who serve him know full well his consuming passion for humanity, and how nobly he has worked out in his own life the finest of Rotary ideals. In welcoming you, Sir, our great chief, we feel we have amongst us one of our own fold—a fellow Rotarian, who, by his life and work, has made the name of India honoured throughout the world. In the name of our great international organisation, may I offer Your Highness our most respectful salutations?

Governor's Address

After the messages to the Conference had been read, **Sir Phiroze Sethna**, Governor, 89th District Rotary International, addressed the Conference. He said:

It gives me great pleasure indeed to welcome you all to this our second Conference after we have attained the rank of a full-fledged District of Rotary International. Actually it is our fifth Conference. Our



First District Conference was held in Calcutta in 1932 with seven delegates. Our next Conference was held in Bombay in January 1935 with 17 delegates, and at our third Conference in Bangalore in 1936 there were again 17 delegates. Till July 1936 we were only a provisional district. When we assembled at Madras last January for the first time as a regularly constituted District we had over 40 delegates. That was the best attended District Conference till then. To-day with over 100 delegates present here, we are opening a still larger and more important conference than the one we held in Madras. This record certainly shows how fast the movement is growing in our District.

I believe I am expected in the course of my remarks to review the development and activities of the movement in our District particularly, and throughout the world generally; and at the same time endeavour

to promote the ideals and objects of our organisation. We are all very glad that Rotary International has appointed our Past Governor F. E. James as their official representative to this Conference. Unfortunately he is not with us at the present moment. He is flying back to India and he is expected to have landed at Jodhpur last evening. He will therefore join our deliberations to-morrow. You will agree with me that we can confidently look to him to give us a correct interpretation of Rotary ideals as applicable to our District. We congratulate ourselves that R. I. should have deputed him as their representative at this Conference. Rotary International could not have made a better choice, for our ex-Governor James is universally respected in District 89.

Rotary Needed in India

Although my experience as District Governor is limited to a little over six months, I can assure you that I am more than ever convinced that Rotary has a distinct message to our country and to our people. We have for our first object the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service. That is the explanation for all our lunches and meetings. Acquaintance and friendship are the very foundations upon which our movement rests, and the moment the foundation becomes weak the structure will collapse. We become better companions by eating together, as has been the case at all times and in all societies. Taking meals together is not peculiar to Rotarians alone. There is however a distinction. In each Rotary Club there is only one member chosen to represent each occupation in the place. At our lunches, therefore, are picked men of the active community in the place and it must be a picked body which is always improving, for the aim is to make the members even better servants of the work of the club and of the community in general.

Our second object is fairness in our professional and business relationships. It is a spirit of adventure in business, of trying to do the untried if it promises to eradicate inequitable practices. Our Madras Con-

ference appointed a Committee to study this part of our object, and you will have all read with care and interest the report prepared by Rotarian Dr. N. H. Vakeel, the Convenor of the Committee.

Our next object is the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, his business and his community life. This in essence is a Rotarian's individual responsibility. It is often liable to be forgotten that it is the Rotarian who serves, not the Rotary Club. His motto is "Service above self." The service that a Rotary Club or Rotary International renders can only be the sum-total of the services rendered by each individual Rotarian. We believe that real friendship, or love, can overcome even the most insurmountable of barriers. We also believe that by getting the leaders of the professional and business lives of every community pledged to Rotary ideals of service, we are indirectly serving the community. A Rotary Club serves a community around it through its members. I want, therefore, to impress upon everyone of you that if we want to be true Rotarians we must really be servants, and Rotary service is individual service.

Then we have our Fourth Object which is the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men, united in the ideal of service. This international service can be manifold in its phases. In our own district we are in a sense doing international service by promoting inter-communal and inter-racial harmony. As leaders of our respective vocations we have a certain amount of responsibility to, and influence in, our vocations and our respective communities. And it has been rightly suggested that being leaders, we ought to devote all our energies and influence towards peace, goodwill and understanding between the different nations. The argument is quite right, but we must at the same time not forget that any indiscreet statement or action might wound the susceptibilities of some other Rotarians belonging to some other nation, and thus threaten a rupture in our own family.

What we must now concentrate upon is to strengthen our own bonds and increase the links in our chain. And may be, if not

in this generation, one day our movement will perhaps become a single world force which would ensure peace and banish war. What we must make ourselves sure of is that to-day we are moving along the right lines. I am reminded here of Goethe who said: "If we speak of the world in terms of mountains, rivers and cities, it is really empty. But if there be someone somewhere who is in accord with us and in sympathy with our ideas and there is a unity of feeling then indeed the world is transformed into a paradise." It behoves us that we as individuals shall not lack in that tolerance, broadmindedness, moderation and chivalry which Rotary has a right to expect of its members as individuals. We must remember, too, that by our deeds as individuals will the whole Rotary movement be judged. We may be of different opinions in many matters. Still, if we keep the wisdom of the broad mind and the chivalry of the good heart, we shall be Rotary's ambassadors of universal goodwill, understanding and peace.

A Review

Let me now turn to a review of the movement in our District during the past year. The period has been administered partly by our past Governor James, and partly by me. I am greatly indebted to him for having left behind such a wonderful legacy of goodwill at every club so that my task has been light and profitable.

On January 1 last year we had 16 clubs with a total membership of 758 Rotarians. During the current Rotary year so far five new Clubs—Bijapur, Pandharpur, Barsi, Surat and Lucknow have been added to our family—and the membership has increased to 954. The increase for the corresponding period in the year previous was six Clubs and 189 Rotarians. It will thus be seen that progress in extension has been maintained, thanks to the efforts of our Field Representative, Rotarian H. W. Bryant. Among the sponsor Clubs, the pride of place goes to the Sholapur Club which has been responsible for sponsoring three of the four new clubs! It is only meet that I should pay a tribute to Rotarian H. P. Hinchcliffe, President of the Sholapur Rotary Club, who

unfortunately is not with us here to-day, and to his colleagues and particularly Dewan Bahadur Limaye for their excellent activities both in the matter of extension and in the matter of service to their own community.

Besides the five new clubs I have named, we have also six experimental clubs, which I hope will soon apply for Charters viz., at Dacca, Dhanbad, Meiktila, Moulmein, Negombo and Kandy.

The work of consolidation of the existing Clubs has also been eminently satisfactory. I have by now visited twelve Clubs, and it is my fervent hope that I may be able to visit the remaining Clubs within my term of office. I should particularly like to commend the splendid work done by the Calcutta and Bombay Clubs in the matter of Club Service, Community Service, and International Service. I have also been gratified to note the excellent work being done by the Jamshedpur, Bangalore, Rangoon and Sholapur Clubs in the direction of community service. In Jamshedpur they have evolved a plan for fighting Leprosy. In Bangalore their outstanding achievement of the year was the Hospital Week which brought in nearly Rs. 15,000 for distribution among the hospitals; Rangoon, Sholapur, and others have kept themselves busy in other directions. The Colombo Club was the first in the world to offer assistance to stricken people in China. Indeed the idea originated with them, as stated by Governor Fong Sec of the China District.

Vernacular Clubs

Another important and far-reaching development in our District during the year under review has been the establishment of vernacular Clubs. Here also the credit goes to the Sholapur Rotarians. I am one of those who believe that if our movement is to have a real hold in this country, we must in the last resort depend upon national leadership, and to achieve that we must spread not only in port cities and in big towns, but we must march forward and establish ourselves in every community which can maintain a Rotary Club. The extension of Rotary into small communities and the use of vernacular languages where

necessary are completely in accord with the spirit and purpose of our movement. Perhaps one of the greatest things that Rotary does for the small town is to uncover long-buried talents, undeveloped personal resources, abilities and capacities. In the words of Rotarian Roy Austin (Whitehall, Montana) "the small town has a greater need for Rotary than has the city. The small town has most of the faults of the city, without most of the city's compensating virtues. Small town narrowness is more narrow; its competition more bitter and personal; its hatreds more hateful; its factions more paralyzing. Rotary with its tolerance, its recognition of the rights of the other fellow, its discovery of human virtues, its fun, its friendly contacts, provides a medium for small-town regeneration."

Although Rotary International views with favour the establishment of vernacular Clubs in our District, it is the general practice that Bulletins, Reports, correspondence, etc., will be made in English. We shall, therefore, be in a position to assist them to the best of our ability and keep in close touch with them. Moreover it should be tacitly understood by every Club which sponsors a vernacular Club that the sponsor Club will be held entirely responsible for the development and maintenance of the true Rotary spirit and ideals in the vernacular club it has sponsored. While therefore I do not make a secret of my approval of these vernacular Clubs, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not sound a friendly note of warning that they are always subject to disciplinary action by Rotary International assembled in Convention if they lose sight of the principles and objects of the movement, a movement which has now spread all the world over by its appeal for unity in diversity. I should perhaps here mention the attitude of Rotary International towards the use of vernaculars. Rotary International has always desired that in every country Rotary be developed among the nationals of that country in their own language and in accordance with their own native customs.

Rotary is not exclusive. The basis of our membership is selective, but not exclusive. Rotary seeks to dignify a man's

profession, but Rotary is at the same time fraternal and seeks to embrace men of all worthy sections of the community. We must be on our guard lest our Clubs should turn into mutual admiration societies. "If Rotary is good for me, it should be good for the other fellow, and I should not keep it from him." That is the spirit I want to impress upon you all.

Precedents

Our district is not the first to start vernacular clubs. There are Clubs in France, Italy, Latin America, Spain, China, Japan, Arabia and in many other parts of the world where the local languages are used in the respective Clubs. In the city of Shanghai there is an English Club and a Chinese Club side by side.

