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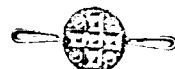
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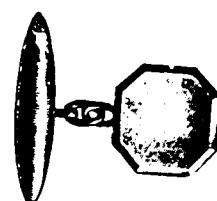
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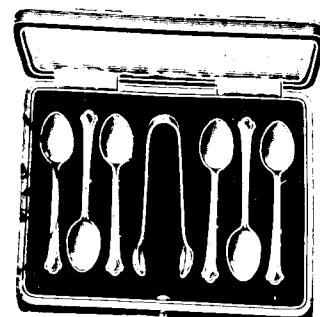
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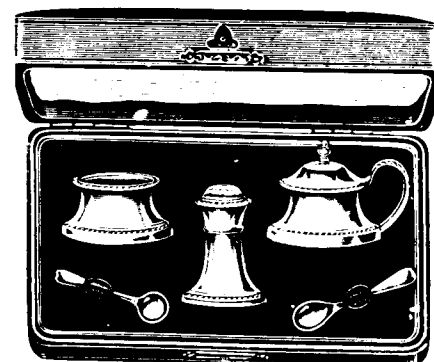
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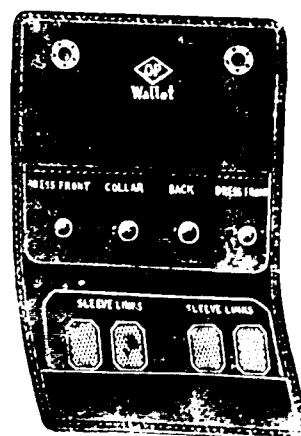
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THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL

(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

MARCH 1938

No. 11

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India in the Argentine Cavalcade

THE EL PASO (TEXAS, U. S. A.) ROTARY CLUB PARTICIPATED IN A VERY NOVEL PAGEANT ON NEW YEAR'S DAY—A PAGEANT INTERESTING FROM THE STANDPOINT OF INTERNATIONAL SERVICE.

EACH YEAR, EL PASO CELEBRATES A FIVE-DAY EVENT WHICH IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE STATES AS THE SUN CARNIVAL. THIS CELEBRATION BEGINS FOUR DAYS BEFORE JANUARY 1 AND CULMINATES ON NEW YEAR'S DAY WITH A GREAT STREET-PARADE IN THE MORNING AND, IN THE AFTERNOON, A FOOTBALL GAME KNOWN AS THE SUN BOWL GAME. THE PARADE REQUIRES ABOUT TWO HOURS TO PASS A GIVEN POINT AND EACH YEAR THE PARADE OR PAGEANT DEPICTS A DIFFERENT SUBJECT. THIS YEAR THE THEME WAS "COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD". EACH YEAR THE VARIOUS CIVIC ORGANISATIONS, THE CLUBS, BUSINESS HOUSES AND THE MANY TOWNS OF THE EL PASO TRADE TERRITORY EACH ENTER A FLOAT OR EXHIBIT BUILT ALONG THE LINES OF THAT YEAR'S THEME.

THIS YEAR, THE ROTARY CLUB ENTERED A MOST IMPRESSIVE EXHIBIT CALLED THE "ARGENTINE CAVALCADE" IN HONOUR OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA. THE CAVALCADE WAS ARRANGED IN A MOST COLOURFUL PORTRAYAL.

THERE WERE 38 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED, EACH ON A FLOAT BY ITSELF. LOCATED ON THE FLOAT OR EXHIBIT OF EACH COUNTRY WERE PEOPLE OF THAT PARTICULAR NATION, OR CHARACTERS DRESSED TO REPRESENT THEIR NATIONALS.

THE FLOAT REPRESENTING INDIA WAS, AS CAN BE SEEN FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH ON THE FACING PAGE, A BEAUTIFUL ONE AND ATTEMPTED TO CAPTURE INDIAN "ATMOSPHERE" WITH ITS REPRESENTATION OF INDO-SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE.

The Eastern Rotary Wheel IS INDEBTED TO THE ROTARY CLUB OF EL PASO FOR SENDING THE PHOTOGRAPH REPRODUCED ON THE FACING PAGE. ON BEHALF OF ALL ROTARIANS IN THIS DISTRICT WE THANK THE ORGANISERS OF THE SUN CARNIVAL FOR THEIR THOUGHTFULNESS IN HAVING SO EFFECTIVELY REPRESENTED INDIA IN THE ARGENTINE CAVALCADE.





R.I. Convention: Needless to remind Rotarians in this District that if they do at all intend to gather the inspiration of a Convention of Rotary International it is time they decided about it and booked their way to San Francisco, the Golden City with the Golden Gate in more senses than one. The heart-stirring appeals of President Duperrey, the automatic attraction of a visit to America and the sure knowledge of Rotarian endeavour—their combined effect should surely be one of the greatest “draws”. We wish the Convention and all Rotarians assembling there every success.

Welcome Dacca! Dacca is our latest acquisition in this District and we offer our hearty welcome to this young Club. Inspired by successful Rotarian endeavour in such close proximity as Calcutta, we have no doubt that Dacca will from its first meeting plant its feet in the right Rotarian direction. In this sense Dacca will be more favourably situated than some other Clubs we can think of were placed in their infancy.

Committee Work: Elsewhere in this issue is published a very valuable article relating to Committees and their composition. We invite the attention of all Rotarians in this district to the very valuable suggestions made therein by Rtn. N. N. Ghose, of the Rotary Club of Bombay. As older Rotarians realise, the success or failure of a Rotary Club depends, next to the quality of its membership, on the organisation and working of the Committees. None will deny that there is a

great room for improvement in this direction among most Clubs. Therefore, Rtn. Ghose's critical study of the position and his constructive suggestions are most valuable and deserve discerning study by Rotarians, especially Club executives.

Frontispiece: We are sure we are but voicing the feelings of Rotarians in India when we offer to the El Paso (Texas, U. S. A.) Rotary Club our sincere thanks for having remembered our country and “done her proud,” in the manner indicated in the Frontispiece of this issue, during their Sun Carnival.

1939 District Conference—Colombo: It is now decided that our next District Conference will be held in Colombo, the capital city of the Emerald Isle, in the last week of January or first week of February, 1939. The alternatives available for the next Conference venue were rather embarrassing: but none could deny that Colombo will prove an ideal setting for a District Conference and that the Host Club is among the most progressive of the Clubs in this District. We are sure that 1939 will top 1938 in every respect for District Conference records. Those who have not visited Ceylon can scarcely realise the scenic treat that awaits the visitor to the Emerald Isle; those who have not known Colombo Rotarians can still less realise the magnificent treat of friendliness and fellowship that awaits them at the next District Conference. It is never too early to enjoy pleasant anticipations and we shall straightaway start to do so!

A Treat for Children !

Successful Work by Rotary in Calcutta

The following account of the Children's Treat given by the Rotary Club of Calcutta on February 16 is taken from the Club's Bulletin :

FEBRUARY 16TH, 1938—
ANNUAL CHILDREN'S TREAT

THE weather early on Wednesday morning, to say the least of it, was unseasonable. Rain had fallen heavily during the night, but as we gathered at the Volunteer Headquarters, the black clouds which had seemed so menacing in the North, broke in real earnest and had it not been for the forethought of Rtn. Warren-Boulton, the expectant youngsters who had been collecting from shortly after eight o'clock, would have received a drenching on the Ghat, and we should have had a sorry retreat rather than the pleasant treat to which all looked forward.

Jupiter Pluvius no doubt heard the supplications of nearly 600 little hearts and relented generously; the day was cool and fresh and the alternating sunshine and shade on the newly washed greenery of the Botanical Gardens provided a more than usually pleasant setting for the children's enjoyment.

As soon as the last contingent of children was reported present and correct on the steamer, we were off, and what a merry crowd we were! Some of us in khaki, others in blue and white, but with a dash of colour from the bright blue shirts of one school, and a positive array of colours in the bright saris of the Refuge girls and the varied costumes of the Mohammedan kiddies, who had really spread themselves for the occasion. But what could be brighter than those bright eyes, all eagerness and excitement—and yet there were some who seemed so inured to hardship that it took them a long time to realise their good fortune; sad,

pinched little faces eloquent of a life into which joy came all too rarely.

We made the Botanical Gardens our first port of call, where we discharged a motley collection of cooks and their confederates, and we loaded provisions, bath tubs full of them. And in a few minutes you should have seen our wake dotted with the paper wrapping and orange skins and so on. You would have had no trouble in following such a trail had we been on a paper chase; but no! we were going in search of a Hughli Bore and the excitement was intense as we caught it coming round a bend in the river and saw it break on the banks in its mad rush up to Calcutta. Then on the incoming tide we made quick progress back to the Gardens where all disembarked—even our usual party of gate-crashers, who this time were compelled to forego their annual stow-away act and come down on a ferry!

I should pause here to say a word of thanks to the Superintendent of the Gardens, who with short notice had prepared everything for us. Realising that the usual spot at the Banyan Tree would be waterlogged, he had cleared a bungalow for us in the dead of night so that, if the worst came to the worst, the children would have shelter. There is service for you! We are indeed grateful to him and his staff for their extreme kindness.

Then came the lunch. First of all ground sheets were spread—another instance of the forethought of W. B.—schools grouped under their helpers and served with enormous helping and more helpings of *pullao* from gigantic cauldrons. Cases and cases of mineral waters—the lovely coloured confections so dear to the heart of the children--

the kind gift of Rtn. Olpadvala, appeared and disappeared as if by magic and taxed the united efforts of a willing band of workers each deftly wielding his bottle opener. I think Rtn. Dossani became a minor casualty at this point! The feast was topped off with *rossagollas* and perhaps not unnaturally, from this point onwards, things began to move with a decided swing.

An inadequate supply of tennis balls called for a scramble as they were shed from a running car. It was good fun, but we could have done with dozens of more balls. Rtn. Corn, dripping with perspiration, his face red as a beetroot, did yeoman service as handicapper and starter and chief whip in the many races which were run, with Rtns. Buchanan and Buchan acting as judges and long stop all rolled into one. The girls from the Refuge favoured us with some Indian dances and songs, and other music was provided by a gramophone amplifier, kindly supplied by the Gramophone Co., through the kind offices of Rtn. Evans, which dispensed with vigour, despatch and a delightful impartiality, selections of Indian and European songs. I must not forget the buglers who came with one of the schools, and who made their presence felt frequently.

When everyone was thoroughly tired, there was a round up for tea to which all the children did ample justice, and then followed the *piebe de resistance*, the presentation of gifts. The difficult task of selecting and purchasing toys had been delegated to Mesdames Buchan and Stanmore and they certainly did marvellously; asked how they managed to make the money go so far, they refer us to Rtn. Chawla and other friends and all concerned are to be most heartily congratulated on this important part of the proceedings—the children were all more than satisfied, and various little attempts to secure a 'swap' on the way home proved largely ineffectual. That says a great deal.

And so, tired and happy, all returned to the ship, and by six o'clock the large party of children were shepherded through the turnstile to the waiting cars and vans which had been provided by members of the Club.

And now for the bouquets. Pride of place must go to Rtn. Warren-Boulton and to

Mrs. Stanmore on whom the bulk of the arrangements fell. To them must go the credit for the smooth working of the assembly arrangements, the transport details and those hundreds of little things which made the day so successful. R. S. M. Temple, of the Calcutta and Presidency Battalion for meritorious service and general good humour all round. Rtn. Buchanan, who also was everywhere at once, and who can always be counted on to give of his best for the Children's Treat. Rtn. Corn, genial as ever and a terror to the evil-doer, or so he said, but we can't quite credit it so far as the last bit goes; Rtn. Wood for his able help in the matter of the ship and the good time everyone had on her; Mr. and Mrs. Bird of Cossipore for all round assistance with whom we would like to include Mrs. Hutcheson, and last but not least, we would like to thank the children themselves for their excellent conduct, and particularly the little Mohammedan children and those from the Entally Convent School for the very nice way in which they said their little "Thank-you" when the show was over.

Rotary is a word that stands for better business practices and loftier ideals in business and professional intercourse, for service to one's city, one's nation, and to society in general, and for development of international understanding and good will, leading to international peace.

THE ROTARIAN IS—

A mind—through which service thinks.
A heart—through which service loves.
A voice—through which service speaks.
A hand—through which service helps.
A personality—in which service is above self.

—The Rotary Fellow.

"What is a Social Centre?"

In this article Rotarian A. T. Carr (Slough, England) describes the work which a social centre can carry out in a growing community. He is the Warden of the Slough Social Centre, a particularly ambitious and complete example of its kind.

WHAT is a Social Centre? One of the easiest ways of explaining this is to say what it is not! It is not just a building or a lot of buildings.

It is not a place at which some autocrat (even a benevolent one) rules the roost.

It is not a place in which a set curriculum is drawn up and carried out meticulously according to the set plan of an "upstart" or "actual" genius who dwells apart!

It is not a place in which one grade or one group monopolizes the stage.

It is not too wide or too narrow to refuse admission to anyone who has ordinary social instincts.

Now for the positive side:

It is a living entity of persons possessing many points of view. All creeds and some of none may be found there. The buildings of a Centre should be ample and spacious enough to furnish varied activities, and the management should be knowledgeable enough to believe that its job is to furnish an atmosphere in the Centre which allows for the fullest growth of human personality.

We have already pointed out the need for space, and if a new housing estate is to have a Centre in which a balanced community life is lived the Centre must be attractive and large enough to obtain members and supporters from all ranks of life.

Smallness cramps, and it will be largely found that a Centre with little space will be inhabited by people of one view, and

the activities of the Centre will be restricted and allow little space for expansion.

The juvenile side is often crowded out of a small centre. It should be given equal or larger opportunities than the adult. Grown-ups can get along closer together than we have a right to expect of youngsters.

I have stressed the need for a variety of interests and activities in order to obtain support from all classes. Further to this I would point out that "one man's leisure is another man's boredom," to misquote an old proverb. This is very true, and therefore the greater variety, the more interest.

The greatest measure of freedom is essential and it is certain that with a balanced population the tone of the Centre will be good. An important factor in this direction, I believe, is to furnish the place well. The management will find that most people will "live up to the furniture".

Mixed Activities

As many mixed activities as possible should be available in an adult Centre. The more natural and open this mixing the less likelihood there is for abuse to arise.

In the under-18 section mixing should be allowed, but on a timetable basis and only for suitable activities. This may lead to earlier mixing and for longer periods, as the younger boys and girls will get older and will have grown up together. Familiarity does not always breed contempt; for if the familiarity is rightly understood it breeds respect.

The maintenance costs of a social centre in so far as adults are concerned should "break even" as long as there is no dead weight in interest charges to be carried.

The juvenile section should be well supported by grants made by the local Education Authority by virtue of powers given them by the 1921 Education Act and further assisted by gifts from interested people and from the contributions of users themselves.

The main direction of the Centre should be vested in certain nominees or representatives of the finders of the capital cost and at least an equal number of elected representatives of the members.

The sectional committees should have the fullest democratic government possible, although it will always be found more efficient to centralize all accounts through the book-keeping and cashier side of the whole place.

The problem of leisure is not so abstruse as people make out. The real problem is to provide adequate facilities for leisure. People can and will use these opportunities if they are made possible.

In conclusion, it is right to say that no Centre can be truly social unless ample provision be allowed for sports fields and recreation grounds. Life is not solely an inside, enclosed affair. It needs the fresh air and space in which games can be played or children kept safely away from screeching brakes.

The question is often asked if there is a religious background to the life of a Social Centre. This always seems rather a foolish question, for, after all, man is a religious animal, and although there may be many versions of this essential aspect in life, if the management is producing the right atmosphere, it will blossom forth into a hardy, sturdy power in the life of those using the Social Centre.

The leader's job is to stimulate, encourage, and unobtrusively allow people to control their own affairs. He or she should be prepared to make the rule of his or her life "to make business a pleasure and pleasure my business." Is this too secular? In any case it is a difficult ideal to attain.—

From *The Rotary Wheel*.



G.O.H.

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ROTARY LUNCHEON EVERY THURSDAY

Rotary International Office for Asia

A new office for Asia of Rotary International became a reality with the opening of the office by Richard Sidney immediately on his return to Singapore from the Nice convention.

The opening of the office for Asia of Rotary International has grown out of a need on the part of the Rotary clubs of that part of the world for a service office (closer at hand than the central office) which may have almost immediate contacts with the clubs. The location of the new office in Singapore, Straits Settlements, the cross-roads of the Orient, at the southernmost point of the Malay Peninsula makes it particularly accessible to Rotarians in that part of the world. Communication facilities for reaching the clubs throughout the Orient also make the location favourable.

The new office is located near the centre of Singapore's business section on one of the best-known streets in the city, Battery Road. The location has been chosen in order to make it easily accessible for Rotarians from all over the world who may be stopping in Singapore to pay it a visit.

Secretary Sidney of the Singapore office expresses the belief that Rotary has a great future in the East. In supporting this belief he points out that Rotary is strongly entrenched in Australia, China,

India, Japan, Java, Malaya, Netherlands Indies, New Zealand, and other countries of the East. Conditions are particularly

favourable to the continued growth of Rotary in this section of the world, he feels, because of the appeal which Rotary offers to the great variety of peoples living here.

He points out the following as some of the reasons that the Orient needs Rotary:

The people find in the Rotary movement something which tends to bring them all together in a spirit of understanding and goodwill.

The ability to meet together on the basis of toleration, kindness, and good fellowship offers them an opportunity to get together that has not been possible previous to the introduction of Rotary.

Representatives of nearly thirty nationalities comprise the membership of one single Rotary club. In other Rotary clubs men of many different religious faiths and stations in life meet together in Rotary on a common basis of fellowship and understanding.

He comments further that Rotary also needs the Orient if it is richly to realize its Fourth Object: "The advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service."



Committees and their Composition

Rtn. N. N. Ghose, acting Chairman of the International Goodwill Committee of the Rotary Club of Bombay, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of that Club, makes several useful suggestions for the better working of Rotary Clubs in this District. Relevant parts of this letter are reproduced hereunder in the hope they will prove useful to other Clubs.

THOSE who have been associated with the Rotary Movement for a number of years cannot fail to appreciate that Rotary as an institution has great possibilities in a country like ours, particularly at the present moment when the social, economic and political life of the country is undergoing rapid changes.

The objects of Rotary are to encourage and foster the ideal of service. If these are even partly realised, the future of the movement in India will be assured. If, however, we develop a tendency to march away from our main objectives and drift into a groove, I fear that we shall find ourselves isolated and ignored by the community at large. In the United States of America and in Great Britain where the Rotary Movement has made tremendous progress, the ideal of service is translated into action and the result is that the Rotary Clubs in those countries are considered to be playing an important part in the progress of the country as a whole. It will be conceded that in shaping our policies in any branch of our activities we should be strictly guided by the spirit of Rotary law; in other words, none of our actions shall be in conflict with the aims and objects of Rotary.

Rotary is a challenge to those who talk and act in terms of a bygone age. It is, therefore, incumbent on every Rotarian to encourage and foster the four Rotary ideals.

A Dangerous Tendency

I think that a time has come when we should review the progress made by our club and, if necessary, readjust our organisation in order to encourage and foster a sense of responsibility in each and every member of the club. I have in mind the first object of Rotary which is to encourage and foster the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for Service. It will be idle to deny that our club cannot claim to have achieved this end to any large extent. There is, I regret to observe, a growing tendency to form isolated groups, partly on racial and partly on social lines. It seems to some of us that this tendency in a Rotary club is unseemly. If this is not checked and dissolved quickly, I fear that in a few years a situation will arise which will not be conducive to the best interests of the club. If the barrier between members of different races is not broken, I am afraid that a time will come when the Indian and non-Indian Rotarians will divide on all important issues.

A great deal will depend upon the quality and character of those whom the club admits as Rotarians. The best way to ensure the future success of Rotary in India will be to admit as Rotarians only those persons whose character and qualifications leave no doubt that they will prove worthy members of the Movement.

In selecting a member, the sole object should not be to find one who is the head of his Profession—that would be irrational. In the first place it would be a presumption

to say that a Committee of the club, without having any facilities to call for direct evidence, is qualified to say who occupies the foremost position in the town in any particular profession.

Supposing there are two candidates to fill a vacant classification and by making *reasonable enquiries it is found that the comparative qualifications of the two candidates are as follows* :—

Managing Director of an organisation, aged 60; very self-centred, strong racial or communal prejudice, intolerant, dislikes the country.

Executive of an organisation, aged 35; broad minded, enlightened, tolerant and humane.

Is there any doubt as to who should be selected? I suggest for the consideration of the Directors that very clear rules should be laid down as regards the qualifications for membership, for I know that there exists in certain quarters a feeling of resentment on account of the rejection of the membership proposals of a few persons.

Committees

With a view to strengthening the organisation from within and to bring our activities more in line with the existing conditions, I recommend for the consideration of the new Directors the following measures :—

All Committees be reconstructed in a manner which will afford at least 50% of the members wider scope to perform active Rotary Service.

The activities of the club in the matter of Public Service be extended and for this purpose a few new Sub-Committees be formed.

Under the Board of Directors there should be only Five Major Committees with the following heads :—

Club Service Committee
Vocational Service Committee
Aims and Objects Committee
Community Service Committee
International Service Committee

These Committees shall be directly responsible to the Board of Directors, and there shall be constituted several Sub-Committees under one or the other Major Committee to carry out works of special nature. The Personnel of the Sub-Committees should be members of their respective Major Committees.

Club Service Committee will consist of one Chairman who should be a Director, a Vice-Chairman and 25 members. There should be 5 Sub-Committees under the following heads :

Fellowship Sub-Committee	{ One Convenor 4 Members.
Rotary Information Sub-Committee	{ One Convenor 4 Members.
Publicity Sub-Committee	{ One Convenor 4 Members.
Inter-Club Visits Sub-Committee	{ One Convenor 4 Members.
Programme Sub-Committee	{ One Convenor 4 Members.

Vocational Service Committee will consist of one Chairman (who should be a Director), a Vice-Chairman and five members.

Aims and Objects Committee will consist of one Chairman (Director), one Vice-Chairman (Director) and 10 members.

There should be two Sub-Committees under the following heads :

Membership and Classification Sub-Committee	{ One Convenor Chairman of A. & O. Committee, 8 Members.
Goodwill Sub-Committee	{ One Convenor Vice-Chairman of A. & O. Committee, 6 Members.

Community Service Committee will consist of one Chairman (Director), one Vice-Chairman and 15 Members. There should be the following three Sub-Committees under the Community Service Committee :

Public Service Sub-Committee	{ One Convenor 4 Members.
Students Welfare Sub-Committee	{ One Convenor 4 Members.
Rural-Urban Acquaintance Committee	{ One Convenor 4 Members.

International Service Committee will consist of a Chairman (Director), a Vice-Chairman and 5 Members.

The Governor Speaking!

Governor Sethna's Monthly Letter for March

DEAR FELLOW ROTARIANS :

1939 District Conference : I am now able to announce that the result of the balloting on the three invitations—Colombo, Rangoon and Calcutta—has resulted in a majority of the Clubs voting in favour of Colombo which secured 11 votes, with 8 votes for Calcutta and 4 for Rangoon. The Conference will, therefore, be held in Colombo in the last week of January or the first week of February 1939. I hope to announce the exact dates in my next Monthly Letter. Meanwhile I am certain that your Club will stimulate interest in the Colombo Conference next year, and Colombo Rotarians are, I understand, already busy making preparations to give us a great Rotarian welcome.

1939 R. I. Convention

Rotary International has always to look far ahead because of the heavy work involved, and it has already decided that the 1939 International Convention be held in Cleveland, Ohio, during the week, June 18-25. Our present thoughts should, however, be entirely concerned with the San Francisco Convention this coming June.

Future of Rotary?

Concurring with the recommendation of the Aims and Objects Committee, it has been suggested by Rotary International that the topic "What is the future of Rotary" should be presented to all Rotary Clubs in the world for discussion during the first week in May 1938. A report of the discussions should be made to the respective District Governors who in turn will prepare a resume of the important points brought out at the Club meetings and transmit such resumé to the Secretariat for the information of the Board of Directors, and of the Committees of Rotary International. Will you

and your Club please remember this, and do everything necessary to stimulate an interesting discussion on the subject by your members?

Change of Chronology

It will be remembered that our District Conference at Baroda resolved to memorialise the Board of R. I. that the Club Year be the Calendar Year. In a recent communication which I have received from the Secretariat, it is stated that the Board, at their January 1938 meeting, took up this subject, and after carefully considering this matter and reviewing the numerous reports submitted, expressed the opinion that at present there is no general demand for a change in the date of the Rotary Club year. The Board, therefore, agreed that it will not propose to the 1938 San Francisco Convention an enactment to change the Chronology of the Rotary Club year.

Penang Conference

Next Month, April 15-18, will meet the First Middle Asia Regional Conference at Penang. Word has come through that the authorities responsible are making special arrangements for a really grand Conference. It is learnt that a delegation from Australia will attend the Conference, and I hope that from our own District there will be a good delegation.

Rotarian Chas. A. Newbery, Secretary of the Calcutta Rotary Club, has very kindly undertaken to try and secure concession rates for travel for those of our delegates who wish to attend the Penang Conference. Will you please make a special reference to this in your next meeting, put up a notice to all your members, and send up to Rotarian Newbery the names and addresses of all those who will be going to Penang?

San Francisco

Those of our Rotarians who are planning to go on leave will find it a great experience to go to Penang and then travel across the Pacific—thus attending both the Regional Conference in Penang, and the International Convention at San Francisco, June 19 to 24. So far we have only two of our Rotarians who will be attending the Convention—U Tun Nyoe of Rangoon and J. L. Keenan of Jamshedpur. Both of them are already in the States.

Your Club must have received by now direct from the Chicago Secretariat the necessary Credential Forms for your delegates to the International Convention. The Bye-laws of Rotary International provide that any Rotary Club unable to be represented by one of its own members personally, may select any active or past service member from any other Club in its own District to serve as proxy for its non-attending delegate or delegates. I should also perhaps explain here that even though no member of your Club is going to San Francisco, your Club should appoint one of its own members as its delegate to the Convention, and then request some other Rotarian who will be attending the Convention to act as your member's proxy. The name and Club of both the delegates and proxy should appear on the Credential Certificate. If any Club in our District has not received the Credential Certificate blanks so far, I shall be glad to furnish a set for them.

The Rotary Club of San Francisco and the Convention Committee of Rotary International already have plans well under way for a really great Convention, and we are all hopeful that our District will be well-represented at the Convention.

They Invite You!

I have received a communication from the Chairman of the Hospitality Committee of the Denver Rotary Club, extending a most cordial invitation to all our delegates to stop at Denver en route to the San Francisco Convention. They will meet all special trains or car parties on arrival and assure Rotarians and their wives some entertainment, depending upon the time at the

disposal of the travellers. Denver is the mile-high capital of the State of Colorado and was the gathering place of the 17th International Convention in 1926. Will those Rotarians from this District who will be going to San Francisco, and who would like to accept the invitation from Denver, kindly get in touch with Rotarian Fred. F. Syman, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, Denver Rotary Club, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colorado? I can assure them that from the pamphlets I have received of Denver, and from what I know personally of the place, it is one of the most interesting cities in the States, and if you can afford the time, you should not miss this invitation.

Here is another invitation! Rotarian Donald S. Ross, Chairman of the International Service Committee of the Rotary Club of Tulsa (Oklahoma), writes: "Many visitors from other lands will visit Tulsa during May 1938 to attend the International Petroleum Exposition. To those visitors and Rotarians everywhere we extend a friendly invitation to meet with us when they visit our city". If any of our Rotarians happen to go that side, don't forget this kind invitation.

R. I. President 1938-39

The Chicago Rotary Club has nominated George Hager as Candidate for the Presidency of Rotary International for election at the next Convention. The Oklahoma City Club has nominated Allen Street as a candidate.

The Eastern Rotary Wheel

During the Baroda Conference I stressed the necessity for offering our fullest co-operation to Rotarian Munro in producing *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* month after month. Rotarians who are the heads of various business-houses doubtless can appreciate the value of advertising in our District Magazine, and it will certainly be a great help to the Magazine too. I would also like to urge on you to send to Rotarian Munro the digest of your Club activities every month, the latest before the 7th of the following month. Editing a Magazine which

is the official organ of more than 25 Clubs is not an easy job, and I know Rotarian Munro will greatly appreciate your prompt and active co-operation.

Secretaries!

If any of your members terminate membership in your Club and move to another city, I would suggest you immediately inform the District Governor of the names and new addresses of such members. If there is a Rotary Club in the town he is moving to, I would suggest you to immediately notify the Secretary of that Club, so that if his classification is open in that Club, he can immediately be invited to join as a member.

Rotarians appreciate Rotary more if they have a job and are doing something. It is up to the President to see that every member is serving on some committee. If those Committees are not functioning well, a suggestion for bringing them together when some plans of activities might be presented to them often times will bring good results.

Wear Them!

There seems to be a considerable variation in practice in the matter of wearing the lapel button. In some communities buttons are worn, and fellow-Rotarians are able to recognise each other in public and acquaintance is thus established, eventually resulting in friendship. In other communities the button is worn only on special occasions such as the day on which the Rotary Club meets. It would seem to be a good thing in a community where Rotary is just started for the lapel buttons to be worn as much as possible so that Rotarians may have the chance of knowing each other. This will be particularly useful when traveling. If any of your members has no lapel button, but would like to have one, he can buy one easily either from the Governor's Office, or from any of the offices of the Secretariat. (The cost is Rs. 3/2 plus postage).

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



PRESIDENT MAURICE DUPERREY.

President Maurice Duperrey's Programme

LEAVES LYDDA, KLM..	10th April.
KARACHI ..	11th ..
CALCUTTA ..	12th ..
PENANG ..	13th ..
LEAVES PENANG, KLM.	20th ..

Regional Administration

Note by Rtn. F. E. James

At the District Conference at Baroda Past Governor F. E. James undertook to prepare an explanatory Note bearing on the CRIA recommendations regarding the question of Regional Administration. Here is Rtn. James's Note.

THE recommendations of the Commission relating to Regional administration are contained in paragraphs 104 to 125 of the Report of the Commission on R.I. Administration. (See Nice Convention Proceedings, green appendage).

There are at present two regions in the world where there is some form of local administration. Great Britain and Ireland has its own administration with its Constitution and Bye-laws, its annual conference, its secretariat and its own publications. There are over 430 Clubs in this territory. Then there is what is known as the E.A.C., or the European Advisory Committee. This is an advisory body, authorised specially by the Board of Directors of R. I., and contains a representative for every Rotary District in Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor. It meets once a year and is empowered to offer advice on matters referred to it. It has no administrative or permanent executive organisation, but it is served by the Continental European Office of the Secretariat of Rotary International which is established in Zurich.

When the Commission was appointed in 1934 it was clear that there was dissatisfaction with the present provision of area administration in Rotary International, and the Commission spent much time in considering possible methods of dealing with this problem. Its final recommendations may be summarised as follows:—

That provision be made in the Constitution and Bye-laws of R. I. whereby the Board of R. I. may establish a method of supervision of Rotary Clubs in different

regions throughout the world subject to certain general principles which should be laid down in the Constitution of R. I. Any such machinery before being established would require the authority of the International Convention.

In such established regions there should be a regional Council to be constituted of representatives of Clubs, and each Regional Council would nominate for election by the Convention of R. I. its representative or representatives on the Board of Directors of R. I.

Where any such regional organisation is established it should replace or absorb any existing advisory or other Committee or organisation existing in that region.

The Board of Directors of R. I. would be empowered to enter into arrangements with any such region as may be established as to the per capita tax to be paid by the Clubs in such regions: (Here, for example, is a direct reference to the position of R. I. B. I. which finances its own administration, and pays only a per capita tax of \$1.50 to the International Secretariat for purely international purposes.)

It should be observed that these proposals are general in character. They admit of variation; they are permissible and not obligatory; and, if carried out, might bring the RIBI and the E.A.C. into the general regional plan. Devolution, in its extent, might vary from region to region. RIBI represents probably the greatest

extent of devolution. On the other hand, Clubs in Latin America would probably still prefer to be served by the Secretariat in Chicago, for geographic reasons.

A region, for example, might be established for Northern America (which would have its own office), rendering such services as the Clubs in that area desire. The adoption of the regional plan would lead to the adaptation of the needs of various Clubs to the circumstances of the particular part of the world in which they exist. Whereas the Clubs on the American Continent might require a highly centralised form of service, Clubs in other parts of the world might not require such detailed and expensive services. By arrangement between the region and R. I., regions might take responsibility for much administrative work which is at present carried on by R. I. and in this way reduce, again by agreement, the per capita tax paid by the Clubs in that region to R. I.

In the past there have been differences of opinion between R. I. and RIBI, which are now happily resolved in the main. These differences arose out of historical causes, and were concerned mainly with the status of RIBI. If a regional plan were adopted on the lines suggested, RIBI would fit into the scheme naturally, with its status and its position vis-a-vis R. I. more clearly defined and recognised. At the same time RIBI would not be a "peculiar" administrative unit in the Rotary world, but a region among other regions. There is no reason, either, why the RIBI Secretariat should not become part of the great International Secretariat of R. I., without in any way altering its relationship to the Council of RIBI which would become one of the Regional Councils of R. I. I do not want this aspect of the matter to be over-emphasised, because even if there had been no RIBI, I believe the Commission's recommendations would have been approximately the same.

If the regional plan were followed in all parts of the world we should eventually have an International Board of Directors,

representative, through election, of each region; an international secretariat not concerned with the detailed administration of Clubs, but dealing solely with international matters, and greatly reduced in size owing to the devolution upon regions of administrative service and organisation.

The Commission did not expect that the organisation of the regions should be rigid. They emphasised the need for flexibility in the administrative machinery and for free opportunity for the natural process of evolution with the minimum of alteration in the frame-work of R. I. Constitution.

If the regional plan were adopted it would probably lead ultimately to less frequent annual conventions which would be to some extent replaced by regional conferences. This would slow down the tempo of the organisation and make the world conferences, when held, probably more representative.

The Commission suggested that regions might be grouped as follows:—

Europe, North Africa and Asia Minor.
Latin America.
R. I. B. I.
Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.
The Middle East.
The Far East.
Northern America.

There would be difficulty at present about the Far East. But the others present no insurmountable difficulty. The Commission, however, envisage the application of the plan only gradually.

This is only a general outline of the Commission's recommendations. I have purposely summarised them considerably in order to emphasise the main principles underlying them.



THE ROTARY CLUB OF BIJAPUR "AT HOME" TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY LUMLEY.

SEE YOU IN SAN FRANCISCO IN JUNE

It is suggested that from now until June Rotarians who are planning to attend the Rotary convention at San Francisco, when writing letters to other Rotarians, add a postscript which possibly will serve as additional encouragement to other Rotarians to decide to attend the 1938 convention at San Francisco.

200 PER CENT REGISTRATION

In an enthusiastic meeting the Rotarians of San Francisco voted "to register 200 per cent" in connection with the coming Rotary convention in that city. This means that every Rotarian is paying a registration fee not only for himself alone but also one for his wife or some other member of his family. The San Francisco Club has a membership of approximately 400 and therefore this Club alone is providing \$4,000 as its contribution to the hospitality and entertainment expenses.

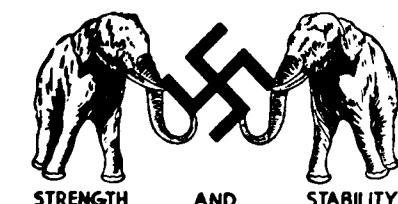
CONVENTION HOSPITALITY

There is no limit to the fine hospitable spirit animating the California Rotarians. We have just learned that Rotarian James A. Johnston, Warden of Alcatraz Prison, is a member of the host club executive committee in charge of housing and reception for the convention. However, we understand that all housing of convention visitors will be taken care of on the mainland.

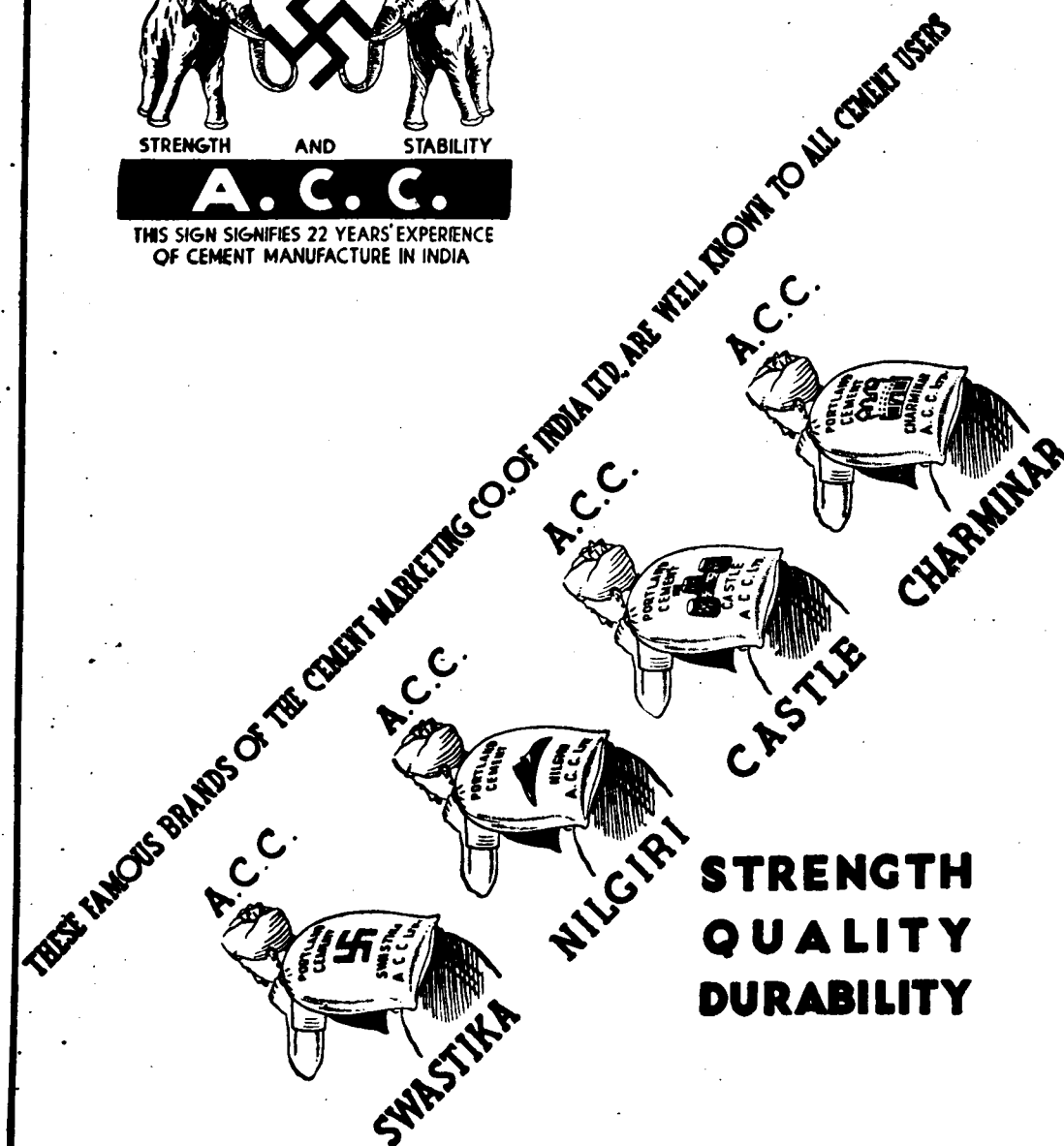
A "STOP-OVER" EN ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO

Denver (Colorado) Rotarians invite you to visit with them *en route* to the convention, thus breaking your trip and seeing something of the "mile high city" and its mountain parks. The Rotary Club of Denver (Office—Hotel Cosmopolitan) wants to know when you are coming, how many in your party, and how long you expect to stay.