According to a recent communication I have had from General Secretary Chesley R. Perry, "from the time twenty years ago that a Rotary Club was organised in Havana, Cuba, there have been Club meetings conducted in other languages than that of English. No doubt in every country where there is a different language in different sections of the country, meetings of clubs have been conducted in the language of their localities. For example, no doubt there are some Club meetings in Belgium conducted in French and other Club Meetings in Belgium conducted in Flemish, and in Austria some Club meetings are probably conducted in a variation of German which is somewhat different from that used in the Rotary Club of Berlin."

I suppose we are all agreed without any dissent that we should aim at an international language, but let me ask you, until we have such an international language, are we to keep Rotary back from those who clamour for it? It will be suicidal to the very movement which we want to spread, if we did so.

Another point I should like to deal with is the tendency in certain clubs to deviate from the standard Constitution and Bye-laws. We must remember that these rules and bye-laws are uniform and universal for all the 4,400 and odd Clubs throughout the world. There may be certain provisions in them which may not be quite suited to a particular Club, and Rotary International

will make concessions where absolutely necessary. But if we are to preserve the international purpose and character of our movement, we must be prepared to sacrifice a certain amount of our individualism in the cause of internationalism. Therefore, I would request you to think seriously before you attempt to tamper with any of the provisions in the Constitution and Bye-laws either of the Rotary Club or of Rotary International.

Resolutions Acted Upon

I will now refer to certain discussions and resolutions of our last District Conference upon which action has since been taken. First comes the resolution by which we "reaffirmed the principle that no discrimination based on race, creed, or religion shall be made in the admittance of a member into Rotary," and requested Rotary International to circulate this resolution to all Rotary Clubs in the world. This memorial received consideration by the Board of Rotary International who have now replied to say that "Rotary International in organizing new Clubs, and Rotary Clubs after receiving Charters, generally operate with regard to membership in such Clubs without making any discrimination against a candidate for membership because of his nationality, race, colour or religion, but no positive statement of a principle to that effect has ever been formulated and adopted either by a convention or by the Board of Directors of Rotary International. In other words the Conference of the 89th District has 'reaffirmed' a principle which has never been 'affirmed.' In these premises we have a generally understood and accepted procedure rather than a 'principle.' Each Rotary Club has always been and must continue to be the sole judge as to whom it will extend an invitation to membership." The Board further felt that the resolution if circulated will undoubtedly be thought by those who receive it to have specific reference to an incident which occurred nearly two years ago in one of the Rotary Clubs in North America. A member of that Rotary Club who felt a grievance, attacked the Club in a printed statement which he circulated widely. The Club denied the truth of the accusation, but did not deem it advisable to magnify the

incident by circulating its side of the story. It would seem that the Conference may not have been in a position to make a judgment, nor would Rotary Clubs and Rotarians who receive the text of our resolution be in a position to judge correctly concerning the situation. The incident seems to be closed, and the Board of Rotary International do not believe that it will be in the best interest of that Club or of Rotary International to comply with the request of our conference. In the circumstances I hope you will agree with me that the less said about this unfortunate episode the better will it be for our movement. I may add that whilst at Nice both Rotarian H.W. Bryant and myself took up this matter personally with Secretary, Ches. Perry. He said Rotary International never interferes in regard to admission or otherwise of any one in a Rotary Club. The Club must decide for itself. In this particular case it seems the objection was on other grounds than racial.

Then comes the question of the project for training some of our youths in the New Zealand Universities. The suggestion originated from the Rotary Club of Christchurch, as a sort of international service. Our Past Governor James had been in correspondence with President Hitchcock of the Christchurch Rotary Club. Some of the limitations of the Rotary movement become apparent only when a matter of this kind is under consideration. The difficulties of the project, and the doubtful value India might place on New Zealand University Degrees coupled with the financial implications involved, have been more carefully examined and the outcome has been that the project has been dropped for the present. In this connection I may mention that after the Great War, when it was more difficult than it is now for Indian students to join British Universities, I happened to mention the fact to the late General Sir Arthur Currie, head of the McGill University in Montreal, Canada. He was willing to receive Indian students. On my return I spoke to several students and to their parents or guardians but no one volunteered because they thought Degrees of Empire Universities would not help those Indians on their coming back

to secure Government or other appointments.

With regard to the Madras Conference Resolution X relating to Outpost Members, so far, I believe only the Lahore Rotary Club has begun the experiment. I do not know what success they have met with, but I would request their delegates to take us into their confidence and tell us something of their experience in this direction.

By another resolution the Madras Conference authorised the District Governor to investigate the possibility of a Goodwill Delegation from this District to Japan. Both past Governor James and I have been in touch with Governor Junkichi Satomi of Japan on this subject, and it is a matter of regret that the idea has had to be abandoned, in view of the present Sino-Japanese troubles. Perhaps we shall be able to consider such a proposal at a later stage. In the meanwhile you will have seen among the business papers a note on a suggested Goodwill Mission to India from Australia, during the winter of 1938-39, and I commend the suggestion for your consideration.

We resolved at the last District Conference to hold a District Goodwill Day for emphasising the importance of inter-communal and inter-racial harmony. I am glad to report that several of our Clubs held such Goodwill Days during the past year, each in its own way. I think this has had a salutary effect, and perhaps it would be advantageous to make such Goodwill Days an annual feature and combine it with Rotary's birthday on February 23. In this connection, Rotary's next birthday will be observed all over the world as the International Goodwill Day.

The Eastern Rotary Wheel

I now come to our District Magazine, *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*. I am sure you share my disappointment that Rotarian Munro, the Editor, is not with us here to-day for us to express to him personally our sense of appreciation of the valuable contribution he has made to the cause of Rotary in this District, by undertaking the editorial and business responsibilities of our Magazine. I happen to know that Rotarian Munro has had to move about on crutches sometime ago on account of ill-health, but in spite of

that he has taken a joy in his Rotary responsibility. It is a matter for gratification that the Magazine account shows a credit balance of over Rs. 376 during the year's working. There was, however, a deficit of Rs. 671 in the previous year, which has now been reduced to Rs. 295. I would suggest that this Conference record its appreciation of Rtn. Munro's services.

While speaking about the District Magazine, I must remind you of the necessity for making it not only self-supporting, but also revenue-producing. I, therefore, commend the Magazine to the attention of all advertising Rotarians, please!

Rtn. H. W. Bryant

I have already referred earlier in my address to the splendid work put in by our Field Representative, H. W. Bryant, whose task has been not at all light. But while we record our appreciation of his services, we must also express our thanks to Rotary International for placing in this District a full-time Field Representative. You are doubtless aware that Rotary International have agreed to extend his services till October 1938. We are grateful to Rotary International for the assistance they are giving us by providing a Field Representative, but at the same time, we have to ask for more. The possibilities for extension are so rosy that I think you will agree with me that Rotary International should let us have Rotarian Bryant's services at least for one more year. I have already made representations to the Board of Rotary International to this effect, and I shall be glad if this Conference would express itself unequivocally on this question.

C. R. I. A. Report

"I now wish to refer you to the Report of the Commission on Rotary International Administration over which our past Governor Rotarian James so ably presided. The Commission's Report has already been submitted to the 1937 Nice International Convention, and all Clubs must have received a copy to study and submit such enactments or resolutions to the Convention as they may deem necessary and proper. It has been suggested to me, and I concur with the suggestion, that a summary of

the Commission's Report should be presented to our District Conference and that this Conference should go into Committee to consider the recommendations. Before we adjourn for lunch to-day I hope to present you such a summary of the Report, and I shall call upon the Conference to appoint a sub-committee to study and report on the recommendations of the James Commission. (The report of this Committee is published elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.) Meanwhile I am sure you will all join with me in offering Past Governor James our warmest congratulations on the excellent Report which he and his colleagues have presented to the Rotary world. As a member of the Council on Legislation at Nice in June last I may inform you that Rotarians from all parts of the world were rightly lavish in their praise of the good work done by ex-Governor James and his six colleagues, and the Council passed an unanimous resolution to that effect.

Among the business papers you will see a memorandum on "District Organization and District finance." This subject, as will be remembered, was discussed at our Madras Conference. Since then, authorities both in this District and at the International Secretariat have watched the developments and it has become an imperative need for our District to have its own organisation and finance, if we are to work as a unit and in an efficient manner. I, therefore, commend the proposal to your acceptance.

We are all faced with the necessity for devising a simpler means of supervision of our District, especially in view of the fairly rapid growth in the number of Clubs, and the large distances to be covered. This conference will consider a memorandum on the division of our present District which has also been circulated to all the Clubs, and I can assure you that any recommendation that may be made will be in accordance with the wishes of this Conference.

Rotary and Germany

There is only one more point I wish to refer to before I conclude, and that is the regrettable developments in Germany

where Rotary Clubs have had to disband themselves. Rotary officials both on the Continent and elsewhere tried their best to find a way out; but, obviously, reason failed to prevail. I do not think this development is actually regrettable to our movement, but I do think it is most regrettable from the point of view of the people of Germany. I have every praise for our German Rotarians who declined to run the organisation if there is to be racial discrimination, and I know how very much my friend, Director Franz Schneiderhan, will be disappointed. It is most unfortunate that a progressive state like Germany should have elected to pursue narrow-minded nationalism especially at a time like the present when broad-minded internationalism alone can be a world force, and I am sure you will all join me in extending our sympathies to all those former Rotarians of Germany for the loss they have sustained through the loss of Rotary by an act of their government.

Misunderstood Enquiry

During the year under review, a certain amount of uneasiness among some of our Clubs was caused by what was only a friendly enquiry by the President of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He asked at a luncheon given in his honour by the Rangoon Rotary Club, what Rotary's precise ideal of service was. I personally think that that was a most harmless enquiry, and only showed the anxiety of the Pandit to know more about a movement which has so dramatically become international and influential. But as Rotarians, it is our duty to search within ourselves and answer Pandit Nehru's question. Rotary has always placed the greatest emphasis on the responsibility of the individual Rotarian to his community, through his community to his city, through his city to his country and through his country to the world at large. Rotary's ideal of service is akin to the Hindu ideal of "Dharma," as preached in the Bhagavad Gita.