FOR SAFETY SPECIFY ANY OF THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN BRANDS OF CEMENT



A.C.C.
THIS SIGN SIGNIFIES 22 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
OF CEMENT MANUFACTURE IN INDIA



**STRENGTH
QUALITY
DURABILITY**

ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LIMITED
*Twenty-two years' manufacturing experience
behind the above brands of Cement*

News from the Clubs



President: H. M. Desai
Secretary: R. Natarajan

The 33rd anniversary of Rotary was celebrated on February 23, when Rtn. I. R. Bhagat gave an inspiring address on the Ideals of Rotary, emphasising in particular the international aspect of Rotarian endeavour. He began by explaining the correct import of the ideal of service, as it has developed from the inception of the Rotary movement up to the present day. He pointed out that the plan of Rotary was to obtain results through individual service in every branch of it, whether it be Club Service, Vocational Service, Community Service or International Service. Rotary aims at educating the individual Rotarian so that he may be inspired to cultivate close fellowship with other Rotarians whom he meets, whether they be members of his own Club or of any other Club; so that he may be inspired so to pursue his vocation, that he may always visualise the idea of profit through the transparent ideal of service, and that he may adopt ethical standards of his vocation, whether he be a Public Servant, a Doctor, a Pleader, a Businessman, or any other; further that he may in his own sphere of action render such service to the community as may lie within his powers. Rtn. Bhagat cleared a misunderstanding which generally prevails amongst non-Rotarians and even amongst some Rotarians and that is that the Club is expected collectively to undertake any community service. It is not prohibited from doing so; but what it does in that

capacity is simply to indicate to the individual Rotarian the direction in which he can apply his energies. A tendency is marked in some of the Clubs to undertake to do something to justify their existence and to meet to some extent the criticism of Bernard Shaw and those who think like him.

Dealing with International Service, Rtn. Bhagat said: Even in this branch of service, the plan of Rotary is to approach the problem through the individual Rotarian. The first thing necessary is that a Rotarian should be Internationally-minded. He should consider himself not as an isolated individual in an isolated country, but as a component of a family of nations which constitute the world. He should realise that he is unconsciously in indirect international contact by his using articles produced by other nations and by exporting materials of his own country to other countries. He should further know that as soon as he assumed the name of Rotarian, he attained an international status, since he then got the privilege of visiting any Rotary Club in the world and a claim to the hospitality of the members of that Club.

The next step in the direction of cultivating international fellowship is to seek international, social or business contacts with the Rotarians of other countries. He should take every opportunity to meet foreign Rotarians and not only understand their viewpoints, but allow them to understand his own viewpoints. With that end in view, he should attend as many inter-country Club Meetings, regional conferences and international conventions, as he can. It is the plan of Rotary that in the next 25 or 30 years, the extension of the movement be carried on at such speed that Rotarians of the different countries will have established themselves in such a close fellowship that it would be impossible for one nation to make war against another.

You will say that this is a very slow process. Yes, it is. But where is a better alternative mode of preventing wars? Has

the League of Nations been found competent to do this? The only answer can be: 'No.' By setting up the League of Nations, it was expected that no power should be able to raise up its head lest all others should combine and suppress it. Frantic efforts were made at inducing the Powers to reduce their armaments.

Nobody thought of attempting to strive for that mental disarmament which was so essential for the prevention of wars. Those who vehemently suggested that disarmament was necessary to secure peace are now equally strong in their protestations that re-armament is essential for maintaining peace. The stage is set for another war. And what a war it will be? One of complete extermination, not of fighting forces alone, but of women, children, the sick, the maimed, the civil population and the clergy. Is there any agency competent to prevent this catastrophe except through complete understanding between the various nations who are moved by the baser passions at present? For want of one, let us pin our faith to the Rotary movement which aims slowly but surely to strengthen the roots of that international understanding which is so essential to the establishment of goodwill and the attainment of peace. With that end in view, let us strive for a real fellowship between members of the Club *inter-se* and between them and the other Rotarians throughout the world.

Dinner Meeting: At the dinner meeting on March 3 the following office-bearers were elected for 1938-39: **President:** Rtn. H. M. Desai; **Vice-President:** Rtn. Kastubhai Lalbhai; **Secretary:** Rtn. R. Natarajan; and **Treasurer:** Rtn. J. A. Gandhi.

The following account of the proceedings is reproduced from *The Star*:—

Rotarian Desai, the President-elect, thanked the Rotarian members for electing him President for the ensuing year. He knew his task was not light; he had to keep up the high traditions established by his predecessors, Rtn. Mavlankar and Kadri, but with the co-operation of the members he hoped to succeed.

Rtn. Desai had often been asked by his non-Rotarian friends what exactly was the

aim of the Rotary in these fortnightly dinner meetings? His reply was short and simple, "Social Contact." Rotary aimed at bringing together on a common platform of fellowship men of different ideas, interests and professions. It aimed at establishing fellow-feeling between people of different communities, creeds and races that inhabit this city. "We take care of the city and the district will take care of itself." They did not aim at doing anything spectacular—they did not aim at building hospitals, sanatoria, or work-houses, they did not aim at stopping wars or race for armaments in the near future. Their aim was modest, creation of comradeship between different people, and if they succeeded in that, they justified their existence. Their Club now was a healthy, vigorous baby, two years old. It had learnt to walk, but they must not allow it to run. They did not want it to be lethargic, but they should prevent its becoming precocious.

Rtn. Chahewala proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President and the retiring Secretary. He said that they both were keen Rotarians and it was due to their efforts that the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad had attained its present strong position.

DOES YOUR CLUB MAKE ITS NEW MEMBERS FEEL AT HOME?

A new member of a Rotary Club was notified of his election on Monday; on Wednesday he was introduced to the members; on Thursday he received a personal letter from the club president; on Friday he was invited to a "fireside" meeting and notified that he was appointed on a committee. On the same day he was called by the chairman of the committee and attended a committee meeting. He later received letters from the presidents of three neighbouring Rotary Clubs. Such attention to a new member cannot help but make him feel that he has become an important cog in the club and will create in him a keen desire to be of service to his club and a credit to Rotary as a whole.

—(From R. I. News Letter).



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

In the course of the "My Job" talk at the meeting on February 8, Rtn. Paton spoke on Foreign Exchange Banking and said that under it were included all transactions which were in effect the transferring of money from one country to another, the buying and selling of the money of other countries. He referred to the mode of settling international transactions and showed how that was done by means of Bills of Exchange.

R. I. Secretariat: Rtn. Past President MacFarquhar spoke on "Rotary Round the World." He recounted his impressions of the District Conference of the Hollywood District and then described his visit to the R. I. Secretariat, Chicago. That Secretariat acted as a "clearing house" for Rotary. It was constantly gathering information regarding the administration of Rotary in all parts of the world, examining it, analysing it, and putting it into form for communication to district governors, clubs, conferences, etc., all over the world.

At the meeting on February 19, Rtn. Secretary Bhandari gave an account of the Baroda District Conference and paid a tribute to the hospitality shown by the Host Club.

The meeting recorded a vote of thanks to Rtn. Bhandari for his efficient representation of the Amritsar Club at the District Conference.

The meeting ratified all the resolutions adopted at the Baroda District Conference, except Resolution number 6 which related to the setting up of Goodwill Committees for promoting communal harmony. With regard to this resolution, the meeting recorded itself as strongly in favour of promoting communal harmony but expressing its opinion that the resolution number 6 as worded had no direct bearing on the Fourth Object of Rotary and "is capable of misinterpretation by those not kindly disposed towards Rotary."

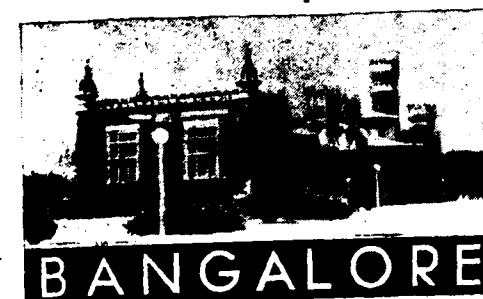
Past President Maneckshaw referred to the impending departure of President Jackson on long leave on medical advice and expressed his regret at the loss which the Club would sustain by his absence. The Club wished that President Jackson would be speedily restored to health and that they would be able to welcome him back again in their midst.

Jessie was sent to a boarding school, and after she had been there a few short weeks her friends suggested that she should alter her name to Jessica. When writing to her young brother she signed herself by her new name. Soon she received the following reply:

"Dear Jessica—I received your welcome letter. Mamaica and Papaica are quite well. Aunt Maryca and Uncle Georgica have gone to London. I have got a new chum. His name is Sammica Jonesica—Your affectionate brother Tommica."

Mother (to her small son)—Willie, I hear you were caned to-day at school. What was that for?

Willie—Well, mummie, you see, teacher told us to write an essay on the result of laziness, and I sent in a blank page.



President: G. H. Krumbeigal
Secretary: H. Richardson

New Members: Rtns. V. Sundaramurthy and C. Kuppuswamy Ayyangar have been admitted members of the Club.

The meeting on January 22 was addressed by Mr. A. John Henry who spoke on "Arctic Highways."

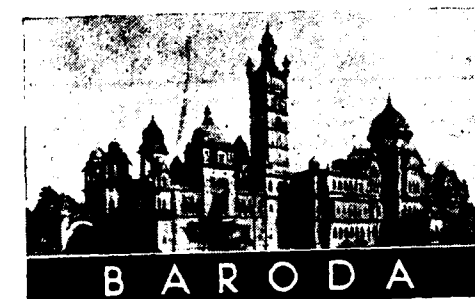
At the meeting on February 2, Rtn. Sutramdas gave an account of his impressions of the Baroda District Conference. His visit to the Conference had been more than a Rotarian honour and privilege, it had been Rotarian education and enlightenment.

Rtn. President Dr. Subba Rao said that the Club had now to distribute the earnings of their Hospital Week, which amounted to over Rs. 12,000.

In the unavoidable absence of Rotarian Secretary Richardson, the President would not quote a figure which might call for some slight correction. He felt sure, however, that the time was opportune for asking Members to confirm precise purposes for their donations to the various hospitals which were to be selected.

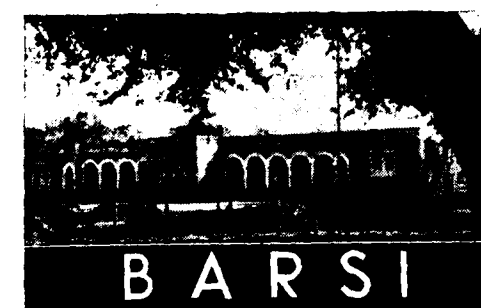
The President reminded Members that the idea had always been to devote allotted amounts exclusively for the purchase of modern Medical, Surgical and Scientific articles or apparatus not yet ordinarily available in all hospitals. He would emphasise the originally expressed views that no part of the proceeds shall be devoted to ordinary routine maintenance or recurring expenditure in hospitals.

The President next requested a vote as to whether Rangoon or Colombo should be recommended by this Club for the Rotarian Conference of 1939. One member only voting for Rangoon, the President declared Colombo as the recommendation from the Rotary Club of Bangalore.



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

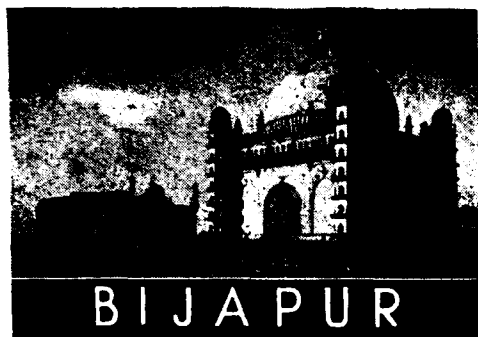
New Members: The following new members have been admitted:—Rtns. Sheth Ishwarlal Chimanlal, C. D. Desai, V. R. Sunalkar and Gangacharan Das Gupta.



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

At the meeting on February 20 Rtn. J. G. Coelho spoke of his impressions of the Baroda Conference.

On February 26 Rtn. Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye spoke on "What is Rotary."



President: N. P. Desai

Secretary: R. D. Parulkar

Birth Control: At the meeting on February 6 Rtn. Dr. Patil introduced Mrs. How-Martyn (of the Birth Control International Information Centre, London) who gave an interesting talk on Birth Control. She said that that movement had been started with an idea of service to the community. It was unfortunate that there existed a great deal of misunderstanding about the movement.

The essential fact about India was that it was very much overcrowded, dwarfing the agricultural system. The consequence was an inability to raise the standard of living. The present rate of birth could not continue without disastrous effects. High birth rate was always accompanied by a high death rate and unnecessary human suffering. Contraceptive methods had provided a safe way to control the birth rate and to have planned families according to one's means. The health of the mother and child could be greatly protected by proper spacing of children. England, which once had the same birth rate as India now has, had more than halved its birth rate to the great benefit of public health.

At the meeting on February 20 Dr. Boomstein and Mr. Sasnur were welcomed as guests. The meeting voted in favour of Colombo as the venue of the next District Conference.



President: Dr. N. H. Vakeel

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

Rtns. S. T. Dockray, W. H. Hammond, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and C. B. Sethna retired from the Directorate.

Romance of Electrical Rays: Rtn. H. J. Mulleneux gave an interesting address and said that rays were generally considered as something distinct from waves or oscillations. That was not the case. The term ray was applied to waves or oscillations which were above a certain limit of frequency.

He referred to the Earth Rays, so named because their source, at the present stage of investigation, appeared to be earth itself. They could be divided into three classes and were called A, B, and Y rays. The first two were comparatively weak in their effects and were quickly dissipated by absorption. The Y rays were, however, strong and had an effect on disease in epidemic form due to their collision with certain electrons in the atmosphere, and had a great effect on lightning.

It had been found that their emanation from the earth was greatest at points where subterranean streams or springs of water crossed each other at different depths below the earth's surface. This had been proved by the finding of such springs near trees or structures that had been struck by lightning. Their action had to be seriously

considered when problems of lightning protection were being dealt with.

Scientists were investigating the huge problem presented by Cosmic Rays and some very interesting information had been added to man's knowledge. Their wave length was said to lie in the neighbourhood of .0000,001 microns, which was one ten thousandth part of the millionth of a centimetre. These rays which came to the earth from outer space had enormous energy, to reproduce which an electrical pressure of several million volts would be required. Lead, which was almost impervious to most rays, so much so that a thin sheet of the metal offered protection from X-Rays, had been penetrated to a depth of several feet by Cosmic Rays.

Eminent scientists contended that up to the present there was no such thing as a death Ray, but research work was in progress in neutralising rays, the ultimate result of which was impossible to predict. Experiments recently carried out showed that a certain species of beetle can be killed within a certain radius by means of an electro-magnetic wave of a length within the range of short wave radio transmission. Discoveries in this direction had more potentialities for destruction than for the benefit of mankind.

New Members: At the meeting on February 8, Rtns. A. Milko, J. S. H. Stevenson, J. R. Vatchagandy and J. M. Robertson were inducted as members.

The meeting unanimously voted in favour of Colombo as the venue for the next District Conference.

All the resolutions passed by the District Conference were ratified by the meeting.

A large number of Visiting Rotarians attended the meeting on February 15.

Ideals of Rotary: Rtn. W. M. Gilbert, of the Rotary Club of Madison (U. S. A.), spoke on the Ideals of Rotary. He said that the ideal of service before self and the development of friendship for service was bound to succeed because it was not an idea

which was superimposed on any one country by another. It was one of the basic social rules of life, and what might be called a very precise spiritual law to be found in religions of many countries.

The speaker illustrated this point by a reference to the religions in China, Japan, India, etc., where the idea of service to the community was indigenous. That was particularly so in the East and when he had addressed the Madras Club one Rotarian had come up to him and said, "This is the one club where I really feel that I can meet fellow members on a level." That was very true of Rotary, which had a spirit of real equality and the best definition he had heard of Rotary was that it was "mobilised friendship for service."

In this mobilisation, individual differences got melted down and people were brought together to work together and understand one another better, without in any way compromising their individual ideals or faiths. Rotarian Gilbert told an amusing story of a club called the Wranglers' Club, where people had to debate by taking the opposite side to their own established convictions—and if they lost their tempers when their arguments were torn to pieces, they were fired from the Club. (Laughter). He remembered one occasion when a Roman Catholic priest leaned over to a Jewish rabbi and offered him a ham sandwich, asking him "when will you be broadminded enough to eat this ham sandwich?" The reply to the celibate priest was "Certainly—at your wedding!" (Laughter).

During the meeting a number of Rotarians from the "Empress of Britain" were present, and one spokesman of the party described the Bombay Club as the most cosmopolitan of the very many he had seen in different parts of the world.

A Tour in America: His impressions of a recent tour in America formed the subject of an address by Mr. S. K. Kooka at the meeting on February 22. Mr. Kooka began with a description of Shanghai, where he was interested to see the impassive Chinese, the White Russian, who looked a pathetic figure, and the German Jew.

From Shanghai Mr. Kooka sailed for America. On the way the steamer stopped at Honolulu for 12 hours. The country was beautiful, and the American, the Filipino, the Hawaiian, the Chinese and the Japanese lived there in complete harmony.

The main thing that had struck him in America, Mr. Kooka continued, was the democratic character of the nation. He added: "The shop assistant does not 'sir' you." The usual address was: "What can I do for you boys."

The negro was not insulted there, Mr. Kooka stated. He was ignored. The Americans laughed at the negro on the vaudeville stage and thrilled to his music, but there it stopped. The negro, too, did not expect anything further.

* * *

The collection at the meeting on March 1 was "Rs. 67 and One Lira!"

Rtn. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, a new member, was inducted.

The annual report and statement of accounts were adopted.

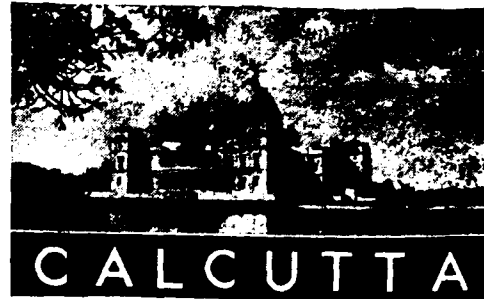
A Donation: It was decided that the Club should donate Rs. 2,000 to the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

Office-Bearers for 1938-39 were elected as follows: *President*, Dr. N. H. Vakeel; *Vice-President*, T. W. Brough; *Secretary*, R. G. Higham; *Joint Secretary*, M. R. A. Baig; *Treasurer*, B. S. B. Billimoria.

Out-going President Kynnersley thanked the members for the loyal co-operation given him throughout the year. A vote of thanks to Rtn. Kynnersley was then carried with great acclamation.

"You'll drive me out of my mind!" said the golfer, angrily, to his wife.

"That would be a putt, dear—hardly a drive."



President: B. M. Das

Secretary: C. A. Newbery

At the meeting on February 1, Prof. Syud Hussein, of the University of Minnesota, spoke in appreciation of the Rotary Movement, especially in relation to its international work.

We then passed on to a most enjoyable talk from Dr. Ehrmann-Ewart. The American who described his native land as "God's own country!" was enthusiastic, and, in his own way, concise—but Austria, AUSTRIA, 'the heart of Europe,' 'the Mecca of medicine,' 'Paradise' and a lot more about the blue Danube, music, the Tyrolean Alps left the American "cold." Dr. Ehrmann-Ewart carried us away in his enthusiasm and left us all adjusting our next leave plans to visit this delectable spot, even though 'living is cheap' but not for nothing! Even Rtn. Corn's cynicism and the suggestion that if we went, not knowing the language, we should probably be surrounded by the usual tourist lice and be 'twisted,' could not detract from the speaker's rapturous enthusiasm, which ultimately made the President go all poetic, at a cost of Rupee One only for the Sunshine Box.

At the outset, our speaker had something to say about economic conditions and what had been done to rehabilitate Austria after the War, and how, reduced in size as she was, she had arrived at the enviable position of a stable currency and a balanced budget. He paid tribute to the enormous assistance which had been given by the large tourist traffic, which brought in more than 600,000 foreign visitors each year.

It was a pleasure to hear Dr. Ehrmann-Ewart on the subject of musical culture and

the part that Vienna had played, and still plays in this delightful art. Here was no mere dabler in musical lore; to him the names and dates of the various masters were household words, and whether it was the classics or the more modern compositions frequently heard in our film music, his facts were on the tip of his tongue in a way which few Britishers, although keen musicians and lovers of music, can boast.

His appeal to visit Austria was that of a great lover of his country. One had not seen Europe merely by visiting Paris or Berlin; nobody could say they had seen Europe until they had visited Vienna, the heart of Europe. (*This Address was delivered before the Anschluss.*)

The Sugar Industry: A very fine address on this subject was delivered by Rtn. F. Wolff at the meeting on February 8. He began by giving us certain statistics about the sugar industry in India, crystallising them into a statement that the amount of sugar produced annually in India, if filled in to a thickness of one inch between standard railway tracks, would require a line of 57,000 miles or something like that. These comparisons bring the thing home so clearly, and one recollects "Punch's" statement that if all the parcels received at Christmas for handing by the post office were placed end on end, the one marked 'Fragile' would be at the bottom! However, we digress.

Indian sugar cane started off with the disadvantage that whereas the Java product contained about 14% of sugar, the Indian variety, on an average, contained only 11%. Even with this initial drawback, however, the Indian factories were not getting the best out of the cane. Whereas in Java factory processes succeeded in extracting 94 per cent. of the possible juice, in India the average was about 88 per cent. This represented a colossal waste.

In passing, Rtn. Wolff had some bitter things to say about the insanitary condition of many of the factories in this country, but as most of us still take sugar, perhaps we had better not grieve too much about what the eye does not see (very often), but Rtn. Wolff emphasised that the consumer had his duty in refusing any sugar which looked dirty.

After dealing with the factors which led to the improvement in quality and the elimination of Java competition, Rtn. Wolff said that due solely to the competition among Indian manufacturers, prices had fallen to an extent which made profitable working of factories impossible.

Producers had, therefore, prepared a scheme to save the industry and the agriculturists.

The principles of the scheme were control of sugar rates by one central organization, whereby prices could be maintained at an economic level; control of crushing at the various factories; and, obligation to obtain a Government licence for running a sugar factory and for erecting a new factory, whereby over-production would be avoided.

These measures were about to be enforced by law by various provincial Governments, but they could only have the desired effect if introduced all over India. It would be very satisfactory, he suggested, if provisions could be made to compel factory owners to pay special attention to their factories, especially with regard to the quality of the sugar produced and to the best utilization of the cane.

Dealing with the subject of excise duty, Rtn. Wolff thought that a fairer method, and one which would help to get better results from crushing, would be to levy duty, not on the sugar produced, but on the cane crushed, a point which later brought Rtn. Buchanan to his feet to remark that this seemed a little unfair because all parts of India did not produce cane with the same sugar content. Rtn. Corn thought that there would be no end of wangling with weights, to which the speaker replied that it was no part of his scheme to provide legislation to prevent cheating. But he went on to emphasise how, were his scheme adopted, a variation in excise duty would be of material assistance in the case of outseason crops, at the same time providing an inducement to outseason cultivation which would help the factories by extending their working season.

Referring to the further development of the industry, Rtn. Wolff went on to tell us of the enormous field which existed for the production of alcohol from molasses,

and while this spirit was blended to give a better motor fuel in the West, the Government of India had not permitted India to go ahead with a scheme which would make the price of petrol cheaper without in any way depleting Government revenue.

Rtn. Wolff also suggested the need for further research in the matter of paper preparation from the waste fibre, bagasse, which was now used as fuel for the boilers. All sorts of paper, including newsprint, could be manufactured.

The interesting address concluded with figures which showed that while India's production of white sugar in 1932 was 160,000 tons, it had grown in 1936-37 to 11,00,000 tons. This gave rise, at discussion time, to a question from Rtn. Sarkar about the possibility of the export of sugar from India, but the speaker said that unfortunately at the recent discussions in London, India was not permitted to export. At the same time, however, it was known that India's production found a satisfactory field in the country itself.

* * *

Two new members, Rtns. Kaviraj S. B. Sen and M. L. Shah, were welcomed at the meeting on February 15.

Visiting Rotarians A. Shaw (Bradford, England) and Rowell (Newcastle-on-Tyne) conveyed greetings from their respective Clubs.

Rtn. Newbery gave a brief account of the work of the District Conference at Baroda and the Club was informed of the congratulatory messages received from the Field Representative regarding the effective representation of the Calcutta Club at the District Conference.

* * *

At the meeting on February 22, the election of office-bearers was held and resulted in all positions being filled without recourse to balloting and with perfect unanimity—a record on which the President scarcely knew whether to congratulate or condole with the Club!

President, B. M. Das; *Vice-President*, C. Warren-Boulton; *Secretary*, C. A. Newbery; and *Treasurer*, R. S. Arthur.

Consequent on the formation of a Rotary Club in Dacca the meeting formally defined the territorial limits of the Calcutta Rotary Club.

Speaking on "World Peace," Rtn. Sommerfield said that war was usually traceable to economic causes. Countries which preferred to manufacture or grow in their own country raw materials which could more fittingly be purchased from countries geographically better placed for their supply meant either that they had no money for the purchase or else that they sought to take precautions against the possibility of war cutting off their outside source of supply.

In his opinion, much could be done to remedy this state of affairs by the introduction of Free Trade, so that one country could with advantage purchase the goods which another country was in a position to supply on the most favourable terms. The world was, in the matter of supplies, an indivisible whole, and he went on to paint a picture of a United States of Europe, with a common custom and a common currency.

The modern business man in the ordinary course of his work did his best to maintain terms of the greatest cordiality with his customers of other countries, but he urged that this should not be done purely for business reasons. There was more to it than this, particularly if a business man was imbued with the spirit of Rotary. It was a solemn duty for him to maintain cordial relations for the purpose of ensuring a proper distribution of the world's raw materials, thus removing economic difficulties. He concluded, "in time to come, there will be still higher ethics in trade and commerce, and this will inevitably lead to much better understanding and world peace will become a matter of fact, and a matter of course."

* * *

Annual Dinner Meeting: The annual dinner meeting on March 1 was attended by 50 Rotarians, only 50 despite reminders from the Secretary!

The rosy blush which we hope has suffused the faces of those *not* present having subsided somewhat, let us proceed to chronicle one of the most pleasant Annual Dinner Meetings the Club has known. Besides our Club guests, who were Maharaj Kumar and

Badhurani of Burdwan, Sir Frederick and Lady Sachse and Sir Thomas Elderton, we had almost one hundred other guests and visiting Rtn. D. H. Cooper of the Lahore Rotary Club, who were given a warm welcome by the new President, Rtn. Rai B. M. Das Bahadur and our Honorary Secretary respectively.

The President read a very cordial letter from the Rotarian Governor, Sir Phiroze Sethna, in which after wishing our President all success in his year of office, he sent his greetings to all assembled.

After Club Business had been attended to in the usual way, the usual demonstration of "light-heartedness" with the Sunshine Box maintained Calcutta's somewhat unenviable reputation in this respect and we came to the Toasts. The Royal Toast and that of the President of the United States of America were proposed by the President, and drunk with musical honours.

The Toast of "The Ladies" was proposed by Rtn. Ferguson in one of the wittiest speeches we have heard for a long time. It is rather a pity that space does not permit of its reproduction in its wealth of clever anecdotes, in which Bishops and rowing boats, "beer and your mother", twelve-storey buildings and spinsters, each evoked its roars of laughter to terminate with a call to drink to the ladies whose sympathy consoled us, whose inspiration encouraged us and without whom, and Rtn. Ferguson had this on the highest medical evidence, not one of us would have been there.

Past President D. C. Ghose was entrusted with the Toast of "Our Guests" and discharged his duty in an excellent speech which was responded to by the Maharaj Kumar of Burdwan who told us that steps were being taken to form a Rotary Club at Burdwan. Although he had himself been a guest of this Club on more than one occasion, he had not yet become a Rotarian, but he hoped that this omission on his part would be rectified very soon. If they were not able to start a Rotary Club in Burdwan he hoped that he would be found acceptable to the Calcutta Club. A delightfully delivered speech concluded with his thanks to the President and Directors for the very happy time he and his fellow guests had spent with us.

Rtn. A. C. Austin proposed the Toast of Rotary International, with which he coupled the name of our President. There were, he said, very few things which could really be called International. Among them he would mention Mickey Mouse, the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement and Rotary International! He proceeded to say that in present world conditions, with the 'Dictator complex' and wars threatening and in actual being, there was happily a strong bias of peace-loving common sense still in evidence, which sought to break down the terrible barriers of suspicion, dislike and fear which were at the root of the world's troubles to-day. Rotary International was such a force, although it might only be a small one; it was working in the right direction, and we might still live to see Rotary International as the rallying point for the sane-minded and a 'clearing-house' in which sane and peace-loving views might be exchanged.

Rtn. Austin spoke in eulogistic terms of the good work which had been done for the Club and the movement by Rtn. B. M. Das, whom he placed in the category of 'busy men' who yet had time for doing things well.

In reply, Rtn. Das expressed his thanks for the encouraging welcome he had been given by the Club, and went on to throw a gracious shower of bouquets at the out-going officers, most of whom he mentioned by name and, doubtless bearing in mind Kipling's advice, "First make your peace with the women", was even more complimentary to the "wives" whom he commended for their husband's successes. Special mention was made of the out-going President, Rtn. Boothroyd, whose unique record included the valuable work he did in the inception of the International Service Committee, which was perhaps the most important plank of the Rotary Movement and which sought to spread a true spirit of International fellowship and goodwill.

Rtn. Boothroyd thanked all who had been associated with him in his term of office and the President for his kind remarks.

The meeting concluded and members and their guests repaired to the Ball Room where dancing, interspersed with cabaret turns, went on until a very late hour.



President: Sir R. K. Shunmukham Chetty
 Secretary: H. R. Mills
 Ag. Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan

At the last meeting in January, Rtn. W. Grant gave an interesting talk on "Contacts with Rotary in Canada," referring to the tremendous influence of the Movement in that country and the almost overwhelming welcome afforded to Rotarian visitors. Rtn. Grant gave a series of delightful little pictures of everyday life in the North American cities and the large hearted friendliness of Canadians.

Rtns. C. J. Wooldridge and E. J. Kuruvilla, new members, were welcomed and inducted.

The meeting on February 5 was addressed by Rtn. A. G. Milne who spoke on "Work." He began by adopting a purely academic attitude towards "Work," but later got down to the subject. Were it not for the fact that the members were continuously touching bottom some of them might have felt in deep waters! It was interesting to hear how engineers tackle dredging problems!

As Rtn. Secretary Mills is leaving on Home Leave, the meeting appointed Rtn. V. N. Sundaresan to act as Secretary until Rtn. Mills's return and placed on record its appreciation of Rtn. Mills's work as Secretary.

At the second meeting for February, Rtn. Rama Varma Thampuan gave an *ex tempore* talk on Kashmir Valley, beginning from the story of the Moghul Empire and referring in succession to the geographical features, population, climate and general characteristics of the people. The Government Tourist Bureau looked after the comforts for visitors who were growing in numbers every year.



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

At the meeting on February 3 Rtn. Gardiner, who had attended the District Conference at Baroda, was welcomed back.

Rtn. Vice-President Taylor gave a graphic talk on his impressions and experiences of the Nice Convention.

At the meeting on February 10 Rtn. Henri de Wildt, a new member, was inducted and welcomed.

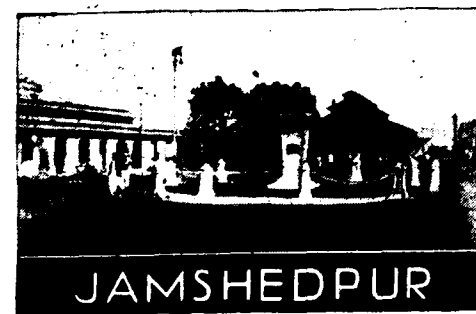
Dr. Kewal Mothwani, speaking on "The new treatment of Crime", emphasised the importance of the proper treatment of juvenile offenders and referred to the practice in America. The reformation of an individual, he said, should be in the nature of a reclamation rather than an administration of a purely vindictive punishment.

At the meeting on February 17, Rtn. Gardiner, the Club's delegate to the District Conference, gave an account of the work of the Conference and paid a tribute to the arrangements made by the Host Club.

The last meeting of the Month was held on February 24 when Visiting Rotarian B. Padway (Hollywood) introduced his fellow Rotarians from the "Empress of Britain." The Rev. Fr. Peter A. Pillai, University College, Colombo, spoke on "Social responsibilities," urging for greater social co-operation and for closer understanding between Capital and Labour throughout the world.

Boss: I'm surprised at you! Do you know what they do with boys who tell lies?

Office Boy: Yes, sir. When they get old enough, the firm sends them out as travellers.



President: J. Leyshon
 Secretary: E. P. Hillier

At the meeting on February 7, the President announced that he and Rtn. Secretary Hillier had attended the meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay on January 28 on their return from Baroda and gave his impressions of the Bombay Club's meeting.

Rtn. Dr. J. M. Rakshit made a brief report on the present position of the Leprosy Relief Scheme. The Tata Iron and Steel Company had promised a contribution towards the required expenditure. The Club decided formally to thank the Company for the generosity.

The President gave a brief account of the work of the District Conference at Baroda.

At the meeting on February 21, Rtn. B. Sen spoke on "The search for minerals." He said that the earth's crust consisted of metals (and metalloids of which metals formed about 25 per cent). Aluminium, Iron, Calcium, Magnesium, Titanium formed the bulk of the metals and valuable metals such as Gold, Copper, Silver, etc., were present in the crust in very minute quantities. It was only when the ores of such metals got concentrated by natural processes that it was possible to extract them under modern methods.

Rtn. Sen then dwelt briefly on the manner in which they became concentrated in suitable places and described how some minerals were formed as a result of sedimentation in lakes or seas and how certain others were formed by igneous action, that is, by the movement of molten rock from the interior of the earth to the surface. By way of example, he stated that ores of Iron,



President: B. L. Rallia Ram
 Secretary: Sardar Saudagar Singh

At the meeting on February 11, Col. G. G. Jolly spoke on the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign. He said that though it was impossible completely to eradicate the tubercle bacillus it was possible to control the disease to a great extent. Being infected with tubercle bacilli did not mean developing the disease. The greatest protection against tuberculosis lay in the power of resistance to disease which obtained in a healthy person. The disease spread mainly as a result of insanitary living. Proper housing schemes, avoiding overcrowding and providing good light and ventilation, would go a great way towards combating the infection. Concluding, Dr. Jolly appealed for a liberal public support of H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal in connexion with the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

At the meeting on February 25 the following office-bearers were elected for 1938-39: B. L. Rallia Ram, President; Dr. E. D. Lucas, Vice-President; and Sardar Saudagar Singh, Secretary. Sardar Indar Singh was elected Treasurer for the sixth time.

Manganese, Limestone, Dolomite, Coal, Petroleum etc. were associated with the sedimentaries whereas minerals like Chromite, Magnesite, and ores of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc, etc., were associated with various types of igneous rocks. In order to search for a particular mineral the Geologist must locate the home of that mineral in the first instance. Rtn. Sen gave specific instances of how certain minerals occurred in nature and how they were exploited.

LUCKNOW

President: G. M. Harper
Secretary: Ram Prasad Varma

Rtn. Ram Prasad Varma, the Secretary of this new Club, writes to say that he has received letters from the various sister Clubs in this District felicitating the Lucknow Rotary Club on its inauguration and wishing it every success. Rtn. Varma expresses his gratitude for the warm letters received. The idea of the Provisional Rotary Club for Lucknow was initiated by Rtn. Field Representative Bryant who approached the Hon. Mr. Justice Bisheshar Natha Srivastava so early as February 1937. The Club met once a month with Mr. G. M. Harper as President and Rao Bahadur Ram Prasad Varma as Secretary. In December it was decided formally to apply for a Charter. The Charter, number 4568, has been granted.

(Concluded from next column)

Rtns. B. J. Purohit and J. D. Italia, new members, were admitted to membership at the meeting on February 25.

Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao addressed the meeting on "Tuberculosis."

The annual general meeting was held on March 4. The annual report and statement of accounts were adopted. The following office-bearers were elected: President, A. G. Vere; Treasurer, D. C. Kothari; Secretary, Capt. M. Abdul Hamid.



President: A. G. Vere
Secretary: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid

Rtn. President Dr. P. V. Cherian and Rtn. Secretary Capt. Abdul Hamid spoke on the work of the Baroda District Conference, at the meeting held on February 11.

At the meeting on February 18, Rtns. C. V. Nazareth and A. M. H. Russell, new members, were welcomed and admitted.

India and China: This was the subject of the address delivered by Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, University Professor of Indian History and Archaeology. Mr. Nilakanta Sastri said that India and China had existed as great neighbours, with closer contact through history than was usually recognized. But unlike India, China though bullied and robbed by western nations, had escaped subjection by foreigners until recently. How far this escape was due to the jealousies among foreign nations or to the internal strength of China and her capacity for resistance was a moot point. Both China and India had been subjected to a process of compulsory westernisation from the beginning of the nineteenth century. But contrasted with them Japan resolved to westernise herself voluntarily.

Proceeding, he observed that it had struck some travellers that China was more likeable than India. They found less self-assertion of rights on the part of the Chinese than among Indians. The Chinese attitude towards religion explained the differences between the two countries. According to the Chinese classical books there was heaven but not hell. This optimism was reflected in their philosophy of life.

(Continued on previous column)



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

At the first meeting in February, of this Provisional Club, the attendance was rather meagre and an appeal has been made to members emphasising the importance of attendance. The meeting decided in favour of Colombo as the venue for the next District Conference.

It was announced at the meeting on February 28 that during the absence on long leave of Rtn. President Hockly the Club would be under the direction of Dr. Croos da Brera, the Vice-President. The latter accepted the responsibility with enthusiasm and wished Rtn. President Hockly an enjoyable holiday in Kashmir.

Dr. R. Child gave an interesting address on "Some coconut products."

Information has just come to hand that Rotary International has granted Negombo Club Charter No. 4645.

Our hearty Congratulations and welcome.

(Concluded from the next column.)
inspiring and gave a graphic insight into the Movement.

At the meeting on February 24, there was a general discussion on the Ideals of Rotary and Rtn. President S. V. Mukerjee, of the Rotary Club of Baroda, gave a fine opening address. This was followed by a keen discussion in which Rtns. Basu; S. R. Bhagwat, N. K. Patel and A. R. Cooper participated.

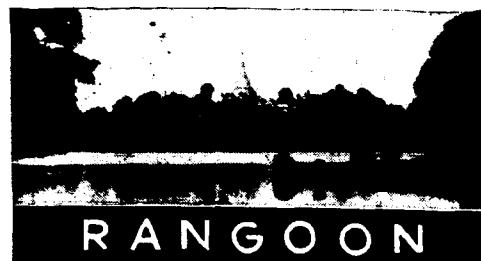
Rtns. Col. M. S. Irani, Dr. M. Suter and R. A. Collétt have been admitted to membership.



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

At the meeting on February 10 Miss M. K. Davies, Inspector of Certified Schools, gave an interesting talk on "Juvenile Delinquency". The speaker said that Juvenile Delinquency was childish naughtiness writ large. Naughty acts continued lead to habits, and habits to definite traits. Delinquents were the products largely of environment, lack of parental care and of education, and, therefore, should be treated with sympathy and not as outcasts. The responsibility was one of which no one could divest himself, when one considered the unspeakable housing conditions in Poona and the lack of care and attention for so many young children. The only hope was the development of social work, and that development was hindered by the lamentable ignorance of the public and the apathetic attitude caused by such ignorance. The speaker referred to the Children Act and the Borstal Act, and to the opportunities offered by the Poona District After-Care Association. She described the Juvenile Court and other measures and pleaded for voluntary help, especially in placing young people in employment after undergoing their training. Attention was drawn to the Yeravda School's needs and the speaker said that the School was worth visiting, and would be found in itself to be its own advertisement for the good work it was doing and for its further needs.