As Rotarians, therefore, we ought not to be angry with those who criticise us in a friendly manner, with the best of intentions.

On the other hand, I think we ought to meet them in a friendly way and ask ourselves "Are we living up to our ideal of service?" As regards the charge that Rotary serves only the "top-dogs," I have only one thing to say. A Rotarian need not necessarily be the top-dog in his trade or profession. A Rotarian is selected for his worth to the community in which he lives and in which he serves. In order that a Rotarian may be able to carry out the Rotary ideals faithfully, he must be in a position to influence his trade or profession. Therefore, Rotary seeks to serve by electing people who command the respect of the community in which they live and by holding them responsible for straightforwardness and fairplay in the trade or profession they represent. If the membership were indiscriminate then the Club would not represent a true cross-section of the community. The "top-dogs" are selected because it is they who can serve the "under-dogs." Rotary, therefore, rises or sinks directly in proportion to the service rendered by the individual Rotarian.

Gentlemen, I have already indented a great deal on your time and patience. I hope that during the three days of our Conference we shall approach our problems in a conscientious and friendly atmosphere, and strive our best to further the objects and principles of Rotary. It is *to-day* more than ever that we should stand for our ideals and fight for our ideals; *to-day*, when international morality seems to have sunk to the deepest depths; *to-day*, when respect and love seem to beget hate instead of respect and love; *to-day*, when sacred treaties, are considered no more important than mere scraps of paper! There is enough of evil to warrant unusual excitement in every nation, but as Rotarians, let us view things dispassionately, and let us not give up the hope that if not *to-day*, at least at some near date our movement will become the great world force which will control not only war, but also all the contributories both to war and to peace. (Cheers).

The C. R. I. A. Report

Rtn. F. E. James Briefly Reviews His Report

As Rotarians in this District know (if not, they should) the Report of the Commission on Rotary International Administration—a Commission over which our Past Governor Rtn. F. E. James presided with such signal success—is an important document. Our own District Conference has approved of the Report and in the January issue of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* we published a summary of the important recommendations made in the Report.

Hereunder we re-produce from *The Rotary Wheel* (England) an article by Rtn. F. E. James summarising the Commission's Report and recommending its careful study.

Gentlemen, Mr. James:

GOVERNMENTS often appoint Commissions (Royal or otherwise) when they want to shelve an issue. Terms of reference are drawn up with a view to keeping the Commission at work for a sufficient time to ensure that the public has forgotten or lost interest in the points at issue when its Report is published. Everyone is satisfied the public, because it compelled Government to appoint a Commission; the Government, because it avoided a decision on difficult points; and the members of the Commission, because they have had an interesting job in circumstances which added something to their importance!

Will Rotary follow this course and will the Report of the "Commission on Rotary International Administration" (C. R. I. A.) experience the quiet demise of many other Commission Reports?

The Detroit Convention of 1934, after certain events in which R.I.B.I. was specially interested, resolved that the Commission should be appointed. It said, briefly, that

the rules of area administration, which were regarded as unsatisfactory, should be examined by a Committee, which should be empowered to propose changes, or alternative forms which it considered necessary or advantageous for area administration, or territorial or national units.

The Board of R.I., in January 1935, appointed a Commission of seven members of varied and extensive experience in Rotary, from six different parts of the world. Their terms of reference were made as wide as possible, and they were enjoined to consider "all facts germane to Rotary administrative development" having regard to the preservation of the essentials of Rotary "while adapting its expression to the conditions, history, and tradition of the various countries in which Rotary now exists or to which it may be extended."

The Commission's Report was presented to the Convention in Nice, and has since been circulated to all Clubs of study and comment. It is practically unanimous, and there is no dissenting or minority report

It occupies 154 paragraphs, of which 61 are purely historical, and one is a general conclusion. The recommendations are to be found in Chapter III, and cover every aspect of Rotary administration—the Convention, the Council on Legislation, the International Assembly, District Administration, Regional Administration, the Board of R. I., R. I. Committees, the administrative services, and a number of comparatively minor matters.

The Commission was confronted with abundant evidence that there were already in existence in different parts of the world surprising modifications in Rotary machinery and practice. The aim of the Commission has been to make recommendations which will simplify mechanism and reduce it to a minimum, ensure more direct representation in the legislative and executive organs of Rotary, and provide for a regional or area form of administration which can be readily adapted in various parts of the world, as and when required, having regard to the existing forms of administration in the E. A. C. and R. I. B. I. The Report suggests that various provisions in the Constitution and By-Laws of R. I., which are inappropriate to a world organization, should disappear. The proxy system of voting at Conventions is disliked though members are divided on the question of a postal ballot, which appears to be the natural corollary of the abolition of proxies. Various recommendations in connection with the Council on Legislation, rules of procedure, and district administration are worthy of study by Clubs. The Board of R. I. is to be more directly representative of different parts of the world than it is to-day. The President's powers are to be curtailed, and the expensive R. I. Committees are to be cut down to the necessary minimum. Chicago is to decentralize itself and make its effective service geographically more available to different regions throughout the world. A really international secretariat is envisaged. Clubs will find much to interest them in some of these recommendations.

But the vital part of the Report is contained in the Commission's attitude to national or territorial units in Rotary. It has set its face

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against the organization of the Movement in national or linguistic groups. It reaffirms the sovereignty of the individual Club, and its direct membership of the supreme legislative authority of R. I.

This is a principle which makes Rotary unique among international organizations. But the acceptance of this principle forces the Commission to face the necessity of providing for some general uniform plan with flexible machinery which may be applied to different parts of the world for the co-ordination and direction of the activities of Rotary Clubs. Each area or region would have its own council, which would be directly represented on the Board of R. I. by election. In fact the Board of R. I. would eventually consist of persons elected by Clubs in the various areas or regions by a method to be decided by them.

Where regional organizations are established, they would be empowered to take over any of the services to the Clubs in their areas, which at present are carried out by the office in Chicago, and the Board of Directors of R. I. would be authorized to make any special arrangement with regard to the per capita tax payable by Clubs in such areas, as might be suitable. Some regions might, for instance, prefer to continue receiving services to the Clubs in their areas from Chicago, and they would pay for them as now, through the per capita tax; other regions might prefer to organize their own regional services, and would, in arrangement with the Board of R. I., pay a smaller per capita tax to R. I. for the services of what the Commission calls "the purely international secretariat." With the organization of regions, the annual Convention which has become unsuitable for a great world movement such as Rotary, absorbing energies and machinery which are required in other directions, and setting a "tempo" at headquarters of R. I., which drives even that superbly efficient machine in a race against time, would probably give way to a biennial one.

This is devolution, but only when it is desired, R. I. B. I. could be such a region, without any alteration in

its structure or any curtailment of its powers. Rotary badly needs an international office which is not over-weighted with all the mechanics of a highly centralized organization, with all its myriad records of individual membership and local problems. It needs a staff of men who are free to think and organize internationally. Only in this way will the great fellowship of this movement stand the strain of present and future events.

R. I., recognizing the need for change, has already taken action in line with some of the minor recommendations of the Commission. Its major recommendations remain for consideration. I believe that they indicate a way, if they do not define it too precisely, which should permanently solve some of the controversies of the past, and, in the words of the Report, "make our organization a more effective vehicle for the expression and extension of Rotary's spirit in the world."



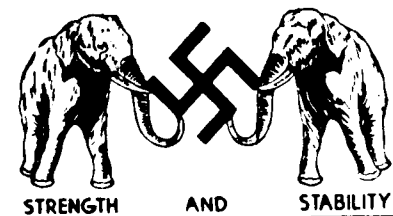
A Scene inside the Palace, Baroda

(Concluded from page 10)

with the recommendation of the James Commission. Independently, too, the Committee felt that the District should support this recommendation of the Commission.

Sir Phiroze Sethna thanked Mr. F. E. James for his guidance and assistance.

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News from the Clubs



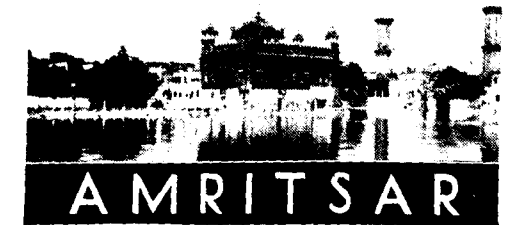
AHMEDABAD
*President: Sir Mahbubmia I. Kadri
Secretary: V. K. Heble*

The Annual Report: The annual report for the year 1937-38 states that the Community Service Committee of the Club has to its credit the sponsoring of the Safety First Movement in Gujarat and that a branch of the Safety First Association would soon be opened in Ahmedabad under the auspices of the Club. The Committee contemplates the provision of a home for the crippled. In response to the appeal received from the Hankow Rotary Club, the collections in the Sunshine Box at two meetings were remitted to the Red Cross Committee in Hankow.

Rtn. Governor Sethna visited the Club on October 9 and the Dinner held in that connexion was attended by 140 Rotarians and guests and proved very successful. The visit of H. E. the Governor of Bombay was also an occasion for a very successful meeting. In the period March to December 1937 the average attendance was 47 per cent. of the total membership.

"Why did you knock out the man's four teeth?" "That was all he had."

While the orchestra was playing the hostess sat beside an elderly guest. "Don't they play beautifully," she said. "Pardon?" queried the old gentleman. "I said what a lovely orchestra." "Sorry, I can't hear a word. This beastly band is making so much noise."



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

At the meeting on January 11 the Club adopted a resolution congratulating Rtus. Buta Singh and Labh Chand Mehra on the conferment of the titles of "C. B. E." and "Rai Bahadur," respectively, upon them.