What Rotary stands for and how it works—this was the subject on which Rtn. Dr. W. M. Gilbert (Madison, U. S. A.) addressed the meeting on February 17. Dr. Gilbert's talk was both instructive and



President: S. N. Haji

Secretary: S. Chatterjie

The Islington Corinthians were the guests of the Club at the meeting on January 4 which proved quite convivial and successful.

At the meeting on January 11, Rtns. M. H. Hashim and Chan Cheng Taik, new members, were inducted.

Mr. W. G. Wainright Fahey, of the Mingaladon Airport, Rangoon, spoke to the Club on "Aviation, ground control" at the meeting on January 18. He referred in detail to the organisation of aerodrome and the very great part played by wireless in controlling and running airways.

During the absence of Rtn. Secretary Chatterjie on delegation to Baroda, Rtn. Bushall acted as Secretary.

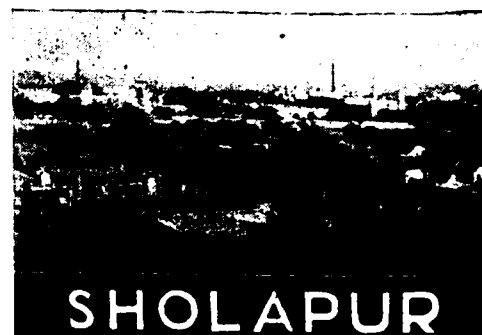
Mr. Brijlal gave an interesting account entitled "A Burma Scouter Abroad," at the meeting on January 25. He referred to the Training Camp at Gilwell Park as the "Power house of Scouters" and gave a graphic picture of the valuable training afforded there.

Mr. Harry Paul, F.R.H.S., addressed the meeting on February 1 on the scope of Horticulture in Burma.

The meeting on February 8 was devoted entirely to Club business.

At the meeting on February 15 Major Raven-Hart gave a talk on Canoe Cruising, narrating thrilling personal experiences with a canoe.

Rtn. Secretary Chatterjie gave an account of the Baroda District Conference to the meeting held on February 23.



President: Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye

Secretary: V. B. Sathe.

Rtn. C. A. Cookson addressed the meeting on February 8 when he gave an account of the training of naval officers.

The meeting voted in favour of Colombo as the venue of the next District Conference.

At the meeting on February 22 Dr. A. J. Mhatre spoke on "The tuberculosis problem".

On February 27 a conference of social workers of the City was held with Rtn. Rao Bahadur V. V. Mulay in the Chair. The President explained to the gathering the objects of the Rotary Club and said the Club would be willing to help in all possible ways in social work in the city.

A firm of removal contractors in a circular say: "We have removed hundreds of ministers to the utmost satisfaction of everybody concerned."

The keen amateur gardener was showing his fair young friend the beauties of his greenhouse.

"There," he exclaimed, pointing to a specially fine bloom, "that belongs to the petunia family."

The girl nodded interestedly, and said:

"Does it? I suppose you're minding it for them while they're on holiday."

The Oldest Roads In The World



FEW people know that the first roads in the world were not made by men, but by animals.

Long before the Romans constructed their famous highways leading to all parts of the known world, quite good roads had been trodden out by the elephants in Central Africa. These are the most ancient roads in the earth. They are narrow, rarely being more than three feet wide, but they are noted for their excellence. Thousands and thousands of elephants have passed along these ways from time immemorial, so that the surface of the road is packed so hard and smooth that a motorcyclist can journey along one of them for miles without a bump.

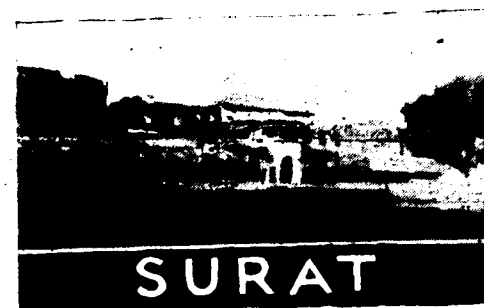
These roads run through all kinds of country, from the tall grass of the open plains to the densest jungles. Sometimes other roads will branch off from the main ones. These branches usually lead to a river, although they sometimes connect two main roads.

The natives use these roads for travelling constantly, and often they find them their only means of getting across the country, especially in sections, where, owing to the formation of the ground, progress is difficult.

How many, many elephants must have travelled over them since they were started centuries ago!

Commenting on this extract the Editor *The Christmas Rotominder*, a publication of the Rotary Club of Chatham (Canada) says:

We do not know the current price of elephants, but we are willing to risk our reputation that a herd sufficiently large to build a road 36 feet wide from Chatham to Montreal would save us taxes. This is a suggestion. Get quotations at once. Most of us could easily spare a few White Elephants!



President: P. J. Taleyarkhan

Ag. Secretary: T. S. Tnaker

At the meeting on February 6 Rtn. Dr. Patel gave his impressions of the Baroda District Conference.

At the meeting on February 12 the Club ratified all the resolutions passed by the District Conference. The meeting voted in favour of Rangoon as the venue of the next District Conference.

The Birthday of Rotary, February 23, was celebrated with a Dinner meeting held at Rtn. Taleyarkhan's residence, the dinner being arranged by Rtn. Dhun Framji. At the conclusion of the dinner Rtn. D. E. T. Brown proposed the loyal toast.

Proposing the Toast of Rotary International, Rtn. President Taleyarkhan traced the origin and growth of the Movement and wished it increasing success.

Rtn. Dr. A. H. Patel proposed the Toast of the Guests.

Mrs. Nelson and Dr. K. A. Contractor replied on behalf of the Guests.

DACCA

We have been intimated by the Governor that Dacca is now a fully-fledged Club. Rotary International has granted it Charter No. 4590.

Our hearty congratulations and welcome.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

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

Officials and Club Meeting Days.

AHMEDABAD.

March 8, 1936. Charter No. 4008.

President: Dr. H. M. Desai. Vice-President: Kasturbhai Lalbhai. Hon. Secretary: R. Natarajan. Telephone Building, Ahmedabad. Hon. Treasurer: J. A. Gandhi. Imm. P. P. Sir Mahbubmia Kadri. Kt. Directors: J. S. Cama, Dr. G. B. Mohile, W. U. White, and Dr. G. B. Mankad.

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 L. G. Templin.

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

BARSIL.

October 17, 1937. Charter No. 4495.

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

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

BIJAPUR.

August 22, 1937. Charter No. 4439.

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

Godbole Mala, Bijapur. (Phone: 24) Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Angadi, B.A., LL.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: Dr. N. H. Vakeel. Vice-President: T. W. Brough. Imm. P. P.: T. R. S. Kynnersley. 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: A. H. C. Sykes, S. R. Kantebet, W. B. Burford, J. D. Kothawala, W. M. Martin, J. P. Mehta, and Dr. T. S. Wheeler.

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

CALCUTTA.

September 26, 1919. Charter No. 587.

President: Rai Bahadur B. M. Das. 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. Imm. P. P.: S. L. Boothroyd.

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

COCHIN.

June 25, 1937. Charter No. 4377.

President: Sir R. K. Shanmukam Chetty, Kt. Hon. Secy.: H. R. Mills, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. Ag. Hon. Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan, Chamber of Commerce, Cochin.

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

COLOMBO.

July, 1929. Charter No. 3198.

President: A. Gardiner. Vice-President: K. W. Taylor. Hon. Secretary: Wm. Falconer, C/o. Thos. Cook & Son Ltd., P.O. Box No. 36, Colombo (Phone: 420 & 421). Asst. Hon. Secretary: John A. Pye; Hon. Treasurer: A. P. Browne. Directors: H. E. Newnham, C. Stewart-Orr, S. J. C. Kadirgamar, J. H. F. Jayasuriya.

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

DACCAL.

March 1938. Charter No. 4590.

President: Dr. R. C. Majumdar. Vice-President: S. I. J. E. Virgo. Hon. Secretary: S. K. Chatterji, 15, Tikatooly Road, P. O. Wari (Dacca). Hon. Jt. Secretary: Altaf Hussain. Hon. Treasurer: A. K. Das.

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

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November 23, 1936. Charter No. 4118.

President: E. D. Johnson. Imm. P. P.: J. Leyshon; Vice-President: J. J. Ghandy. Hon. Secretary: E. P. Hillier. Hon. Treasurer: A. M. Hayman; Directors: Sirdar Bahadur Indra Singh, H. Chew.

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, Peredeniya, 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.

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February, 1927. Charter No. 2714.

President: B. L. Rallia Ram. Vice-President: Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas. Hon. Secretary: S. Saudagar Singh, Warris Road, Lahore. (Phone 4113. Res. 2760). Hon. Treasurer: S. Inder Singh. Directors: W. J. Campbell, C. C. Garbett, J. G. Bhandari, S. P. Singha, and Dr. Vishwanath. Imm. P.P.: H. W. Hogg.

Meetings: Every Friday at 8-30 p.m., Nedou's Hotel.

LUCKNOW.

February, 1938. Charter No. 4568.

President: G. M. Harper. Vice-President: Dr. B. N. Vyasa. Hon. Secretary: Rai Bahadur R. P. Varma, Advocate, Dr. B. N. Varma Road, Lucknow. Jt. Hon. Secretary: Dr. B. M. Gupta. Jt. Hon. Treasurers: Ch. Hyder Husain, and C. O. Forsgren.

MADRAS.

May, 1929. Charter No. 3186.

President: A. G. Vere, Imd. Past President: Dr. P. V. Cherian. 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, T. M. P. Alexander; Dewan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan.

Meetings: Every Friday, 1 p.m., Connemara Hotel.

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President: T. W. Hockly, J.P., U.P.M. Vice-President: Dr. V. Croos Da Brera. Directors: Dr. T. S. Nair, Earle Wijewardene. Hon. Treasurer: T. P. C. Carron. Hon. 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: Dr. C. W. B. Normand, Vice-President: S. N. Moos, Hon. Secretary: Rev. A. R. Cooper, The Bishop's High School, Poona. Hon. Treasurer: T. R. Lalwani. Directors: Lt.-Col. B. Basu, and Diwan Bahadur V. G. Shete.

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

RANGOON.

September 1929. Charter No. 3240.

President: U Ba Win, B.Sc., B.L., M.H.R. Vice-President: E. J. Dunkley, A.M.I.R.E. Imm. P.P.: S. N. Haji, Bar-at-Law, M.H.R. Hon. Secretary: S. Chatterjee, M.J.I., 204, Sparks Street, Rangoon. Hon. Jt. Secretary: R. B. Rushall (Jr.). Hon. Treasurer: L. H. Ruffin. Directors: C. P. Wilton, Dr. J. H. Gray, M.D., M.P.E., Dr. P. K. Dey, M.B.Ch.B. (Edin.), and U Hla Aung.

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 Latif. 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: P. J. Taleyarkhan. Vice-President: N. M. Jhaveri. Hon. Secretary: Dhun Framji, Agent, The Central Bank of India, Kanpith, Surat (Phone: 114). Hon. Treasurer: Dahyabhai B. Modi. Directors: Diwan Bahadur Chunilal M. Gandhi and Dr. Amritlal H. Patel.

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 Saturdays, at 5 p.m., Rotary Club House.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon) for February 1938

CLUBS	No. of meetings held during the month.	Average attendance of members.	% of attendance to total membership.	No. of members on leave throughout month.	% of attendance to No. of members available.	No. of members at beginning of month.	New members elected during the month.	Resignations during the month.	No. of members at end of the month.
AHMEDABAD	2	22	40	4	44	54	0	0	54
AMRITSAR	2	17	50	4	57	34	0	0	34
BANGALORE	2	14	39	2	45	37	0	0	37
BARODA	2	12	30	0	30	43	0	0	43
BARSI	2	12	55	..	..	22	0	0	22
BIJAPUR	2	10	35	13	56	28	0	1	27
BOMBAY	4	94	66	6	70	137	6	1	142
CALCUTTA	4	50	50	12	57	98	2	0	100
COCHIN*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COLOMBO	4	57	62	14	73	91	1	0	92
JAMSHEDPUR	2	26	75	2	80	34	0	0	34
KARACHI	1	18	45	10	59	43	0	0	43
LAHORE	3	23	44	0	44	54	0	1	53
MADRAS	4	31	43	31	48	72	4	0	76
NEGOMBO	2	14	70	0	70	20	0	0	20
PANDHARPUR*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
POONA	3	21	70	3	78	27	4	0	31
RANGOON	4	11	18	11	36	61	2	0	43
SHOLAPUR	2	25	45	4	49	55	0	3	52
SURAT	3	11	48	1	50	23	0	0	23
THAYETMYO	2	7	58	0	58	12	0	0	12

*Returns not received.

OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT

District Governor: SIR PHIROZE SETHNA } Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
 Assistant to Governor: V. Doraiswamy } Phone 20049.
 Telegrams "Phiroze".

Field Representative: H. W. Bryant, G. P. O. Box No. 5, Poona.
 Phone 45. Telegrams "Rotaclub".

Office for Asia: Richard Sidney, Secretary, for Asia, Rotary International, Battery Building, Battery Road, Singapore. (Phone 7628. Telegrams "Interotary").

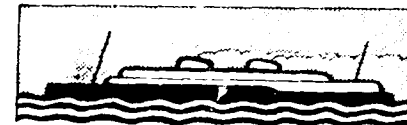
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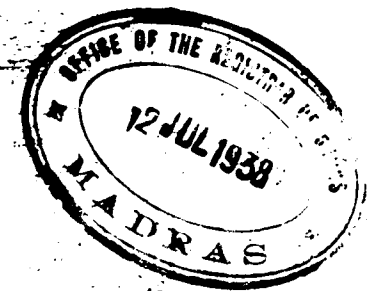
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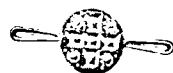
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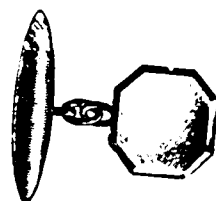
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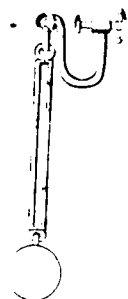
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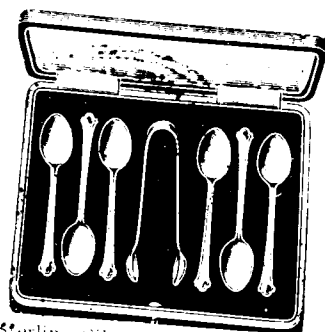
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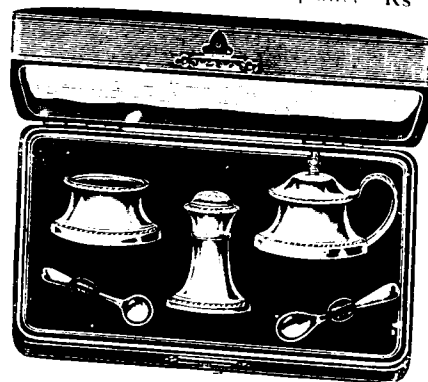
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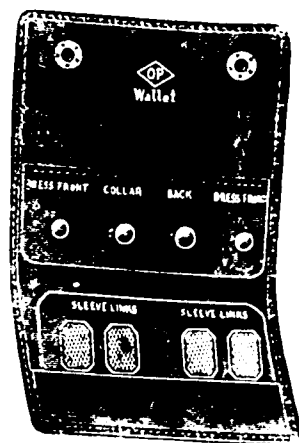
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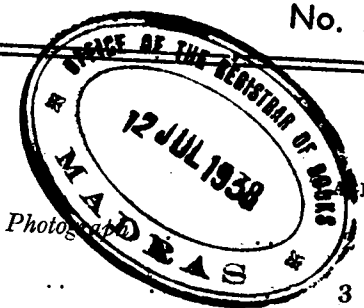
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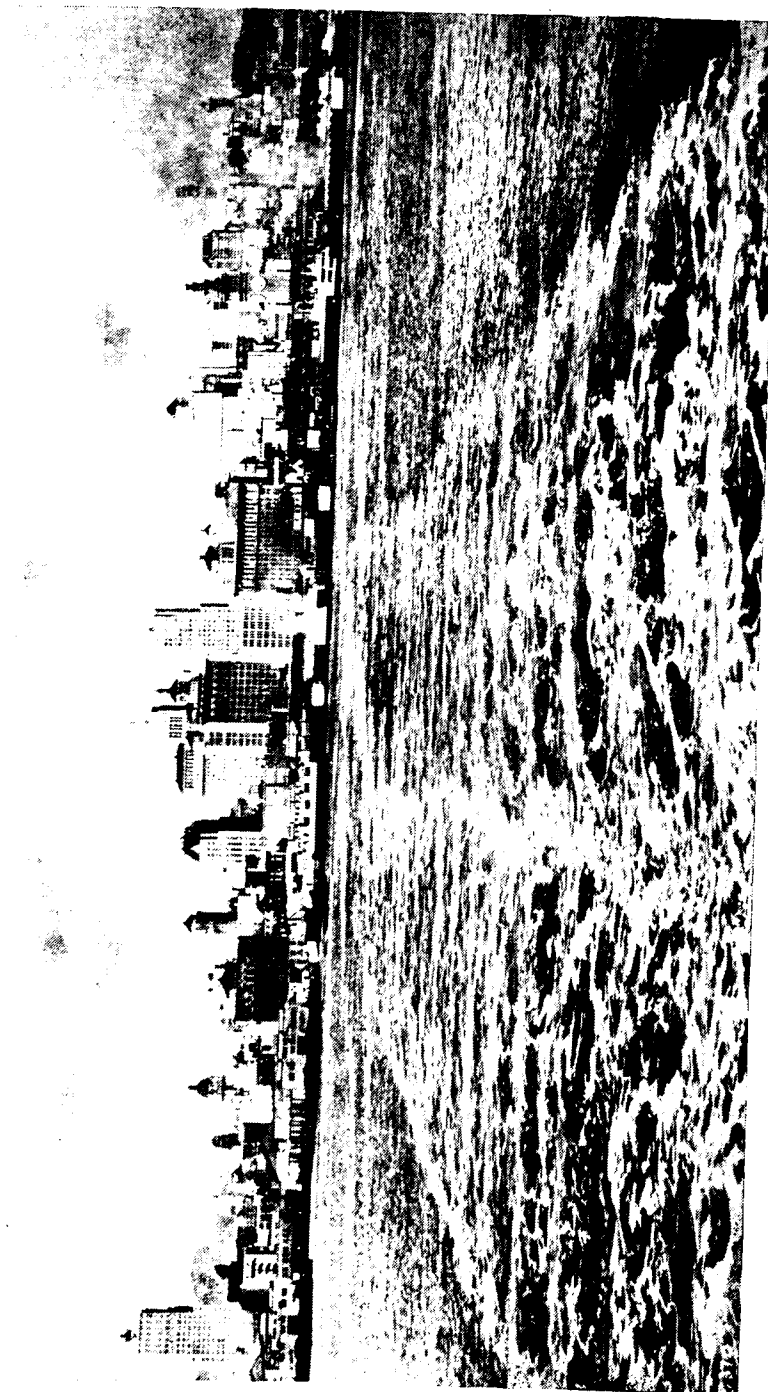
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SAN FRANCISCO

An excellent skyline view of San Francisco's business section from the Bay. The 1938 Convention of Rotary International will be held at San Francisco, June 19-24.





SOCIAL WORK: The Sholapur Club, under the Presidentship of Diwan Bahadur N. C. Limaye, have been putting in some notable work in connection with the Social Workers' Conference. They invited representatives from several institutions engaged in Social Work to meet them in Conference, explaining that Rotarians were rivals to no institution but helpful to all.

Among those invited were "Free Medical Relief", "Maternity and Child Welfare", "Youths Leagues—including "Boy Scouts", "St. John Ambulance", "Rastra Seva Sanga", etc., "Hostels for Poor Boys"; "Rural Uplift" and many others.

At this Conference which was held at the Ripon Hall, the representative of each institute spoke for 5 to 10 minutes and each gave a short description of the work and difficulties, experiences and the nature of help that was required. Questions were put by Rotarians and explanations given. Full notes were taken of what each speaker said and the Committee appointed for Social Welfare Work are now in possession of first hand data on which they will direct and shape their work.

This is a thorough businesslike way of setting about a problem and could with advantage be emulated by other Clubs.

Basic for Business: A suggestion was made by Mr. Adolph Myers, in an address he delivered at the Rotary Club of Rangoon on this subject, that "Basic English" be used by Rotary Clubs in their correspondence,

as it was the best possible language for Business.

The "Basic" Vocabulary consists of about 850 words, scientifically selected without ambiguity, and importing no variation of contractual implication. Mr. Adolph Myers' suggestion appears to be sound, inasmuch as a vocabulary of 850 words sufficing to express one's self clearly is a great advantage. His address which appears under the Rangoon Club News should be read by all Rotarians. We have not had time to go through the book he mentions, "Times of India Guide to Basic English", printed and published by the Times of India Press, Bombay, Price Re. 1/-, but in glancing through its pages we were fascinated with the idea of an international language so easily learnt. And what could be more appropriate for Rotary the world over than a common language? These are some extracts from the book:

"What makes a nation is a common language. What will make men international will be a common language. That is one part of the great Idea."

"Basic is the only chance. The earth is getting smaller through the discoveries of Science, and Radio is now putting Babel into the houses of those who have no knowledge even of the names of the languages they are hearing. One great step forward would be news every hour of the day and night, in a common language, from one or other of the 24 stations working with a common purpose through Basic."

(Continued on Page 44)

Million Acres of Goodwill

By Robert J. C. Stead

Canadian Rotarian and Journalist

AS the great Rotary International Convention at San Francisco, California (June 19-24), draws nigh, the fancy of many Rotarians lightly turns to thoughts of travel and seriously to thoughts of neighbourliness on an international scale. A blend of both is the growing number of memorials bridging the frontiers of the United States. They are so significant as to warrant extra mileage and time to see.

Take, for example, the Canada-United States border, the longest of international boundaries. Peace parks, not "pillboxes," flank its 4,000-mile stretch—not all of it, of course, but, patience! This park-building programme is still but a mere youngster.

Start at the eastern end of the boundary with the International Picnic Grounds at little St. Croix Island, a favourite spot for neighbours of New Brunswick and Maine. Moving west, you'll come successively to the International Peace Bridge at Buffalo, New York, and Fort Erie, Ontario . . . to the Ambassador Bridge which links two nations at Detroit, Michigan . . . to the International Peace Garden on the border between Manitoba and North Dakota . . . to the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park between Montana and Alberta . . . and, on the western extremity of the international border, to the Peace Portal at Blaine, Washington.

The idea of peace parks is contagious. Texans are raising funds for a park on the Rio Grande, and the Mexican Government plans to set aside a similar area directly across on its side of the river. But more of that anon.

Proudly and pardonably, citizens of the United States and Canada have long pointed to their unarmed common border. Is it not the world's longest one to be gun-and-garrison-free? Have not the people it

separates (or joins) lived peaceably side by side for a century and a quarter?

But perhaps of late they have felt there is something negative about all this which they would make positive. Perhaps that explains their wish to dedicate the border to peace.

A gathering of gardeners from the two nations started the first peace park . . . which seems a felicitous beginning. Flowers are the complement, if not the symbol, of peace, certainly.

Back in 1929, at the convention of the National Association of Gardeners, Henry J. Moore, of Islington, Ontario, rose to submit that somewhere on the continent there should be established a garden dedicated to the cause of international goodwill on a scale proportionate to the achievement.

The suggestion was unanimously accepted, and the gardeners pledged themselves to its promotion. A Committee of 50 men—25 from each country—was appointed and letters of incorporation were taken out in New York, by the way, as it was then no doubt the expectation that the garden would be located in the eastern part of the continent.

The sites committee, however, chose an area on Turtle Mountain, on the border between North Dakota and Manitoba. There was much to commend the choice. The point is almost exactly midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It is also almost at the exact center of the continent. It is located on a fine table-land high over the surrounding prairies, once heavily timbered and still largely forest clad. Lakes sparkle on every hand. Soil and climate respond generously to the art of the gardener. Wild animals abound and the region is said to possess a greater variety of birds than may be found anywhere else in North America. A main highway from

the United States to the famous Riding Mountain National Park, in Manitoba, leads past the site.

Here, on this sun-swept elevation, on a mid-Summer day in 1932, more than 50,000 people gathered to dedicate the International Peace Garden. A cairn built of native stones gathered from both sides of the boundary on which it rests, bears a granite plaque with the inscription:

To God in His Glory, we two nations dedicate this garden, and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live, we will not take up arms against one another.

The area set aside for the Garden is 2,200 acres, of which 900 acres are on the American side, 1,300 on the Canadian. The Canadian area was donated by Manitoba. Some of the land on the American side was privately owned, and the state of North Dakota provided the money for its purchase. The United States area also includes a section of school land which was donated to the Garden.

But one doesn't grow a garden of this size overnight. Indeed, like the peace it represents, it is something requiring continual care and cultivation. One might say it is still in the sprouting stage. Funds for that cultivation are coming from the Governments of the two countries concerned and from private donors. The whole project follows a well-considered plan. Picnic shelters have been completed; a dam, involving 47,000 cubic yards of fill, has backed up waters sufficient to form a beautiful artificial lake; a lodge is under construction at an estimated cost of \$24,000, and roads on both sides of the boundary are being built or improved.

Physically, the International Peace Garden is one of the high spots of the prairie section along the international boundary. Its elevation is 2,500 feet. And its appeal to the emotions, typifying, as it now does, 123 years of peace among neighbours of the Anglo-Saxon fraternity, makes it also a "high spot" in human experience. No one knowing something of the dream of its creators can look upon it without sensing some of the spirit of international oneness

which is in itself the guaranty of peace; without responding a little more personally to Rotary's Fourth Object, its pledge to world-wide goodwill.

Following hard upon the planting of the International Peace Garden came a somewhat similar undertaking, this time sponsored directly by Rotarians, a bit farther west. At the point where the Rocky Mountains cross the international boundary, two national parks had been established: Glacier National Park in Montana, and Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta, each under the administration of the National Government of the country in whose domain it lay. The combined area of the two sections is 1,754 square miles of magnificent, deep-tinted mountains, lakes, and more lakes. Upper Waterton Lake—which gives its name to the Canadian park—is bisected by the international boundary, almost half of the lake being in the United States. Here was a setting, surely, to suggest that community of national interest which characterizes the relationship of the two countries.

So it seemed, at any rate, to more than 100 Rotarians of the United States and Canada who assembled at a goodwill meeting at Waterton Lakes, Alberta, on July 4 (appropriate date), 1931. May be the peace and majesty of the surroundings had something to do with it—in any case, the group resolved to petition proper authorities to establish the two parks as a permanent International Peace Park. The mover of the resolution was Rotarian Canon S. H. Middleton, of Cardston, Alberta. The seconder was Rotarian Harry B. Mitchell, of Great Falls, Montana.

Cordial response came quickly from the authorities of both countries and such difficulties as presented themselves were soon dispelled. In May, 1932, an Act for the Establishment of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park was approved by the then President of the United States, Herbert Hoover. Three weeks later in the same month, a similar Act by the Parliament of Canada won approval, and the greatest international playground in the world had come into official existence.

Dedicatory services at Glacier Park station were held in the following month. Delegates travelling in four special trains to Rotary's international Convention at Seattle, Washington, detrained at the Park for the ceremony. Dignitaries from both countries participated, and multitudes joined voices in *The Star-Spangled Banner*, *O Canada*, *America*, and *God Save the King*. Significant was the international Boy Scout parade, when Scouts from the two nations, after the salute, repeated in unison:

We pledge ourselves to respect our fellow Scouts in the world-wide brotherhood of man; and we pledge our friendly understanding in a harmony of racial differences, as do our two great countries here across this far-flung boundary, which binds together two separate nations and fortifies each by faith in the other.

Four years later, further dedicatory services took place, this time on the Canadian side of the park. Then, before some 300 Rotarians, cordial messages were received from United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King; and Canadian Minister of the Interior Thomas A. Crerar; and others prominent in public life. President Roosevelt deemed the international playground "an evidence to the world that each of us is proud of our relations toward the other; and a pledge that it is the sincere wish of all the people of both countries that these pleasant relations shall continue."

Prime Minister King observed that "at a time when relations between many countries leave much to be desired, the vital importance of our joint co-operative effort over the decades assumes for us fresh significance, and the success which has attended it affords, we trust, something in the way of a guide and example for other peoples of goodwill." Minister Crerar declared that he could think of "no finer memorial to international goodwill than a park where the beauties of Nature are so vividly revealed." It was his fervent hope that "the ideals which inspired its creation will ever remain to intensify the friendship and mutual confidence which have served to make the United States-Canadian boundary line unique in the annals of history."

But let us turn now to current history. Similar views appear daily now about another peace park which promises to erase an arc from another international boundary . . . which reminds us to turn southward for a moment.

An international peace park on the Rio Grande seems to be a certainty. Texas is fast removing from the "proposed" stage the Big Bend National Park, which comprises 788,000 acres of scenic wilderness in Brewster County. Across the river, the Mexican Government is taking steps to establish in the States of Chihuahua and Coahuila a national park of 400,000 acres. The two parks will be linked by a bridge.

This is the story behind Texas' part of the park. Of the area mentioned above, the State already owns some 400,000 acres. Just as soon as she acquires all of it, and deeds it to the Federal Government, the park will become, by authorization of Congress, one of the 26 national parks of the United States.

The problem has been how to get the half remaining. Funds raised through private subscription give the answer. Rotary Clubs and civic organizations in the 254 counties are promoting a campaign for subscriptions which are turned in to the Texas State Parks Board.

Texas Rotarians have seen in the project a chance to cement for all time the friendly relations between the United States and Mexico. The campaign goal is one million dollars.

What does the park offer? Well, wilderness for one thing, mile after mile of it. Birds, for another, 200 species . . . and more than 60 different kinds of mammals. Mexican cougar, black bear, deer, wild hogs, lynx, and fox among them. Fossil finds and geological specimens, you name their ages . . . steep walled canyons, cliffs, trees, and an entire range of mountains, the Chisos, the southernmost spur of the Rocky Mountains.

The 400,000 acres in Mexico are mainly in private ownership, but the Government is obtaining them through exchange

(Continued on Page 10).

A British View of Rotary

By Wm. A. McConnell, O.B.E.

Past President, Rotary International: Association for Great Britain and Ireland

Every Rotarian is at the centre of a series of circles.
Whether they contract or expand depends on
growth of his understanding.

WE speak of problems—of international discord, of recurring revolutions, of industrial and social discontent, of envy and fear, of unemployment and economic uncertainty—but these problems are really not plural but singular. For in the last analysis all problems resolve themselves into the problem of the individual, and the problem of the individual in the last analysis is the problem of the heart.

Social evil, similarly, is an individual evil, and in the final analysis that again is a matter of the heart. Successfully coped with, these difficulties in the individual will give way to personal regard for law and order, and truth and honour, and from that state must emerge commercial integrity, political probity, national righteousness, and international truth.

In this vast non-moral field of conduct, then, is the work of and for Rotarians, and for all who think with them, to bring to pass that individual transformation, for the man measuring up to the 100 per cent. Rotary standard is not usually found readymade.

Rotary aims at enlisting a high order of man—not perhaps always so high that there is left no room for improvement—and in his ambassadorial capacity to his craft the Rotarian has perhaps the greatest medium for disseminating our ethical ideal.

Whenever a member slips away from us we have to a degree been guilty of failure. Neither are we succeeding when we have unfilled classifications that should be filled or when our attendance is not the highest possible. Is it reasonable, therefore, to

assume that if we are not wholly successful in these matters which lie close at hand we can expect to meet success in the obviously more difficult and wider sphere? And yet that final culminating object of ours must be attained.

As has been said, a Rotarian finds himself within a series of circles, each increasingly larger and outside the other. The first concerns himself, requires self-improvement, demands thought. The home is where the future citizen should learn the first principles of obedience and brotherhood.

The second circle is the fruitful field of acquaintance and is followed by the wider circle of business in which latter the full application of our principles might well create a revolution—a beneficent revolution, of course—around the world.

Next is the circle of his city. Think of the limitless opportunities of service there, especially when he does not accept, as he should not accept, corruption as inevitable in public or in business life.

Outside the city comes the circle of the state. The field of politics offers unrivalled opportunities for the practice of the Golden Rule. Our politicians deserve—perhaps require—our prayers.

The widest circle of all is the whole wide world. Life is one, is a unity. Is it not helpful to find our ideal running as a fundamental principle through all of life?

Business today is international but unlike Rotary it is circumscribed and divided by artificial barriers. The complexities caused by different national customs and varying standards of conduct are even more chaotic than political relations.

But it is through this world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service that Rotary intends has undertaken -- to advance understanding, promote goodwill, attain international peace.

Much of the evil of the world is the result of nations trusting each other too little. Trust and confidence can come only through knowledge and understanding and, as reason shows, when knowledge is possible ignorance is culpable. The real reconciliation of the races is ultimately to be found within the field of human personality. So again we come back to Rotary's instrument, the individual. The principles of Rotary International are positive nothing *non* and nothing *anti*. We are simply to put Service above Self.

To fail in the struggle for existence of self is not the unpardonable sin in evolution. The sin is to fail in the struggle for the life of others, to fail in co-operation, to fail to help others. We will not get anywhere on mere spasms of goodwill such as

those of Christmas and Easter. We want to stretch the meaning of those spasms over the whole year. It will stand stretching -- it has no breaking point.

Rotarians, already chosen for their attribute of goodwill, should find the international field one that is congenial to their taste and of engrossing interest. In looking out we may become conscious of the mote in our brother's eye, and if we must wear coloured glasses, let us select those that have been tinted with tolerance. Tolerance is based on the will to unity, and mutual knowledge and respect between citizens of different countries are the very foundations of world peace and progress. It is never too late to give up our prejudices.

Rotarians need not perish for lack of vision, for we have ever before us this dream of world fellowship.

To clasp the hands and know the thoughts of men in other lands, there lies the way to peace.

Do We Want to Keep Rotary International?

The following extract from "The News Letter" issued from R. I. to Club Presidents and Secretaries is commended to the earnest attention of all our Club Members as some of us have not been quite as International as Rotary would have us.

SOME club publications had better watch their step-- meaning those that print articles ridiculing Heads of Governments and peoples of other countries, or accusing them of thoughts and deeds that are selfish and inhuman.

Let us assume that various members of a Rotary Club were calling each other bad names and accusing business concerns represented in Rotary of dishonest practices. How long would such a Club last?

The situation is similar in Rotary International. Member Clubs in one country can't take upon themselves to criticize, indict, ridicule, other countries in which

there are Rotary Clubs, and expect to keep Rotary International.

We must let the Rotary spirit of understanding, goodwill, toleration, charity prevail in all our inter-club and inter-country relations.

If those who are Rotarians feel strongly on certain subjects and simply must express their feelings, I appeal to them to do it outside of Rotary. Harry Lauder said "Rotary is the golden strand in the cable of international friendship." When all other strands seem to be snapping let us endeavour to keep that golden strand intact."

J. A. P.

'Can't Rotary Do Something?'

By Chesley R. Perry

Secretary of Rotary International

Though Rotary International is not taking action, the Clubs and their members are doing much to create the basis for real peace.

INDIVIDUAL Rotarians have the duty to manifest in their respective countries what we call International Service-- thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others beyond their national boundaries. Rotarians may be helpful in influencing their respective countries to an international service policy. We hope this may come to pass.

However, the Fourth Object of Rotary neither states nor implies any direct connection of Rotary with the relations between the Governments of two or more countries. It has rather to do with friendly relations between individual persons or small groups of persons.

The Fourth Object speaks of encouraging and fostering understanding, goodwill, and peace through a fellowship of business and professional men. Rotarians are united in this fellowship by an ideal of service that contemplates contacts among such business and professional men of different countries by the exchange of correspondence, by visiting each other's Rotary Club, by attending Rotary Conferences and Conventions, intercity and intercountry meetings. It means the more or less slow process of making acquaintances which ripen into friendship and fellowship and result in the development of understanding and goodwill.

Nevertheless, all this is between men or groups of men. Happily the result of such activities may be reflected now and then in what occurs in governmental relations or in business relations between countries. If so, we rejoice over such a reflection of our principles and activities, even though it is not the result of direct action by Rotary.

3

Neither the Board of Directors nor any Committee of Rotary International exists to offer advice as to those troublesome and difficult problems which are sometimes referred to as international relations whether they be political or financial or economic or whatever they may be. We Rotarians are very apt momentarily to go astray on this point. We are apt to confuse the relations between individual Rotarians and between Rotary Clubs with relations between countries and Governments.

Rotary International has an Aims and Objects Committee which endeavours to offer suggestions to Rotarians and Rotary Clubs as to how they may make application of the ideal of service in their Club relationships, in their business relationships, in their community relationships, and in their international relationships.

This Committee therefore studies how Rotarians and their families of various countries can be brought into the contacts through correspondence and Club visits and Conference and Convention attendance. It indicates how Rotarians and Rotary Clubs may get better acquainted with the customs and thoughts of people of other lands, how they may exert their influence in their respective communities so that people outside the membership of Rotary will likewise be interested to know something more about the customs and thoughts of people of other lands, and become more tolerant and philosophical and reasonable and more willing to see their respective countries begin to apply, if possible, the ideal of "Service above Self" in international relations.

Directors and Secretariat and Committees exist to serve as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas among the member Clubs. The centralized administration of Rotary International does not exist to study the problems of the world, to make pronouncements upon them, or to attempt to bring Governments together in international conferences.

From time to time there are indications that somebody believes that there is a central organization of Rotary International (and if not, that there ought to be one set up), which can prevent war between countries, or study and solve the problem of the tariff situation between countries, or the gold situation, or the excess-population situation, or other problems affecting the relations of countries. Surely these things must be done, but it is not the function of any central organization of Rotary International to undertake to do them. Rotary International is not so organized.

After all, Rotary International is the individual Clubs in their respective communities, and the central organization merely exists to increase the number of Clubs, to see that there is a Rotary Club in every community in the world, that its membership is filled on the basis of the Rotary membership plan, and that each member gets a true and correct understanding of the Objects of Rotary and how he is to apply them in his Club, business, community, and international contacts.

That the central administration of Rotary International is not in a position to study certain problems does not mean that individual Rotarians should not be studying such problems. It is their duty as good citizens to be doing that very thing. Neither does it mean that a Rotary Club or an intercountry committee of Rotarians should not be studying such problems. They should. To have understanding of our neighbour and his problems will lead to an appreciation of him and them and the development of a sympathetic goodwill.

(Concluded from Page 6).

of publicly owned lands. The scenery on the Mexican side is similar to that in the Texas area.

Arno B. Cammerer, Director of the United States National Park Service, calls the project "a gesture toward international goodwill that might set an example to other nations." The *New York Times* heads an item predicting that the park may become the largest international park on the continent. "A symbol of peace between two nations."

Well, what of it all? Any group of sentimentalists can suggest a peace garden or an international park, though anyone would, of course, concede that it takes more than sentiment to make such proposals succeed. But statesmen, such as those

quoted some paragraphs back, are not overgiven to sentiment. The realist who can see nothing significant in such achievements or declarations is perhaps himself the real sentimentalist. A true realism must suggest to every thoughtful person that the course of commonsense—of, indeed, the course of common self-preservation—is that expressed in the Fourth Object of Rotary, whatever form its expression may take.

Meanwhile, Rotary families wistfully eyeing San Francisco will do well to dig out road maps and timetables and, with a heavy black pencil, to mark a line from home to the Golden Gate—by way of at least one of North America's International Peace Parks.

The Governor Speaking!