Problem of Unemployment: Prof. N. K. Bhojwani, addressing the Club on the "Problem of Unemployment," said that due to their pre-occupation with middle class unemployment they had lost sight of the problem of mass unemployment. The economic interdependence of the different social classes was so great that any measures taken to relieve unemployment in one class would prove futile unless the economic condition of the other classes also was improved. Considered in that spirit, the unemployment among the educated and uneducated classes was definitely a reflection of the general economic backwardness of the country. How far they were from realising that fundamental fact was shown by the emphasis which was laid on the faults of the present system of education. While that system could be reformed by giving it a vocational bias, yet such a reform would be meaningless unless increased opportunities for employment in industries were provided.

There was no scope for increase of employment in agriculture, because as an employer of labour land had far exceeded its capacity.

It might even be said that improvement in agriculture could only be effected by creating agricultural unemployment!

The economic depression which began in 1929 and the exchange policy of the Government of India had aggravated unemployment, though they were not the primary causes. The primary causes for the present position were the unrestricted growth of population, the decline of agriculture and cottage industries and the slow growth of large scale industries.

The exact nature of the industrialisation which India needed was not fully realised. Industrial development tended to be unbalanced. Industrialisation would be a boon only if capital goods were manufactured in India.

Cottage industries could not be expected to enlarge the national income substantially or to exploit fully the natural resources of the country. At best they could only produce economic values of limited magnitude.

If industrialisation was admitted as the paramount need of the country, the Government should be prepared to play their part. In the unfavourable economic and political conditions which had prevailed for so long, capital was bound to be shy and private enterprise at a low ebb. The huge capital requirements of modern industries and the severity of international competition had increased industrial risks beyond the capacity of private enterprise. Even an advanced country like Great Britain had found it necessary to extend Government support to such an endeavour as the building of the "Queen Mary."

Unless vigorous steps were taken to increase unemployment conditions were bound to grow worse.

Bibley: "Yer don't look s'appy this morning wot's r' matter?" Rickleson: "Well, I've been badly hit by trade lately that I've 'ad ter sell me car." "That's nowt ter make yer luk s'ghum. It's put yer on yer feet agen, 'asn't it?"



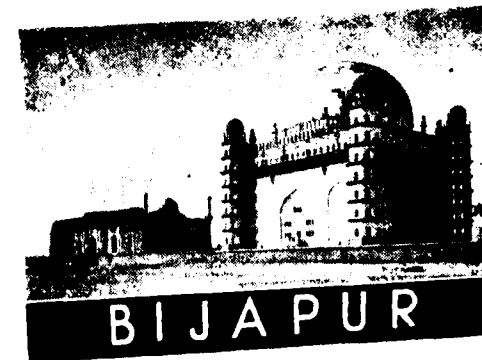
President: G. R. Zadbuke

Secretaries: V. R. Bhinge and J. G. Coelho

Two meetings were held during January. At the first meeting on January 9, Rtn. H. P. Naik spoke on "Village Improvement". He said that with a little perseverance the villagers could be induced to live in well-ventilated houses with good sanitation. They could be instructed to drink pure water which would avoid ill health and misery. Small schools could be opened to educate the children of the villagers, who, when they grow up, would appreciate the value of cleanliness as a necessary virtue for good health. And they could be told how to improve the yield of their lands and secure a better income. Since the major portion of the population of India lives in villages and depends mostly on agricultural income a little trouble taken on the improvement of villages would add to the health and prosperity of India.

At the close of the meeting a committee of five members was appointed to investigate and report on the needs of the villagers in the surrounding villages of Barsi.

The second meeting was on January 29 when Rtn. T. B. Shanbhag spoke on "Why I became a Rotarian". He said that in the beginning he had disliked the idea of joining Rotary but now that he understood its high ideals, he was glad he had joined it.



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

At the meeting on January 2 the following new members were welcomed: Rtns. T. T. Kothawala, C. S. Deodhar, P. V. Chari, B. V. Pusalkar and P. S. Apte.

It was resolved to request the Governor to go over to Bijapur on March 1 for the presentation of the Charter. The resolutions tabled for the District Conference were discussed.

There was a good attendance at the meeting on January 16 when Rtn. Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye, of the Sholapur Rotary Club, delivered an instructive address on "What is a Rotary Club?" His address gave a very graphic idea of the aims and objects of the Movement and the methods adopted to attain them.

"At Home" to Sir Roger Lumley: On January 21 the Club was At Home to H. E. Sir Roger Lumley (Governor of Bombay and an honorary Rotarian) and Lady Lumley. Among the guests were the Private Secretary, the Military Secretary and the A. D. C. to the Governor. Rtn. President Desai and Rtn. Vice-President Dr. J. F. Henriques introduced the members to the distinguished guests and a very happy time was spent.

His Excellency expressed his full sympathy with the Movement, which, he was sure, was bound to become a great factor in the promotion of international goodwill and understanding.



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

Children's Treat: The Fellowship Committee organised a party for "Millhands Children" aged between 5 and 9, at the Damodar Hall on January 16. About 890 children representing various mills in Bombay attended.

Rtn. President Kynnersley, Miss Tevers, Mrs. C. B. Sethna, Rtns. E. E. Gyss, M. D. Helps, J. Malby and John Stobbs assisted in distributing sweets and toys to the children.

Thirty Scouts were present and helped to keep order and made the children comfortable. They were from the Bharda New High School Group, the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage Troop, the Bunbury Troop, the Gopal Krishna Troop, and the Mistry's Physical Culture Group Troop.

The show began with three Comic Films, which were kindly lent, and all arrangements were made by Rotarian Alex Hague. It was greatly enjoyed by the tiny-tots.

Toys and sweets were then distributed to each and every child present, and all the adults accompanying the children were given Turf Cigarettes, which were kindly presented by Rotarian Helps of Messrs. Carreras Ltd.

It was an enjoyable function and was greatly appreciated by all the children. About 200 packets of toys and sweets which were left over were distributed to the students of the Social Service School (Lower Standard) on the following day.

The Committee thanks Mr. Phase (Secretary of the Social Service League)

whose presence and help was of great value; Rotarian Sultan Chenoy for the loan of the Motor Truck to convey over 2,000 packets of sweets and toys; Rotarian Alex Hague for the Cinema Show, Rotarian Helps for cigarettes, and all Ladies and Gentlemen and Rotarians who kindly helped.

The International Situation: "The surest way to precipitate war is to be afraid," said Sir Stanley Reed, speaking on "The International Situation" at the meeting on January 18.

Sir Stanley added: "The old Duke of Wellington used to say he was afraid of one thing only. That was fear. Let us, too, be afraid of fear and go calmly and resolutely about our lawful business, refusing to be bemused by unworthy anxieties, resolute to do our duty if and when occasion demands."

Sir Stanley Reed began his lecture by referring to the prophetic words of Lord Rosebery in 1909, five years before the War and asked what of to-day.

The race for armaments which provoked the outburst in 1914 was a gentle stroll in comparison with the present colossal preparations for war, whilst war itself was waging in the Far East.

Before the War even the most militant States professed that arms were for security. They hugged the belief that war if it came was a matter for professional soldiery.

Far from war being the business of the armed forces, Sir Stanley thought that it would fall with the most devastating effects on the civilian population, sparing none. They might well consider whether civilisation had been played out, and whether there was no release from this horrid nightmare.

If they wanted to find a clue to this labyrinth, they must go down to first causes and discard their fly-blown phylacteries. Sir Stanley Reed reviewed the situation in Europe after the War, and said that the security France sought in the system of Eastern Alliances introduced into Europe the real dangers of the existing situation.

Sir Stanley said that his own experience of Germany, and study of her policy, convinced him that she had no territorial

ambitions in the West. The red light was in Eastern Europe.

Referring to the tangled skein in Eastern Europe, Sir Stanley said the inexorable circumstances were that nationalities were so intermingled that it was impossible to draw any frontier line without leaving minorities of greater or less importance under alien rule. The most threatening of those minorities were the three millions of Germans in Czechoslovakia.

The dominant factor in the European situation was whether France, in alliance with the Little Entente and Russia, might or would be drawn into war, not from any threat to her own frontiers, but because of her commitments with Russia and the Succession States.

And if she was, what would be the attitude of her friends in that emergency. In this connection, Sir Stanley referred to the Rome-Berlin Axis, the trouble in Spain, the conquest of Ethiopia, the Sino-Japanese conflict, and the question of colonies.

As regards China, Sir Stanley said the best advice her friends could offer her was to make the best terms she could with Japan, relying on her own strength as it was developed.

There was no security for any nation, Sir Stanley added, which was not ready to protect its interests by its own armed strength. The greatest peace factor in the world to-day was the increasing strength of the British Commonwealth as the tremendous re-armament programme gathered impetus.

The other peace factor was the armed strength of Russia. Russia was still the great unknown, and fear of her intervention behind Poland and Czechoslovakia, Sir Stanley thought, was a powerful deterrent to military adventure from Central Europe.

Lord Baldwin had declared that Britain's frontier lay on the Rhine. The whole strength of Britain would be put forth to arrest any violent disturbance of the Western Frontiers. Would it be put forth to prevent an incursion into Czechoslovakia, or the Polish Corridor, or to place an embargo on a German absorption of Austria? asked Sir Stanley. That question must be answered if the armed strength of Britain was to be the peace factor it should be.

In democratic States the people must know whither they were going. The heavy responsibility of clear definition lay on the statesmen who controlled their foreign policy.

Australia: Interesting facts and recollections concerning his recent journey through Australia were given by Rtn. D. F. Keegan at the meeting on January 25.

Mr. Keegan landed in Freemantle, and from there went to Adelaide. A striking feature of Adelaide was the house of Don Bradman, which was revered by the people as much as Captain Cook's cottage in Melbourne. If Bradman won the toss in a local match, all the people turned out to see him. If he lost the toss and went out to field, they went to their offices.

Melbourne was the next port of call. The Rotary Club of Melbourne had two small homes in which Rotarians took care of the children whose parents were either unemployed or indigent. Rotary was a live movement in Melbourne.