Governor Sethna's Monthly Letter for April

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

PRESIDENT Duperrey: President Duperrey, as you all know, is going to open our First Middle Asia Regional Conference at Penang, from April 15 to 18th. He is scheduled to pass through Karachi on the 11th, Calcutta and Rangoon on the 12th, and reach Penang on the 13th April, travelling by the KLM plane. The Calcutta Club will welcome him at the aerodrome on his way to Penang on the 12th as well as on his return journey on the 21st, while the Rangoon Club will have the privilege of having him in Rangoon for two nights, on the 12th and on the 20th. Karachi too will, I am sure, offer him a right royal reception.

1939 District Conference— Colombo

After carefully considering the steamship movements to and from Bombay and Rangoon, and various other factors, the Colombo Rotary Club which is going to be the Host Club for our next District Conference, has tentatively decided that the most convenient dates for holding the Conference will be the 30th and 31st January and 1st February 1939—i.e., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. I trust that these dates will be acceptable to all the Clubs.

Penang Conference

Only fifteen days more—President Duperrey will open the First Middle Asia Regional Conference at Penang on the 16th of this month. Your Club has doubtless received the many letters and pamphlets which the Conference Secretary so promptly mailed to you. But so far, I know of only one Rotarian from our District who is likely to be there—Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye of Sholapur. It is a pity that our District cannot send a stronger delegation. If, however, there is any Rotarian who is still vacillating in his mind whether

to go or not, he would be well-advised to go—come what may! He will be most heartily welcomed by President Duperrey and by the entire Rotary in Middle Asia—and we certainly would like as many ambassadors of the 89th District as possible to be in Penang at that time.

Baroda Conference Proceedings

Almost simultaneously with your receipt of this letter, you will also be getting printed copies of the verbatim proceedings of our Baroda Conference. This year the book extends to about 260 pages, and I am sure you will find the proceedings interesting and stimulating as will be testified to by those who attended the Conference. I would like you to impress upon your members to go through the proceedings carefully. Your Club will be discussing the problems connected with regional administration and redistricting of our territory, and the discussions on these subjects are contained on pages 107-114 and 131-143.

Election of Officers

This is the time when all Clubs in the District will be electing new officers. I have already received the names of those elected for the coming year from some of the Clubs. I would request those Clubs who have not yet held their elections to go ahead without much delay, according to the provisions of their Constitution and Bye-laws, and let me have the names of their new officers when elected.

In some of the Clubs the new officers elected have already taken office. I should perhaps point out that actually the new officers come into office only on the 1st July, unless in their constitution they have made special provisions for earlier installation than the 1st of July. I would advise Clubs to be guided by their Constitution and Bye-laws in these matters.

Rotary Chronology

With regard to the Resolution No. IV adopted by the Baroda Conference, relating to the Rotary Chronology, the following is an extract of a letter I have just received from Secretary Chesley R. Perry, of Rotary International:

"In view of the rather general opposition to any change in the present chronology and the lack of any particular advocacy of another form, the Board has decided that it will not propose any enactment to the Convention. It is, of course, still within the province of any Club or District to propose anything which it may desire to offer in the way of an enactment."

As it is, however, it is too late to offer any enactment for consideration by the San Francisco Convention. We might, therefore, reconsider the position during the year, and present any enactment that may be thought advisable to the next Convention to be held in 1939.

San Francisco Convention

Our Delegates: I have received requests from Clubs for information as to who from our District will be attending the Convention, so that they might be asked to act as proxies for the accredited delegates of the different clubs who are unable to attend the Convention themselves. So far, I am advised that the following Rotarians will attend the Convention, and any of them will be willing to act as proxy for your Club's delegate if you like:

Rotarian F. Wolff, M.E. (Calcutta Club)
Rotarian Chaitanyalal S. Thacker (with family) from Surat
Rotarian J. L. Keenan from Jamshedpur
Rotarian U Tun Nyoe from Rangoon

The last-named two are already in the United States, and the others can be reached through their home-clubs. Rotarian Wolff

will also represent our District on the Council on Legislation with Rotarian Keenan as our alternate representative thereon.

Enactments and Resolutions: Your Club must have already received a copy of the proposed enactments and resolutions that will be presented to the San Francisco Convention. While many of these may not be of primary importance to our Clubs, I would request you to consider them at your Club meeting, as there are some which are based on the recommendations of the James Commission Report. I would like to draw your particular attention to the proposed enactments 38-4, 38-6, 38-13 (especially the last clause), 38-16 and 38-18, and would like you to send me your views before the end of April so that I may instruct our delegates accordingly. I am sure you will all with one voice vote for the Resolutions 38-23 and 38-24.

Credentials: If your Club has not yet appointed its delegate to the San Francisco Convention, and alternate, will you kindly give your immediate attention to this matter, and appoint one of the Rotarians who will be attending the Convention as proxy for your delegate? This is important. (The names of those attending the Convention are given in the first paragraph under this head).

More Invitations: Two more invitations have been extended to Rotarians attending the San Francisco Convention. They are (1) from the Committee for the entertainment of Rotarians *en route* to the International Convention (the Rotary Club of Salt Lake City (U. S. A.), and (2) the Rotary Club of Breckenridge, Texas, U. S. A. The former invitation has the feature of a very promising "House of Hospitality" which assures a convenient place with complete rest, relaxation and good fellowship, while the latter holds its District Conference and "House of Friendship" from the 8th to 10th May. Needless to say, our Rotarians *en route* to San Francisco are enjoined to visit these Clubs, and act as our ambassadors.

R. I. President 1938-39

In my last Monthly Letter I mentioned that two names, Allen Street (Oklahoma) and George Hager (Chicago)—have been nominated for the Presidentship of R. I. next year. Both have to their credit splendid records of service in Rotary in the past, and I have no doubt that either of them would fill the office admirably well. For some years past, however, the election of the R. I. President has been unanimous, and by acclamation. I hope that ultimately a contest will be avoided this year also.

Extension

Last month there was no news about extension in my Monthly Letter, but I have encouraging news this month. Our Field Representative Rotarian Bryant has been alert as ever, with the result that groups have been formed at Burdwan, and Asansol, and he has now gone up to the Punjab to try and do something in Jullunder and Rawalpindi.

The application for Charter from the Negombo (Ceylon) Club had gone forward to Chicago about a month back, and it affords me great pleasure to inform you that, as I am dictating this letter, I have received a cablegram from Rotary International that Negombo has been admitted into our fold and that it has been granted the 4645th Charter!

Quite unobtrusively, our Madras friends have surprised us by organising a Rotary Club at Guntur—the first Rotary Club in Andhra Desa. My congratulations to the Madras Rotarians as well as to the Guntur enthusiasts. The President of the Guntur Club is Dr. J. H. Stork, and the Secretary, Mr. P. V. Krishniah Chaudhary, Advocate. I am sure they will greatly appreciate a friendly word of greeting from the older Clubs in the District. In Burdwan, the Maharajkumar of Burdwan (7/5, Burdwan Road, Calcutta) is the President, and Mr. Deva P. Mukerji (Advocate, Burdwan) is the Secretary, while the Asansol President is Mr. S. V. Peeling, Manager of the Indian Iron & Steel Co., and the Secretary, Rev. H. S. Williams, Ushagram, Asansol.

Another welcome sign of the thirst for Rotary is found in the number of requests made to me for organising Rotary Clubs in places like Nadiad and Godhra in Gujarat, Rajkot in Kathiawar etc. It is very gratifying indeed that there is so much interest aroused in our Movement, and I would like to thank you all Presidents and Secretaries for the help and co-operation you are giving me and Rotarian Bryant in extending the Movement further in this District. If the present level of enthusiasm is kept up, I think our hope of having twice the number of Clubs before our next District Conference will become a solid reality.

Service Above Self

A conference of social workers in the town, representing 30 institutions, to discuss their work, their wants, how to improve them and make them more useful to the community—that is what was arranged by the Rotary Club of Sholapur during the last month. President Dewan Bahadur Limaye explained to the representatives that "we Rotarians are rivals to none, but helpful to all" and that the conference was called not to establish rival institutions, but to co-operate with them and to assist in solving their difficulties. Our District Magazine will contain more details about this conference, but I am sure the Sholapur Club will tell you what they did and what they propose to do, if you are interested.

Another piece of outstanding Rotary contribution in the direction of community service is the contribution of Rs. 2,000 by the Bombay Rotary Club to the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. This is, of course, only a drop in the ocean, but all the same is worth mentioning, because it took hard-boiled and hard-toiled businessmen's leisure to find the money—to help those who "suffer".

Boys and Girls

This year's Boys and Girls Week is to be celebrated from April 30th to May 7th. Rotary Clubs will find it useful to co-operate with other Boys and Girls Work agencies in the respective communities, if they observe the week. A folder containing suggested programmes for the week will

shortly be issued by the Secretariat, and your Club will receive a copy in good time. Perhaps your Club would like to join in this universal observance, if the dates are acceptable to you.

Rotary in Austria

The Singapore Office has just relayed to me the following cable received by it from the International Secretariat:

"Following the Incorporation of Austria in the German Reich the Rotary Clubs in Austria have disbanded effective March 18, 1938."

I am sure all Rotarians in this District will regret that the ties which bound the Austrian Rotarians in friendly fellowship with the rest of the world have thus been snapped. There is, however, no remedy at the moment. In view of this development it is no longer necessary to keep the Austrian Rotary Clubs on the mailing list of your Club, and those responsible for such lists are advised that they should forthwith remove the Austrian Clubs from their lists.

P. S.

Rotarians attending the San Francisco Convention can be reached at the following addresses:

Rotarian F. Wolf	..	..	C/o The Calcutta Rotary Club.
Rotarian C. S. Thacker	..	..	C/o Messrs. Chaitanyalal & Co. Dilkush Building, Station Road, Surat.
Rotarian J. L. Keenan	..	..	C/o The Jamshedpur Rotary Club.
Rotarian U. Tun Nyoe	..	..	6109, Greenwood Avenue, Chicago (Ill., U. S. A.).

or

C/o Rotary International,
35, East Wacker Drive, Chicago,
(Ill., U. S. A.).

Bijapur

The Charter presentation meeting of this Club will be held on the 3rd April. Rotarian Dr. N. H. Vakeel, President of the Bombay Rotary Club will deputise for me. Send a message—or a delegate—from your Club if you can. Our Bijapur friends will greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Lapel Buttons

I am sorry that I omitted to mention in my last Monthly Letter wherein I spoke about wearing your lapel buttons, that the Bombay Rotary Club has small Rhodium-plated Lapel Buttons which are available at Rs. 2- each, while the Madras Club has rolled-gold Lapel Buttons available at Re. 1.6 each. The one I mentioned in my last letter is supplied to us by Rotary International, and is different from both the Bombay and Madras buttons which accounts for the difference in price. The R. I. buttons are, in my opinion, better. Although we corresponded with the Customs authorities, we could not get exemption from the Customs duty.

Yours in Rotary,

PHIROZE SETHNA,
Governor, 89th District, R. I.

Aspects of Advertising

From an Editorial in "The Rotarian"

TWO men spent an afternoon together at golf. They were not very well acquainted, and at the clubhouse afterward one said to the other, "By the way, what is your line of business?"

"I am a minister," was the reply.

The other in great confusion apologized to the cloth for the shocking profanity he had used on the course.

"Never mind," twinkled the minister. "I'd probably swear, too, if I played as badly as you do."

That story—it's common property—may come to the minds of readers interested in the trends and problems of advertising. Perhaps some will draw an analogy between the golfer who compensates for his lame game by bad language, and the advertiser who tries to conceal his lack of anything to say for his product, by much irrelevant talk about glamour and sex appeal.

His type exists, certainly, but there is evidence that is not the whole picture, perhaps not much more than a rough edge of it. An aspect of advertising to which the laity has given little attention is that in which the "adman" has set up checks upon his own behaviour.

(Concluded from Page 20)

Rotary Club; to the Rotary Clubs of Changsha and Hankow; to Chinese Y. M. C. A., and in other directions where investigation disclosed an urgent need.

From around the world have come sympathetic echoes to the call for help which the Rotary Clubs of China, under the lead of Governor Fong Sec, sounded when the greatness of the need became so painfully apparent. To all those whose generous impulses have meant the arrival here of funds goes, in the name of the unfortunate, an expression of deepest gratitude. To see the urgency and poignancy of the need is robbed of half its sorrow when practical help can be given, and to those who have helped to make that possible there is felt

Back in 1911, counsel for *Printer's Ink*, a leading advertising magazine in the United States, drew up a statute which would make false advertising a misdemeanor. Most of the 48 states have since adopted The Printer's Ink Model Statute as written or with slight modification.

You've heard the slogan "Truth in Advertising"? It came out of the 1912 convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World (now known as the International Advertising Association). And from the same meeting came the National Better Business Commission, whose purpose is to forward higher standards of honesty and reliability in advertising. Every large city and many smaller one in the United States now has a Better Business Bureau—of whose services the reader probably needs no description.

Defenders of modern advertising could say much of the educational work of advertising clubs, of the courses of study which colleges and universities have instituted to teach advertising—ethical, intelligent advertising. Suffice it here to say that advertising knows, and long has known, that it must cure its own abuses, knows that there is an important difference between "playing" a good game of advertising and just "talking" one.

a comradeship of endeavour which constitutes one of the brightest spots in otherwise so dark a picture.

Shanghai's need is still great, and its problem of destitution among millions who cannot go elsewhere in a war-torn country will remain for many months to come. The cost for maintaining a refugee per month is only \$3.00 Chinese currency, which is equivalent to less than U. S. \$1.00. This money provides for two meals consisting of rice with a little cabbage per day. Those who can help in the task of giving succour to the helpless will have the assurance that remittances will be spent in the best possible manner.



SIR RAZA ALI ADDRESSING THE BOMBAY ROTARY CLUB

"South Africa Indians Need not be Despondent"

Sir Raza Ali's Hopes

Syed Sir Raza Ali, who recently returned to India from South Africa where he had been Agent-General to the Government of India, addressed a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay at Green's Restaurant, giving a graphic description of the conditions of Indians in South Africa. He exhorted Indians not to be despondent about the present state of affairs in that country but to trust their South African friends like General Hertzog, Mr. Derbyshire, Mr. Leslie Blackwell, and the Hon. Mr. Hofmeyr, who had been trying their best to safeguard the interests of the Indian community.

DR. N. H. Vakeel, who presided, welcoming the guest of honour, described South Africa as "a land of sorrows and tears more than of smiles for Indians." The path of South Africa was a thorny one, and it behoved them, both Indians and Europeans, to try and smooth that path and promote goodwill and understanding there. The Rotary Club had done its little bit in that connection some time ago when it was the first one to send a telegram to the South African Delegation welcoming it to India. The Club also gave a hearty reception to the delegation before it sailed for South Africa.

Courtesy in South Africa

It gave him a great pleasure indeed to find himself back in his own country, said Sir Raza Ali, "after three years' exile" and to have the opportunity of addressing the Rotarians of the Gateway of India. It was impossible both for Lady Ali and himself to forget the courtesy, consideration and kindness of which they were recipients throughout their stay in South Africa by all classes of the South African population,

amongst which he particularly mentioned the two sections of the European race, namely, the Dutch and the British.

The Agent-General to the Government of India was everywhere welcomed in the Union of South Africa. Not only that, but he was also made an honorary member of all important clubs. He was also greeted at social gatherings, to which unfortunately none of his countrymen could possibly be admitted. All that had placed him outwardly in a pleasant position, but at heart he was a sick man when he remembered the humiliation to which his own people were subjected in every corner of South Africa.

"You, Mr. Chairman, have mentioned," continued Sir Raza Ali, "the importance of goodwill, fellow-feeling, sympathy, between the various countries. I assure you that I am entirely at one with you when you consider the claims of these virtues which are very rare in the world to-day. It is the duty of all of us to make our own contribution to a better understanding of one unit of the British Commonwealth of Nations by another."

Conditions of Indians

Speaking about the conditions of life of Indians in South Africa, Sir Raza Ali said that it was true that they were subjected to wholly unjustifiable and unjustified humiliation. All classes and all political parties in India were united in raising their voice against the treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa. Throughout his stay in that country, he made it his business to call "a spade a spade" and did not mince matters. He told his European friends what he actually felt. There was no malice behind his utterances. The Europeans never misunderstood him.

The position of Indians had become almost intolerable so far as their industrial, agricultural and economic interests were concerned. A number of Bills of that character had been introduced in the Union Parliament, and he was glad to say that his efforts at times had succeeded in persuading members of the Parliament to make the effect of certain clauses in those Bills as harmless as possible. About 12 of the Acts which were placed on the Statute Book last year directly or indirectly affected the Indian position in South Africa. That was indeed a very pitiable and sad position, a position which was really such that they could not allow it to remain where it stood.

Democratic People

Proceeding, Sir Raza Ali said that the Dutch and the British in South Africa were thoroughly democratic people. Unfortunately that democracy was confined to themselves, and the non-European section of the people were not allowed any advantage of that democracy. "But I dare say there is no reason for us to be despondent. We have certain friends in South Africa, such as General Hertzog, who have been of great assistance to us. General Hertzog has been Prime Minister for a period of 14 years. I assure you that he is a very plain, straightforward and honest man whom we can honestly trust. Whenever I had any difficulty I at once went to him and found him of great assistance."

Mr. Hofmeyr was another friend of Indians. He led the South African Goodwill Delegation to India in 1936. There were also others such as Mr. Leslie Blackwell, Mr. Stuttaford, Mr. Derbyshire, Mr. Mawrice Alexander and Mr. Freeman, who were sympathetic towards Indians.

Incidentally, Sir Raza Ali mentioned that if it was widely known that such and such a member of Parliament was a friend of Indians, then that member had very little chance of being returned to Parliament. Sir Raza Ali paid a tribute to the Press in South Africa and said it was very friendly to Indians.

The time had now arrived when they had to show sympathy and imagination in consideration of the problems which had a direct effect on the British Commonwealth of Nations. Certain sections of South Africa were doing that, and he hoped that they in India would respond to any call from South Africa and march shoulder to shoulder in promoting the aims of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Rotarian M. R. A. Baig proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Raza Ali. (*Times of India*.)

Fire-Marks

Rotarian Alwin E. Bulau, 128, Clinton Heights Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, has been for a number of years collecting fire-marks and other antiquities pertaining to the early fire-fighting days, so that he has established and maintains in his office one of the largest collections of fire-marks to be found in the world, representing some 65 countries. He is anxious to secure some marks used in this country. If any of our Rotarians can help Rotarian Bulau in his pursuit, we are sure he will greatly appreciate the kindness, and he will, of course, meet any reasonable cost in the collection of these marks. Please communicate with the Governor's office if you can help.

Rotary can be proud of what has been done in its name

From the Shanghai Club Report

FOR months past, the eyes of the world have been on Shanghai—the great international city in China where death, destruction, suffering and loss have been visited upon millions of people. Enough has been told of that side of the story to fill endless volumes; here is a tale of a different kind—a tale of humanitarian spirit and sufficiency which flowered in the darkest hours of the tragedy and illumined the widespread desolation.

Whenever the historical chronicle of "Shanghai 1937" comes to be written it will not be complete if it fails to record the manfulness of the citizens who found themselves violently flung into the colossal chaos of a vast urban area subjected to all the horrors of modern warfare. With thousands of people rendered homeless and without sustenance or employment, with hundreds killed or wounded, with vast areas laid waste and uninhabited, with official resources taxed to their uttermost, and in the midst of a situation both difficult and tense, men and women came forward to give and to organize in one of the greatest rescue works of all time.

The enormity of the task of relief must first be understood in terms of numbers if any adequate idea is to be formed of what has been done. Even as this is being written there are 400,000 destitute homeless to be taken care of in the various refugee camps and in the Nantao Safety Zone. The normal population of the French Concession is round 450,000 people; at one time during these past four months the official estimate was 1,500,000. The International Settlement was at one time overcrowded to the extent of nearly a million and a quarter above its normal population of just over one million, and when it is to be remembered that the vast majority of those who fled in search of safety were indigent and

that many who already lived within had lost their means of livelihood it can be readily understood that those possessed of the will and capacity to help were faced with a problem of overwhelming proportions.