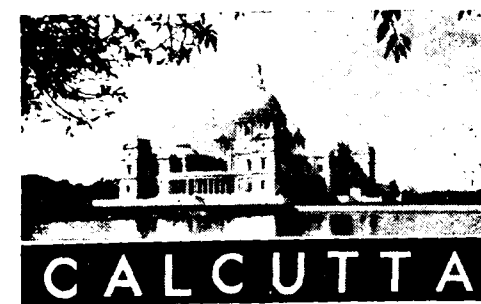
From Melbourne the speaker went inland to Albury and met its versatile Mayor, who, though a cripple and 73 years old, was a very remarkable man. It was in Albury that Mr. Keegan met the Prime Minister of Australia, who was a very popular figure and was affectionately called "Joe" by the people.

Canberra, which Mr. Keegan next visited, was much like New Delhi except that the buildings in New Delhi were larger. Canberra was the most Utopian city that Mr. Keegan had ever seen.

A remarkable monument which Mr. Keegan saw was the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne. "It is probably the finest war memorial in the British Empire and is so constructed that exactly at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month the sun's rays shone on it through an aperture in the wall and lighted up the tomb. This will happen for the next 2,000 years," he said.

Mr. Keegan said that Australia was a very vast and prosperous country. The most encouraging feature of all to the traveller was the hospitality with which he was everywhere received by the Australian people.

At this meeting Rtn. F. E. James gave a short resume of the District Conference at Baroda.



President: S. L. Boothroyd

Secretary: C. Warren-Boulton

At the meeting on January 18, Rtn. the Rev. J. D. Tytler, a new member, was inducted.

Rtn. Carley, of the Rotary Club of Leeds, was a Club guest. He presented the flag of his Club and received the Flag of the Rotary Club of Calcutta for presentation to his home Club.

The Nice Convention: Rtn. Dr. W. M. Gilbert, of the Rotary Club of Madison, U. S. A., addressed the Club, giving his impressions of the R. I. Convention at Nice. He was glad, he said, to have had the opportunity of seeing in the Calcutta Club and other Clubs further East, the linking together of so many aspects of the community and it was particularly gratifying to see men of various nationalities meet together in the common fellowship of Rotary. It was a much misunderstood Movement; people failed to grasp the spirit of Rotary and it was often the subject of ridicule from people who had not grasped what the Movement stood for. He had been told that Rotarians were just "grown-up boy scouts" but when he looked up the Scout motto he found that it read "To be physically fit, to be mentally awake, and to be morally straight." This was a creed to which he found no difficulty in giving his warmest support. Rotary was melting down the barriers which separated men, it melted down prejudices and he was interested to know that so many of the basic principles of Rotary were visible in the tenets of most oriental religions. He looked forward to the time when India and China would each have 2,000 Rotary Clubs.

Dealing further with the national aspect of Rotary he spoke of the way in which the movement, by creating better understanding and by bringing together the business and professional men of the world, worked towards greater national understanding. He described vividly the election at the Nice Convention of the President of Rotary International, Rtn. Maurice Duperrey, and explained how this Frenchman was proposed by a German and supported by representatives of other nationalities and the enthusiasm which prevailed on his election. He liked to think of the Rotary movement in much the same way as he had been impressed when he inspected the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, to find that the cables which supported it were composed of fine strands of wire which while weak individually united to give the necessary strength. Rotarians were each like strands of wire doing their job in the whole Indian movement.

* * *

Two new members, Rtns. Rao Bahadur T. S. Radhakrishna Ayyar and J. De, were inducted at the meeting on January 25.

Jute Fibre: Dr. H. K. Nandi spoke to the meeting on "What is Jute Fibre?" He dwelt on the details of jute cultivation and the methods of extracting the fibre from the plant. Science played an important part in the development of the jute industry and had been successful in overcoming the "branching habit" of the plant. Referring to the practical problems which faced the industry, the speaker said that much of inferior jute fibre could be traced to the use of intermixed seed stocks, a pointer for the need of scientific plant breeding. If an improvement in that direction was effected the yield-per-acre could be enormously increased, thus releasing large acreages of land for other food crops and reducing the cost of jute fibre. Scientific investigation would also help in determining the ideal harvesting time so that the fibre could be secured when in a pliant stage. Investigation into the "retting" processes would also help in improving lustre, strength, colour and cleanliness of fibre.

Speaking of the jute crisis, Dr. Nandi said that the industry was already suffering from competition from various substitutes and the demand for jute had diminished considerably. It was the world's sacking and packing material simply because it was cheap. If the price of jute fibre rose disproportionately higher, its use would be dispensed with; but so long as it remained cheap, the risk of its displacement was not serious.

Agricultural research showed that the quality of the fibre could be improved and the yield per acre doubled or trebled, all of which could materially help the situation, while new uses and markets for jute could be created by scientific investigation. Indeed, the whole future of the industry, so intimately related to the economic structure of Bengal, depended on this.

About Rotary

What is additional active membership in a Rotary Club?

Any active member of a Rotary club may propose and the club may elect one additional man from the concern or establishment with which the proposer is connected, whose classification shall be the same as that of the proposer.

What are the qualifications for additional active membership in a Rotary Club?

They are the same as those required for active membership.

What is the duration of additional active membership in a Rotary Club?

Upon the termination of the membership of the proposer (the active member in the classification), such additional active membership also terminates.

What is past service membership in a Rotary Club?

A former active member who became ineligible to active membership because of his retirement from active business or professional life, may, upon recommendation by the board of directors of the club, be elected to past service membership provided he has held active membership in one or more clubs for five or more years.



President: Sir R. K. Shammukham Chetty

Secretary: H. R. Mills

At the meeting on January 8, Rtn. J. E. Pitcairn spoke on "Some reflections of an East India Merchant". He said:

European firms in British Cochin usually go by the fairly wide and comprehensive designation East India Merchants. They are engaged in exporting and importing merchandise, manufacture of matting and tiles, and some also do insurance work. They have interests in Tea, Coffee and Rubber and are also connected with the Shipping Industry. The commercial community supports a Chamber of Commerce and one of its duties is to look out for changes, political or legal, which may affect its interests. The merchants have to be visiting foreign countries to discuss with Agents and buyers the ways and means of expanding business.

Cochin exports have increased from 14,345 tons in 1861 to 1,37,364 tons in 1937, the lecturer said, and imports from 7,500 tons in 1861 to 6,03,646 tons in 1937. It was pepper and coffee which first attracted European traders to Malabar and then came coconut oil. Now, however, trade in those commodities has been considerably reduced. But the tea and rubber plantations spread in the Ghats and East India merchants have been closely associated with these new important industries. The changes in the last 75 years have been great and the pioneers of the remarkable achievements deserve admiration. In the next 75 years is it not possible, even probable, that Cochin may become one of the greatest naval bases of the Empire

and, as a result of Harbour Development, one of the major cities of the East? The possibility of an air service between London and Sydney is being discussed. Cochin is exactly half-way and in the direct line, so why should she not be selected for the midway halting-station?

New Members: The following new members have been admitted: Rtns. K. Achutha Menon, E. John Kuruvilla and C. J. Woodbridge.

Regional Conference—Penang

Arrangements are under way for the holding of the first regional conference of the Rotarians of Middle Asia at Penang, Straits Settlements, April 15-18, 1938.

President Maurice Duperrey has agreed to fly from Paris to Penang to attend and address the conference.

This conference is primarily for the Rotarians of

the 79th District (Netherlands Indies)

the 80th District (Malay Peninsula, Siam, French Indo-China, Sarawak, Brunei and British Northern Borneo) and

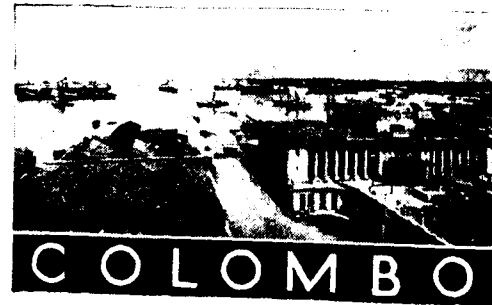
the 81st District (India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan).

but Rotarians from other parts of the world will be heartily welcomed.

The programme for the Conference will be made up of subjects germane to the activities of Rotary clubs and Rotarians with especial reference, however, to the points of view of Rotarians resident in the region.

Distances in this region are long and travelling is difficult but many will accept the cordial invitation of the Rotarians of Penang and through their attendance at and participation in this first Rotary regional conference for Middle Asia contribute to the advancement of Rotary there.

—R. I. News Letter.



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

The following new members were admitted: Rtms. Dr. G. Wignarajah, Leon Morand, R. Ramanathan Chettiar and R. Dorasamy. These were welcomed at the meeting on January 6.

This meeting, the first in the year, was addressed by Rtn. S. Rajarathnam, President of the Ipoh Rotary Club, who gave "A Message from Malaya". He stressed the great need for fellowship and understanding among the peoples of the world, especially at the present critical time. There was an urgent need for closer contact between the people of Ceylon and Malaya and he hoped that many Ceylonese Rotarians would attend the Regional Conference shortly to be held at Penang. The speaker concluded with a colourful description of Malaya and its people.

At the meeting on January 13, Miss Martha L. Root, a distinguished writer and lecturer, spoke to the Club on "Education for World Peace". She said that International Education was the universal solution for the Peace problem. It was essential for all nations to learn to live together and the compulsory teaching of an auxiliary world-wide language in all schools in the world would, she considered, go a long way towards ensuring international understanding.

Obituary: The Colombo Rotary Club records with regret the death of Rtn. the Rev. Walter H. Cambridge, of the Rotary Club of San Mateo, California, at the Fraser

Nursing Home, Colombo, on January 19, 1938. Rtn. President Col. Vandersmaght and many Colombo Rotarians were present at the funeral the same evening and a wreath in the shape of a Rotary Wheel was sent from the Club. Rtn. Rev. W. H. Cambridge was taken ill on board a ship a few weeks earlier while on a world cruise.

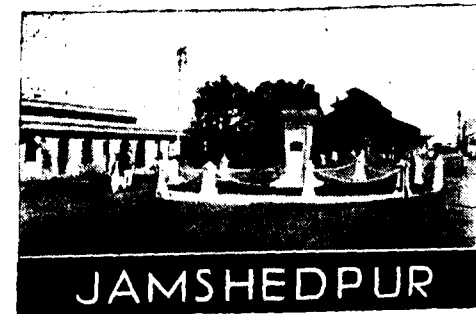
Tobacco Industry: At the meeting on January 20, Rtn. Sydney Rothman, of the Rotary Club of London, conveyed to the Colombo Club the greetings of his Club. He gave a most interesting talk on the Tobacco industry from the time of Columbus, via the Crimean War when cigarettes first came into being, down to the present day.

Suppressed Desires!

Oh I would be a president,
And sit where all could see,
I'd call a song and bang the gong,
Yes bang the gong the whole noon long,
And tell the gang unless they sang,
The gong would get another bang,
For in the days when we were boys,
They wouldn't let us make a noise,
And now I'd be the whole big cheese,
And sit where all the family sees
And do just as I damn well please. *Stolen!*

SIGN OF WEAKNESS

Sitting with the same man or clique of men at each meeting is a sign of weakness. Are you doing it? If you are you can frankly admit in your own mind, "I'm growing old. I've reached the sad old age where a man hasn't the gumption to meet other men, and lacks the interest in seeing what is behind a new face. I have reached the age where I prefer a rut, so I can follow the line of least resistance, and therefore I prefer to fall in with the same old cronies. Pretty soon I will be ready for the old rocking chair in the corner, with a shawl about my shoulders, and a toothless old cat can supply all the companionship I want." *Albuquerque Round Table.*



President: J. Leyshon
Secretary: Hillier

At the meeting on January 17, the President announced that due to pressure of work Rtn. Dr. F. G. Percival had asked to be relieved of his office as Secretary and that Rtn. Hillier had consented to the Directors' request that he step in.

The meeting recorded its gratitude to Rtms. Chew, Bird and Percival who had filled creditably and efficiently the office of Secretary in succession.

Leprosy Relief Scheme: The President announced that in response to the Club's appeal the Steel and Wire Products Company and the Tin Plate Company of India had agreed to support the Leprosy Scheme financially. Similar replies were expected from the other Companies addressed by the Club. The Club recorded its hearty appreciation of the favourable response from the two Companies mentioned.

Finance and Industry: Rtn. C. S. Rangaswamy, of the Rotary Club of Calcutta and Editor, *Indian Finance*, addressed the meeting on "Some aspects of Indian Financial Policy as affecting Industry."

He outlined the changes in international finance which had occurred as a result of the Great War. Three important changes were the creditor and debtor status of several important countries such as America, Japan, England and the Central European Powers, the variation in currency standards with the formulation of a new currency basis and finally the value or otherwise of countries retaining gold stocks.

He said that there were similarly three important changes in international industrial status—a new distribution of world trade due to new countries entering the manufacturing field, technical changes which altered the status of countries due to their possession of special raw materials, and a spirit of nationalism combined with the desire of many countries to be self-contained.

In his opinion a country that can obtain balanced economy can be the happiest and therefore countries must plan economically. India can have balanced economy, being largely self-contained, being well advanced in Industry with a very wide range of manufactures, and having the ability to supply all her agricultural requirements. He stated that Indian credit abroad was very high and her currency position almost impregnable.

His suggestions for prosperity were:—

Close co-ordination between the "Centre" and the Provinces, the Finance Member at the "Centre" to have an open mind and a new conception of his duties.

Agricultural indebtedness to be solved, coupled with an increased standard of living. He was of opinion that increased purchasing power in India might influence the situation in the entire world.

Increased Provincial revenues for the institution of reforms. New sources of revenue must be obtained—monopolies on tobacco and matches being offered as examples.

Economic planning by the Provincial Governments, the recent Sugar Control Acts being an example.

Repairs were being carried out on the roof of the asylum by the local builder. He was assisted by an inmate. All went well until lunch time, when the builder's assistant clutched him round the neck, and with a terrible laugh said, "Come on, let's jump off!" The builder was frightened almost out of his life, but suddenly he had an inspiration. "Oh, rats!" he replied. "Anybody could do that. Come down and let's jump up!"



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

Tea Meeting: The first of the Tea Meetings, arranged voluntarily by individual Rotarians, was held on January 17 at Rtn. Shivji's residence and proved a great success. It was but fitting that Rtn. Shivji, the sponsor of this idea of voluntary Tea meetings, should have given the scheme a personal "send-off"! The attendance was good and included a large number of ladies and non-Rotarians also. The thanks of the Club to Rtn. Shivji.

Rotarians present came together in a corner of the lobby and finished the business part of the evening quickly.

Such an elaborate Tea meeting was all right to give the idea a send-off but future meetings would have to be composed more of Business and less of Tea! Of course, this does not mean that Rtn. Shivji's Tea meeting did not serve its purpose. It certainly established a great many contacts. But future Tea meetings might be on a smaller scale and bring members together in a more informal manner.

Rtn. Secretary's Exhortation: In a covering note sent to the members along with annual report of the Rotary Club of Karachi for 1937, Rtn. Secretary Dalal draws the attention of members to some of the defects of the Club—such as unsatisfactory attendance, uninteresting programmes and lack of vigorous interest in community service—and says:

Now, then, I request your co-operation for 1938 as under:

Please attend meetings regularly. Your response in this direction will be gauged by attendance at the next meeting on January 17.

Please undertake to deliver one address on your vocation. Please let me know the subject. I shall fit that in the programme.

Please let me know what particular community problem you undertake to study and sponsor. Please suggest similar problems.

Please let me know the names of your non-Rotarian friends who can give us good addresses. Will you kindly approach them on our behalf and request them to help us! Please let me know the subjects they will discuss.

Please let me know on what Committee you would like to serve.

Please let me know the names of eminent citizens your friends whom we should consider for membership of the Club, provided, of course, the principles of membership and classification and other requirements of our Constitution and By-Laws can be complied with.

Please advise me generally on Rotary matters.

The doctor was questioning the new nurse about her latest patient. "Have you kept a chart of his progress?" "No," blushing replied the nurse, "but I can show you my diary."

Say to your pal: "Have you heard what happened at the cinema last night? All the people got up and walked out." He is sure to say, "what for?" You reply, "Because the show was over."

Mr. Singleton: "Miss Willing er—Nellie, you don't care if I drop the 'Miss' and call you Nellie, do you?" Miss Willing: "No, indeed! Only yesterday I remarked to mother that I was getting awful tired of being called 'miss.'"



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

Communal Unity: Sir Abdul Quadir, Member, India Council, addressed the meeting on January 14 on "Communal Unity." He said that though in recent times efforts were made to arrive at a political pact to secure communal harmony in India they had proved unsuccessful so far. Such harmony was, however, a condition for the progress of India and they had to concentrate specially on the social and religious aspects of the question. Tolerance and common modes of living should be encouraged and fanaticism discouraged. Rotary had a great opportunity for real service in India and he hoped that as the Movement grew it would contribute its part towards unifying the communities in India.

The Dinner meeting on January 28 was attended by 168 persons, Rotarians and guests. H. E. Sir William Herbert Emerson, Governor of the Punjab and an Honorary Rotarian, was the guest of honour. In an interesting address His Excellency described the quaint and primitive customs and superstitions which prevailed in the hill tracts in that Province and referred to some habits, involving danger to human life, which he had been able to check in the early years of his service.

LUCKNOW.

Information has just come to hand that Lucknow is now a fully-fledged Club. Rotary International has granted it Charter No. 4568.

Our hearty congratulations and welcome.



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

Charter Dinner, 1938, was held at the Commemara Hotel on January 8. The guests of honour were His Excellency Lord Erskine and Lady Erskine. Rtn. Dr. W. Gilbert, of the Rotary Club of Madison, U. S. A., was present by invitation. About 105 members and guests sat down to dinner and it was a successful and enjoyable evening.

The loyal toast was proposed by H. E. Lord Erskine.

Rtn. President Cherian proposed the toast of H. E. Lord Erskine and Lady Erskine. He said: We are greatly indebted to Lord and Lady Erskine for their presence to-night, as without them this function would have been incomplete. We are grateful to them for the sustained interest they are taking in our movement. His Excellency's sincere sympathy with our aims and ideals is well-known. We also need the co-operation of the public for accomplishing many of our aims. Our motives are good, and our efforts sincere. We have no secrets, we are an organisation for voluntary service and we welcome publicity which will interpret our activities and ideals to every citizen in the country. We endeavour honestly to manifest a practical spirit of service in our daily lives. Therefore, we are grateful to the Press for the steady publicity they have been giving us.

Our Club was started in May 1929 with a membership of 30. Since then our membership has steadily increased and to-day we number over 70. This in itself shows that Rotary is a movement worthy of support. But we do not propose to stand where we

are. We hope that in the future our numbers will materially increase so that we may be a greater force for good in the country.

Rotary can do and is doing a great amount of good for India. Here we meet without any distinction of race, creed or profession. If we made any difference in this respect we would not be loyal to our principles. To the ordinary observer we may appear to be a lunch club, where we meet, take our lunch, listen to a lecture, and then depart. But there are more things than this we do. We always try to appreciate the other man's point of view which would eventually lead to mutual understanding. We do our best to bring different nationalities together. Our membership is fairly comprehensive, comprising different nationalities. We also do a large amount of community service. We have deserving students receiving scholarships from us. We support every progressive movement as far as possible.

The Boy Scout Movement, for which we have the greatest admiration, has always received our support. We have also had a series of eminent speakers addressing us at our lunch meetings. This may appear to be self-praise. It is not so. I am only trying to state what we, as a body, are attempting to do. The world to-day is in great need of the Rotary spirit.

In these unstable days the greatest hope for peace is in a new understanding among all nations in the world and that can most easily be obtained by contacts such as we are able to make through Rotary. We meet at conferences and we correspond and in these ways we can do a little towards the ideal of every thinking man and woman—the preservation of peace in the world. We have had visiting Rotarians attending our Club both from India and abroad. In addition to this some of our members have visited Rotary Clubs in England, Europe, America, Japan and China. This is really a great step forward, a service to the people of India and international understanding. To-day there are 4,451 Clubs scattered all over the face of the globe and the number is still on the increase. Let us therefore hope that this spirit of Rotary may per-

meate the whole universe and bring in that everlasting peace which every right thinking citizen hopes for and looks forward to. (Cheers).

Lord Erskine's Reply

The toast having been drunk with enthusiasm, His Excellency the Governor said:

In the first place I would like to thank you very much for drinking our health and to thank Dr. Cherian for the nice words he said about us in proposing it. It has given us particular pleasure to be here, because last year I was unable to attend the annual dinner. It is a great pleasure for anyone to be asked to a Rotary dinner.

The Rotary movement has done magnificent work during the past thirty years or so, and its motto of 'Service above self,' is one with which every nation and every inhabitant of the earth can, indeed, agree. The fact that there are already, within 33 years after its formation, no less than 4,451 Rotary Clubs in existence shows how widespread this movement is. Indeed, the very last public function which I attended before I left my constituency in England to come out here was a Rotary lunch (cheers). This movement does provide a long-felt want. At the lunches and meetings of the Rotary Club, as has been said by the Chairman, all classes, creeds and races and different conditions of men can meet together.

I think that the provision of that meeting ground is the greatest service that Rotary has done to the citizenship of the world. For so often people know so little about each other that unless they are brought together and unless they can discuss their troubles among themselves and get to know each other better, there is not much hope for better feeling in this world. The Boy Scout and various other movements have been mentioned. I think myself, as I said before at one of the lunches, that the League of Nations might have been a great ideal, but it will not work unless more movements such as Rotary or the Scout movement spring up because they are the foundation of international fellowship (cheers). And until we know each other better it would not be possible for a real

League of Nations to arise and function as we should all like to see it function.

I believe I am right in saying that Rotary is strongest in the United States of America and in the countries which make up the British Commonwealth of Nations. I do not think that is very remarkable because these two great Powers have always led the world in the advances which have been made in the past century and they will, I hope, continue to function together and draw all classes to a better knowledge of each other because until that better knowledge comes we shall see the world divided up in its present unfortunate state.

Concluding, His Excellency expressed the hope that Rotary would flourish long and attract more members.

The Chairman then read a message from Sir Phiroze Sethna, Rotary District Governor.

Rotary International: Rtn. Major W. S. E. Money, proposing the toast of Rotary International said that the rules laid down by Rotary International to carry out the ideals and aims of Rotary are at present too rigid. Rotary International might consider if a little more elasticity could not be introduced and the rules adapted to the varying conditions of the different countries in which it is established.

In proposing the toast he coupled with it the name of Rtn. William Gilbert who was present at the dinner.

Rtn. William Gilbert, responding to the toast, said that Rotary was really international not only in its membership and in the clubs formed in 82 different countries but in its spirit, which was the most significant aspect of the movement. One of the factors that explained the phenomenal growth of Rotary and made it international was the motto of "Service above self".

Whether the founders of movement realised it or not—and probably they did not realise it—they really hit upon something which was going to make Rotary a factor of tremendous and increasing importance in bringing about international goodwill and understanding.

Someone had said that transport had made the world a neighbourhood, and it was Rotary's job to make it a brotherhood. That great task was not limited to Rotary, however. Since the world has become a neighbourhood through transport some other factor should come into existence to enable the world to become a brotherhood socially and politically. The philosophy of Rotary was once defined as mobilised friendship. Mr. Gilbert would add that Rotary was friendship mobilised for service (cheers).

The Guests: Rtn. A. G. Vere, proposing the health of the guests, coupled it with name of Mr. G. T. Boag, and made a lively speech interspersed with humorous anecdotes.

Mr. G. T. Boag, responding, said the guests had very much appreciated the Rotary Club's invitation to them firstly for the material comforts provided, and secondly for what they had learnt about Rotary. He had never known before that Rotary had spread from Chicago. He had always thought that Chicago was the home of gangsters (laughter) and he had now learnt that poison had produced its own antidote. And from what had been said about Rotary he was confident that the antidote would prove stronger than the poison (cheers).

What had been said about Rotary had made every guest feel that he or she was in complete sympathy with its objects. The motto of "Service above self" was of universal application. The guests hoped that it would spread and flourish (cheers).

The meeting on January 21 was addressed by the Rev. C. W. Ranson who spoke on the "Housing Problem in Madras".

Co-operation: Mr. T. Austin, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, addressed the meeting on January 28 on "Co-operation in Madras and elsewhere". He said that whatever be the origin of co-operation, when applied as a mode of business organisation, it should be a voluntary association of human beings based on terms of equality for the economic well-being of the members.

After referring to the origin of co-operation in Germany, and its development in Italy, England and Denmark, Mr. Austin said that agricultural co-operation has grown rapidly in India mainly during the present century and bears a close resemblance to European co-operation. As in Germany, it has developed largely to provide credit facilities and, to a limited extent, for the purchase of requisites and the sale of produce.

In India when the subject of providing easy credit to agriculturists was first mooted, there was a load of debt, larger than any one would care to reckon up in figures, weighing on the classes carrying on the main industry of the country in a manner which defied the possibility of redemption by anything that could be given out of resources already accumulated, whosoever might be the giver.

The department of agriculture and the administration did their best to save the situation, discovering improved and more heavily yielding varieties of seed, devising better processes, recommending more perfected implements. Without money in the ryot's pocket all these devices proved, in practice, thrown away.

One important question is: Has the middleman a necessary place in our economic life? Undoubtedly, without this intermediary services of prime producers cannot be made available to the ultimate consumer. The point for consideration is whether this distributive work cannot be undertaken by the producers as a class or by the consumers as a class, by the formation of a well-organised institution. Where the middleman cannot be replaced, the influence of co-operation as a creed has been wholly for good.

There is another general question with regard to the role of Government: In Europe, co-operation is in most countries wholly a non-official movement. But even in Western countries the State has an important role to play in the development of co-operation. If, therefore, even in advanced countries State help could not be eliminated altogether, it follows that in India also for a long time to come State help will be equally, if not more, necessary. The State will have to protect the societies

against persons who may misappropriate public funds. It will have to place at the disposal of societies staff which the societies cannot afford to maintain. It will have to give free monetary grants and subsidies and co-ordinate the activities of these institutions by careful economic planning. But without the selfless help and advice of non-officials, co-operation will get nowhere.

Co-operation stands for a higher type of human society based on trust, comradeship and mutual help.

Finally, even though it is really only in its infancy, co-operation has achieved much in Madras.

The co-operative movement has been the chief factor in reducing the rates of interests throughout the Presidency.

There is the training in popular institutions in which all castes and communities can partake on equal footing without distinction.

The inculcation of the idea that thrift is very important for the building up of national wealth has been solely due to the co-operative movement.

A well-planned economy for the villages has now been set forth by the co-operative movement.

The gaps will have to be filled up hereafter by supplementary measures but the movement has pointed the way along which rural reconstruction should progress hereafter.

The co-operative movement is bound to have a great future before it, and is bound to play an increasingly important part in the development of the resources of the country and the welfare of the people.

At the meeting on February 4, Dr. Stanley Jones spoke on the Sino-Japanese Conflict and a report of this address is published elsewhere in this issue.

A NICE QUOTATION

"A World that travels is likely to be a World of Peace."

—Duke of Kent,

Honorary Patron,

Rotary in Britain and Ireland.



President: T. W. Hockley
Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader

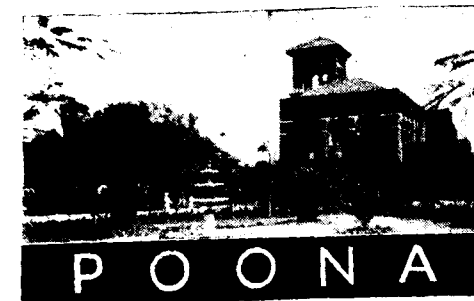
At the second meeting of this provisional Club held in January Visiting Rtns. A. Mamujee and B. Reekie of the Colombo Rotary Club were welcomed. The Club extends its sympathy to the relations of Rtn. Rev. Walter H. Cambridge of the Rotary Club of San Mateo, California, who died in a nursing home in Colombo.

Words: Mr. C. Brooke-Elliott, K.C., addressed the meeting on "Words". He pointed out how extravagant we were in the use of words and gave examples of waste of words in legislatures, courts of law and newspapers. Personally, on many occasions, he had been guilty of wasting many words. The Club hopes that Mr. Brooke-Elliott will, at no distant date, find the time to waste a few words at the Club!

"Why, man," asked the chaplain, "are you here?" "Well," replied the prisoner, "just run through the Ten Commandments, and I'll tell you if I've missed anything."

"Does my practising make you nervy?" asked the man who was learning to play a saxophone. "It did when I first heard the neighbours discussing it," replied the man next door, "but now I don't care what happens to you."

"Do you mean to say Sandy is famous for his after-dinner speaking?" "He is. He always manages to be speaking on the telephone when the waiter brings the bill."



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

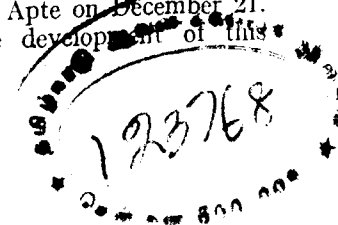
Inter-Club Conference comprising delegates from Poona, Sholapur, Pandharpur, Barsi, Bijapur and Bombay was held at the Poona Hotel on December 5. Rtn. Limaye (Sholapur) spoke on the value of such conferences. It was decided that such group conferences should be held annually.

Rtn. S. R. Bhagwat spoke on the desirability of having a common language for Rotary work in the 89th District. He said that however desirable such an end might be they had to be practical men. They should not deny the benefit of Rotary simply because a community did not know English. There were in their small towns and villages leaders of local business and professions and administrators who did not know the English language and they would nonetheless be good Rotarians. Therefore, there ought not to be any denial of Rotary to a community which did not know English.

Rtn. President M. N. Mehta said that the very fact that a large number of Clubs using languages other than English had been admitted into R. I. showed that R. I. recognised that English was not a *sine qua non* for Rotary.

At the meeting on December 9, Rtn. M. A. Kureishi spoke on "Rotary programmes and the principles underlying them."

A very interesting talk on Television was given by Prof. S. V. Apte on December 21. He referred to the development of this



branch of science on a commercial basis and explained the principles underlying Television.

Mr. M. H. Moledina has been admitted into membership of the Club. Rtms. W. Ashley Brown, D. S. Skelton and P. P. Parikh have resigned owing to transfers away from Poona.

At an "extra after-dinner meeting" on January 7, Col. C. Graham-Smith gave a talk on his reminiscences of Poona during the past quarter of a century. He referred to numerous changes in topography and the busy life of Poona during the Great War.

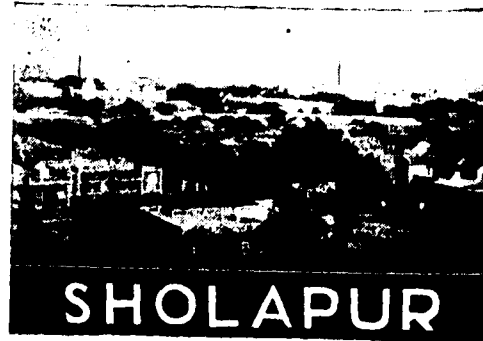
The business meeting held on January 13 considered the agenda for the Baroda Conference and the discussions on this subject were continued at the meeting on January 15. As a result the delegates to the Conference were informed of the attitude of the Club towards the subjects that would be discussed at the District Conference.

The meeting on January 27 was again a business meeting and the delegates who had returned from the District Conference gave a brief account of the proceedings thereof. The Club was represented at the Conference by Rtms. A. R. Cooper (voting delegate), Dr. M. S. H. Mody, Dewan Bahadur V. G. Shete, A. V. Ranade, F. P. Pocha, Col. B. Basu and Col. M. S. Irani.

New Members: The following have been admitted to membership of the Club: Dr. M. Suter, Lieut.-Col. M. S. Irani and Mr. N. K. Patel.

City Visitor: "I see there's a factory putting out milk made from hay." Farmer: "Well, that ain't more'n my cows do every day."

A dear old lady was visiting a prison. "You find the singing of the birds a great comfort to you, don't you?" she asked one of the convicts. "Birds, ma'am?" Why, yes. You know—the gaol birds we hear about so often."



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

At the meeting on January 11 the resolutions tabled for consideration at the District Conference were discussed and the Club's delegates to the Conference duly instructed as to the Club's attitude thereon.

Rtn. Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye gave an account of the District Conference to the meeting held on January 31.

This is an Idea!

The Calgary Club, like Shanghai's, has a toy hospital or support one which is operated by Boy Scouts. It is one of the most interesting spots in town at this time of year. It is almost entirely voluntary work, and toys are gathered from all over the City in all stages of dilapidation. Toys are repaired and painted, books are rebound, dolls are provided with new wigs and dresses, and all go out at Christmas time to needy families whose children would otherwise be without. Up to date they have about 2,500 toys ready and last year they sent out over 10,000, says the Rotary Club of Penang.

(Concluded from page 8)

He was disappointed at the course Japan had taken. When he was in Japan he found how powerful a hold Fascism had on the country. A fascist state, added the speaker, was a dangerous one at the present time. Other nations had adopted Fascism without full belief in it, but Japan fully believed in it.

Japan said she was fighting communism in China. But, said the speaker, communism was at its lowest ebb when Japan struck in this war. The spirit of democracy had already begun to regenerate Chinese national life and communism was on the wane.

But if China was finally driven into the arms of Russia, through defeat and despair, then Japan would have to blame herself. This was taking place at present. He found after some months in the interior of China that the sentiment prevailed among leading Chinese that Russia provided the only open door.

The speaker ended his lecture with an appeal for moral and economic support to China in her struggle, "for if Japan gets away with this adventure, the security of the world, which is now very precarious indeed, will be more insecure than ever."

What Do You Think of This?

If man has no worries, he degenerates to a chrysalis state. Give him worries, and his brain keeps active and he hasn't time to droop away.

George Robey.

For a man or a Cause that wants to get on there is nothing like a few hearty zealous enemies. Most of us would never be heard of if it were not for our enemies. Make your enemies and your enemies make you.

Richard le Gallienne.

(Concluded from page 9)

to find one who has a greater fund of funny stories and who can tell them more effectively.

We are very grateful to the Baroda Rotary Club, in particular to ex-President Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar and President Mukerjee. The Desai brothers are in a class by themselves. They were everywhere; always smiling. The burden of the Conference must have been great for them but they bore it most cheerfully. It is difficult for one to pick out other Rotarians but I am not exaggerating when I say that the Baroda Club is an outstanding Club and its members are real Rotarians. It is a very young Club and all the more honour to them for having conducted a District Conference in such a satisfactory manner, in spite of the fact that not one of the members had been at a District Conference before (?). We were all seen off at the station to our different destinations. We were sorry to leave Baroda and we have nothing but the most pleasant recollections of the Conference.

I will end up with one note, that is, that a Rotarian learns a good deal by attending Conferences; for, he is able to form contacts, establish new friendships and equip himself better to be of greater use as a Rotarian.

The only use for gin is to take the curse off ginger beer.

R. Ellis Roberts.

There can't be many of us in our simpler and saner middle age who are called upon to live at the tension of our schooldays.

Percy Lubbock.

Measure a man generously by what he has accomplished. Only a fool dismisses a man because of his face, his name, or his manner of praying.

Frank Enger, N. Y.

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

Officials and Club Meeting Days.

AHMEDABAD.

March 8, 1936. Charter No. 4004.

President: Sir Mahbubmia I. Kadri. Vice-President: Dr. H. M. Desai. Hon. Secretary: V. K. Heble, Mirzapur Road. (Phone: 2224). 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.

February 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. (Phone: Res. 499; Office 400) 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. (Phone: 2123). 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.

BARSII.

October 17, 1937. Charter No. 4495.

President: G. R. Zadbuke. Vice-President: B. S. Kathle, *M.L.A.* Hon. Treasurer: S. R. Dhopre. Hony. Joint Secretaries: V. R. Binge, Chief Officer, Municipal Borough, Barsi, and J. G. Coelho, Elec. Engineer, Jayashankar Mills, Barsi.

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Sundays, Annasahab Kathale Memorial Hall.

BIJAPUR.

August 22, 1937. Charter No. 4439.

President: N. P. Desai, *M.A.*, *L.L.B.*, Vice-President: Dr. J. F. Henriques, *L.M.S.*, *F.C.P.S.* Hon. Secretary: Rao Sahab R.D. Parulkar, *M.M.B.S.*

Godbole Mala, Bijapur. (Phone: 24) Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Angadi, *B.A.*, *L.L.B.* Directors: M. G. Monani, *I.C.S.*, and B. R. Khembavi.

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Sundays every month, 4 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. (Phone: 26021 or 22031). 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: Rai B. M. Das Bahadur. Vice-President: C. Warren-Boulton. Hon. Secretary: C. A. Newbery, 13, British Indian Street, Suite No. 4, Calcutta. (Phone 2962). Hon. Treasurer: R. S. Arthur. Directors: H. E. Corn, S. K. Mitra, A. C. Austin, E. A. Langham A. Sommerfeld, W. Buchan, and Dr. M. Ahmad.

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

COCHIN.

June 25, 1937. 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.

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. (Phone 1968). 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.

DACCÁ.

(Provisional).

President: H. R. Wilkinson. Secretary: S. K. Chatterji, 15, Tikatooly Road, P. O. Wari (Dacca). Jt. Secretary: S. A. Salim. Directors: R. C. Mazumdar, S. J. E. Virgo, P. C. Ghose, A. K. Das.

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of every month at 6 p.m.

JAMSHEDPUR.

November 23, 1936. Charter No. 4118.

President: John Leyshon. Vice-President: E. D. Johnson. Acting Hon. Secretary: E. P. Hillier. (Phone: Jamshedpur, 304). Hon. Treasurer: A. M. Hayman. Directors: Sirdar Indra Singh and A. A. Bryant.

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

KANDY

(Experimental)

President: F. A. E. Price. Vice-President: R. F. Dias. Secretary: St. H. deZilwa, School of Agriculture, Peradeniya, Kandy (Ceylon).

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. (Phone: 2570 or 2507). 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.

(Provisional).

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, (Phone: 3561), 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.

NEGOMBO.

President: T. W. Hockly, *J.P.*, *U.P.M.* Vice-President: Dr. V. Croos Da Brera. Directors: Dr. T. S. Nair, Earle Wijewardene. Hony. Treasurer: T. P. C. Carron. Hony. Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader, *J.P.*, *U.P.M.*, "Wester Seaton Farm," Negombo. (Phone: Negombo 46).

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.

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.

September 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.I.E.*, 204, 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. Hony. Secy.: Dhun Framji, Central Bank of India, Surat Branch, Surat. (Phone: Surat 114). Hon. Treasurer: Mr. D. B. Modi. Directors: Dr. A. H. Patel and Mr. D. E. T. Brown.

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Saturdays 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.

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