It is not proposed to tell here of all that was done, but to give to Rotarians a short account of how the Rotary Club of Shanghai has tried to take its place in that work and to fulfill its mission of service to the community of which it is a part. All sections of the various national communities—social, religious, philanthropic—have contributed their quotas and in many cases a stirring tale of humanitarian endeavour could be told, but Rotary has, we believe, no reason to be other than proud of what has been done in its name and what has been contributed under its banner.

When the crisis first came the blow was so great that, like so many others, Rotary took a jolt. We missed one meeting and didn't quite know what to do. What could we do when the bottom seemed knocked clean out of everything? When shells and bombs, dead and dying, confusion and chaos, hatred and hypocrisy were all around us? But we met next week under President Tan and there was only one thought: "Let's get busy." Funds from the Club's reserves were instantly voted; the Board strengthened the Charity Committee, created a special Committee to handle relief funds, while many members actively concerned with social work in their ordinary everyday lives found themselves appointed to the executive committees of large relief organizations which were formed out of Red Cross and other bodies. Working liaison with practically every important medical and relief body was secured; an emergency hospital was financed almost wholly by the Rotary Club; sums were voted to this or that approved group working

"in the field": special appeals and collections were made by members and among their friends; a mobile clinic and dispensary was built, equipped and staffed; and at Christmas time a special treat and small gifts were made to over 2,700 children in some of the refugee camps.

The aim has been not so much to get into the active field of work itself, but to give all the backing possible to those whose special qualifications and organization make them better able to do such work. In Shanghai to-day there are Chinese and international bodies under the guidance of trained relief workers and organizers doing a tremendously fine job, and Rotary has not only sought to assist them financially but has contributed some of the executive personnel and has representation over a wide range of leading organizations. Names of Rotarians are to be found on nearly every Emergency Committee: Food, Evacuation, Transport, Volunteers, Safety Zone, International Red Cross, Medical, etc., etc., proving that Rotary in its membership is a truly representative cross-section of the community as a whole.

Rotary has given freely, it has collected and distributed, it has built and is maintaining four units in one of the camps providing shelter for 1,000 people and has contributed sleeping platforms as well as food for thousands. The utmost care is taken to see that every dollar disbursed does a full dollar's worth of relief and it is only to well-proved organizations that funds are voted. Support is accorded to a maternity hospital for refugees and every phase of Shanghai's great need has been brought under review.

There has been much searching of heart on the causes of this catastrophe and in our international membership there has been some difficulty in avoiding the delicate political complex. The Club devoted two full meetings to discussing the pros and cons of politics in Rotary and concluded that there would be nothing gained and possibly much lost by Rotary meddling therein, so politics have been vetoed, and it is to the work of amelioration that energies have been unitedly bent.

There have been fine meetings of the Club with good speakers, such meetings held in

the Metropole Hotel under very trying conditions, with bombs, shelling and machine-guns to punctuate the speeches on many occasions. "World Politics and the Sino-Japanese Crisis", "The Practical Policy for the Pursuit of Peace", "Is the Fourth Object of Rotary Practicable", "Personal Liberty, Security and the State", and "Functions of the Newspaper Press" were some of the titles of the various talks we had during the critical period. There has been pride and joy in listening each week to latest donations, especially those coming from fellow Rotarians abroad. The appeal which was addressed to all Clubs in Rotary International has brought a fine response—a sum equivalent to just over \$40,000 (Chinese currency) having been received up to the time of writing. The Shanghai Rotary Club itself has contributed \$5,000 from its own treasury, and its members have given or collected from their friends \$3,500 towards the fund. The work of collection is still going on. Before the relief work is finished the Rotary Club of Shanghai will spend all the money it has in its reserve fund.

Shanghai's own funds have been disbursed among the Civilian Refugee Convalescent Hospital, Refugee Children's Hospital, Mobile Clinic, Leper Mission, Medical Supplies for Relief Camps, Milk for babies at Russian Nursery, Refugee Orphans Child Welfare Association, Emergency Maternity Hospital and others.

Funds received from abroad have been spent on the following: Union Mission Hospital and refugee relief Nanking; Bed-boards for refugees (through Salvation Army); Sian Rotary Club's Temporary Refugee Hospital; Huts for refugees (through the International Relief Committee); Food for 1,000 refugees for two months; Soochow Rotary Relief Committee; Refugee relief in Wushu, Hangchow, Wuhu, and Tsingtao; Feeding of refugees at Chiao Tung University Camp; Blankets for refugees (through Salvation Army); International Red Cross; Warm suits for children in Nantao Safety Zone (through Y.M.C.A.); Rice for small camp; Tsinafu Rotary Club; Nanchang Provisional

(Continued on Page 15)

Extension

"Its Tremendous Importance"

(By R.I.B.I. Director R. Gordon Bradley, Chairman, R.I.B.I. Extension Committee.)

MUCH has been written and much less has been spoken of the four Objects of Rotary, yet it must be admitted that there would be no Rotary pamphlets, no Rotary literature, and no "Rot-orations" and very few Rotarians had it not been for those men of wide vision and unbounded courage who carried the message of Rotary to the four corners of the earth.

The present Aims and Objects of Rotary are splendid and worthy of the closest emulation, but there is another purpose in Rotary which should take precedence over any of the four Objects. It is Extension. . . It will surely be admitted that if Rotary is good for us and our community it should also be good for another fellow in another community.

Are we, in fact, justified in withholding Rotary from those towns in which it does not at present exist? Do we, as individual Rotarians, fail in our obligations if we omit to take all possible steps to promote the formation of new clubs?

Extension demands much of its missionaries, but above all else it demands their unqualified faith in the fundamental principles of Rotary and an honest belief in the value of Rotary to every community.

There can be no weak or problem clubs if the foundations have been laid well and truly. There is no greater thrill of achievement in Rotary than to be in some measure responsible for the launching of a strong and virile club.

There is another aspect of extension which is perhaps of equal importance to the formation of new clubs. It is, of course, to be certain that every available classification is represented in the club

by men worthy of Rotary membership. Self-complacency is one of the cardinal sins of Rotary, and many clubs lack enthusiasm for internal extension on the ground that "they are a happy little club and do not require any more members lest the harmony should be disturbed." That is not only a selfish argument but a thoroughly un-Rotary one. We do not belong to this movement for our benefit and entertainment, but for that of our fellow citizens in our own and other communities.

There is yet one further phase of extension which is too often neglected: the dissemination of information and knowledge of Rotary's ideals and aims among the individual members of every club.

The goal of Rotary can never be attained until every member is a Rotarian in something more than name, until every club has the maximum of available classification adequately filled, and until every community capable of supporting a healthy club is given the benefits of Rotary. Extension is thus not only of tremendous importance, but the very corner-stone on which the whole fabric of Rotary must be built.—*The Pinion.*

CLUB EXTENSION

Field Representative Rotarian H. W. Bryant contemplates starting clubs at Jullundur, Ambala, Ferozepur, Sialkot, Multan, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

First Middle Asia Regional Conference

Rotary International President's Address at Penang

The most important Rotary gathering ever to assemble at Penang met on Friday, April 15, at the Mortimer Hall, Hutchings School, for the opening of the 80th District Conference.

This was followed by the opening of the Middle Asia Regional Conference, for which the Rotary International President, M. Duperrey, had specially flown all the way from Paris.

A PART from local Rotarians who assembled in full force, there were Rotarians from Singapore, Seremban, Malacca, Kuching, Ipeh, Taiping, Klang and Coast; from India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam and from the Netherlands Indies.

Rotarian W. Ellen Eley, Governor of the 80th District, in the course of his welcome speech said:

"Level-headedness must characterise all our thoughts and efforts. 'Let us render unto Caesar those things that are Caesar's and to God those things that belong to God.' But in domestic and economic sense, while there are unemployed and starving people, while there is oppression, while there is evil abroad in the world, Rotarians must lend their influence for the righting of wrong, for help to the oppressed, for succour to the distressed and starving."

BETTER OPPORTUNITIES

M. Duperrey, the President, while speaking on the 'Mechanics of Rotary' said:

"In spite of the progress of science, a child born to-day is just as helpless as was a child born hundreds of years ago. But because of the progress of science, the average child reaches a higher level of civilization and culture than did the average child of a century ago, and that progress and development of the child is mere rapid.

We do not expect that a child born in the 20th Century will immediately have all the education of an adult. We realize that the child must still learn to walk before it can

run. It must learn to form simple phrases, spell simple words, before it has developed to the point that it can write and read. And we are not discouraged because we know that to be the case.

Similarly we realize that one of the best ways for a child or young person, or even an elderly person is to learn through experience and an individual would be very stupid if he absolutely refused to learn anything from past experience.

THE BEGINNING

This applies to a Rotary Club. The first Rotary Club had very limited objects. In the beginning there was no thought of vocational service or community service, as we know it to-day. It was not until Rotary was 16 years old that International Service was added.

These earlier clubs developed slowly. They made experiments and learnt from bitter experience what should be done or how best to do it and what should not be done. And thus gradually, what may be called the mechanics of Rotary developed.

A new Rotary Club now comes in to a vast organisation with a comprehensive programme. However, we cannot expect that that club will immediately function with the thoroughness of a club that is of 20 or 30 years' standing.

But we do not know that the development and progress of that club is much more rapid than was that of the earlier clubs, because the new club can profit from the

accumulated experience of the past, from the experience of 4,600 fellow clubs, conceivable combination of circumstances, with the result that there is scarcely a new problem in Rotary.

PRACTICAL ADVICE

So when you receive suggestions or statements on Rotary matters from the Board of Directors, or the Secretariat, or your Governor, or if I talk to you about procedure in club service or vocational service or community service, please realize that that is not something which is given to you as the laws of the Medes and Persians, but that it is practical advice and policy, based on the accumulated experience of 33 years, and on the activities of 4,600 clubs in more than 80 countries.

* If you make use of these suggestions and advice and apply it wisely to your local conditions, I am sure, it will help your club to function with a minimum of difficulties.

And what does this experience tell us with regard to club service? That the basis of membership in a club is representation of a worthy classification, and that a club should not expand until it has established contact with every worth-while, different business of professional classification in the community through having that vocational classification represented in the club.

The best way to accomplish this is to have a committee of the club, study the community, list the various classifications and then endeavour to find men to represent these classifications.

Attendance must be insisted upon, not as an end in itself, but as a means to an end. When a man joins Rotary he is promised a weekly contact with representative men from all leading vocational classifications of his city.

INTEREST THE WOMENFOLK

Care must be taken that cliques do not develop within the club but that every opportunity is provided for each member to become acquainted with every other member. It is well to interest the wives and families of Rotarians in Rotary. That is a prelude to conveying a correct understanding of Rotary to the general public.

A great aid in building up a club, in developing an interest, and encouraging attendance, is a weekly Club Notice or Bulletin. And the exchange of such a bulletin with clubs in other countries, provides a very good opportunity for fostering mutual understanding.

The finances of a club bear careful watching. Expenses should be kept down so that Rotary does not become an organisation to which only very wealthy men can belong. On the other hand the dues of a club should be adequate to meet its financial obligations. A budget for the year should be worked out carefully, and then adhered to.

Ample elaboration of all the points mentioned above is given in various Rotary publications, and if you desire further details on any of these matters, all you have to do is to consult secretary Sidney.

VOCATIONAL SERVICE

The first Rotary Club had two objects, namely, the promotion of the business interests of its members and the promotion of good fellowship.

We must admit that in the early days of Rotary, there was a considerable selfish element to Rotary. Vocational service consisted largely of increasing one's own business through Rotary contact.

It was not until 1910, that primarily selfish attitude began to make way for a more idealistic one. The object referring to the promotion of the business interests of its members still appeared in the objects adopted by the National Association of Rotary Clubs in 1910, but it was preceded by a new one which read: "To promote progressive and honourable business methods."

It was not until 1912, that the object of promoting the business interests of its members disappeared from objects of Rotary. Since that date the emphasis has been on encouraging and fostering of high standards in business and professions.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR IDEAS

In vocational service, a Rotary Club should serve as a clearing house for the exchange of ideas. If a medical man tells in his clubs about the high standards of

medical profession and how they are maintained, the detailed information may act as an inspiration to some other members as to how the standards of his own profession or vocation can be elevated.

A Rotarian should not keep for his own selfish benefit the vocational information he gleans in his club, but, as the representative of his vocation he should carry that information back to his trade association, for the benefit of that association.

Rotarian have been instrumental in organising many trade and professional associations, and in the United States of America, alone, over 200 such associations have adopted standards of correct practice largely as a result of vocational service activities of Rotarians.

UNFAIR PRACTICES

Many trades and some professions have serious problems of unfair practices, secret commissions or even bribery. In some countries these problems can be met frankly, and attempts can be made to eradicate those undesirable practices. In other countries such practices may have taken such deep root, that it is considered not quite the thing to mention them. I suppose such practices are among the greatest causes of misunderstanding, in international trade.

In many countries, especially in Europe, Rotarians have attacked this problem. The European Advisory Committee studied the question of bribery and secret commissions and published a very helpful pamphlet suggesting to clubs what could be done.

And I am glad to tell you that as a result of the activities of Rotarians, several European countries have adopted more adequate laws against bribery.

COMMUNAL SERVICE

The two objects of the first Rotary Club, which I have already quoted to you, make no reference to community service. It was not until some time, during 1906, that a third object was added, namely, the advancement of the best interests of Chicago and the spreading of the spirit of civic pride and loyalty among its citizens.

And thus 'Community Service' became an integral part of the programme of Rotary.

In the early days of Rotary, clubs embarked on very ambitious community schemes, endeavouring to do things, a Rotary Club is not fitted to do, taking on financial commitments way beyond their means, duplicating a coming into conflict with the activities of other organisations.

The attempts, the mistakes, and the success of 17 years of community service led to the adoption in 1923, of a statement of policy of Rotary toward community service.

It would be well for each club to give careful consideration to the seven rules which that resolution of 1923 suggests for the guidance of Rotary Clubs. Those rules can be found on page six of the Rotary pamphlet on 'Community Service Activities.'

HOW ROTARY HELPS

And in accordance with this policy, what splendid work clubs all over the world have done. How many playgrounds, parks, swimming pools, camps owe their origin and continued existence to Rotary initiative, activity and support? How many crippled children have had physical handicaps removed because of a labour of love carried on by Rotarians.

Under privileged boys and girls have been given summer holidays, or provided with clothes, or a warm meal; promising students have been enabled to continue their studies, enquiring youths have been given vocational guidance; unemployed have been given a helping hand; slum clearance has been carried out; the blind have been taught to read the touch system; poor families have been fed; entire villages have been tided over a severe winter, hospitals have been built, these and many more things have been done through Rotary.

These are community service activities suitable to every locality, a Rotary Club in Portugal helps to feed poor people, provides, cares for blind people and offers prizes to encourage mothers to make full use of the municipal clinics for children.

A Club in Canada has over 100 crippled children as its especial charge. The Rotary Club at Vichy, France, provides free cures each year for over a 100 children brought to Vichy from France and other European countries.

(Continued on Page 28)

News from the Clubs



President: Dr. H. M. Desai

Secretary: R. Natarajan

Adult Education: The Dinner meeting on 22nd March 1938 was a Ladies' Night. Miss S. Paul, B.A., B.T., T.D. (Lon.), Principal, Government Girls' High School, Ahmedabad, addressed the gathering on "Adult Education."

Miss Paul stated that today we are in the dawn of a new era in the history of India and we look forward to a day when India will take a place side by side with the leading nations of the world. India is faced with a large illiterate population. Out of a total of 350 millions of India's people, 322 millions are illiterate, i.e., 8 per cent literacy. The world has advanced so much that the civilisation of the present age demands a cent per cent literate population. If you glance, she said, at the European countries you will find that there is at least 98% literacy leaving aside 2 per cent, of mentally deficient people. Japan has 96 per cent. Turkey has 90 per cent. We, as a nation, cannot make any substantial progress until and unless these masses are educated in the first instance. Continuing, Miss Paul said that adult education does not necessarily mean that the masses will be helped in such a way that they will improve their social prospects or they will be able to take up better occupations, better professions. It does mean that adult education will help them to develop their *personality*, consciousness of citizenship, so that they may be able to understand their own duties and responsi-

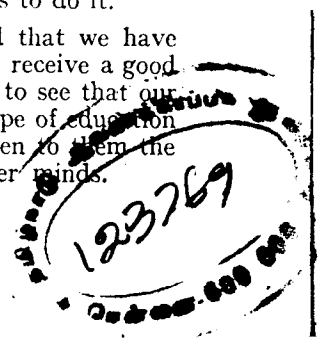
bilities and become good citizens. Mere literacy will not be the only aim, but it will be a stepping stone to further the cause of adult education, which is quite a permanent human need. Miss Paul said that from small beginnings made by religious bodies adult education grew into considerable strength and to-day we find a number of institutions all over England, Europe and America, of all types.

Miss Paul divided adult education into three groups, namely, primary, secondary and the higher stage, though the important stage is the primary one. She said that all those subjects that help the development of personality would be included in adult education, e.g., History and Geography and on the economic side, political science, health, hygiene, sanitation, stories from literature, drama in its active form, music, Bhajans, Kirtans and for women domestic science, embroidery, needle-work, decorations, etc.

The type of people to be educated in the town areas were those working in factories, different companies, Municipalities etc. Miss Paul said that she would like the twenty secondary schools in the Ahmedabad city to start its social centre in the Pals and emphasised that secondary and higher stage also required good attention as well.

Speaking about village work, Miss Paul said that 90 per cent of the population is in the villages. At present villages are all filthy and full of dust. There are no roads and one who wants to do social work in the villages would be entirely cut off from civilisation and as there will be no intellectual work in the villages, no attraction, the village problem is the most difficult problem and she was of the opinion that Government should take up this work completely and train people from the villages to do it.

Concluding Miss Paul said that we have been fortunate enough to receive a good education and it is our duty to see that our brethren will receive some type of education which will help them and open to them the great treasures of the master minds.





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

"India a Hundred Years Hence": At the meeting on March 8, Mr. Chowla spoke on "India a Hundred Years Hence." He said:

"At the end of a hundred years the standard of living in India will be about four times as high as it is today." He proceeded to remark: "The main problem in India is not of the possibility or the impossibility of fresh technological invention but the necessity of the adoption of technological inventions in industry after the example of Western countries."

"It is not, of course, possible to predict the rate at which this adoption will go on, but, keeping in view the various obstacles of social and spiritual kind which stand in the way of the rapid industrialization of the country, one can safely say that its rate of adoption will be less than one per cent compound per annum in this country. The accumulation of capital is also not likely to be more than two per cent compound per annum."

"In a general way, therefore, our grandchildren will have as bright an economic life as the English people have today, but there is one snag—it is not likely that the rate of growth of population in this country will within the next 60 or 70 years, decline appreciably to enable advance of this kind."

"That is a grim thought, but the rapidity with which the population is growing in this country leads to no other conclusion. The problems of maladjustment to new technical conditions, which we find in England today and which economists consider to be

of a temporary nature will appear in India in perhaps a more terrible form for our grandchildren."

Economic Maladjustment: The vastness of every human factor in this country will call for almost superhuman effort and wisdom on the part of our grandchildren to deal with economic disharmony which the so-called prosperity will bring, unless we plan the future today bearing in mind the lessons which the West has so painfully learnt. But I find no signs of either a desire or of competence to plan wisely and with foresight in this country.

"I have only hinted at the economic maladjustment which changed economic conditions will bring and have said nothing about the spiritual maladjustment which freedom from stark want and reduction of hours of work will bring."

"Perhaps men will find themselves so unhinged that they will lapse into barbarism or take fanatically to some religion which will oppose an application of science to the daily routine of living. But this prospect to me, at any rate, is dark and vague and what I can see brings only terror into my mind."

The subject matter of the speech provoked a lively discussion in which many members participated.

The Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker on behalf of the Club. The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

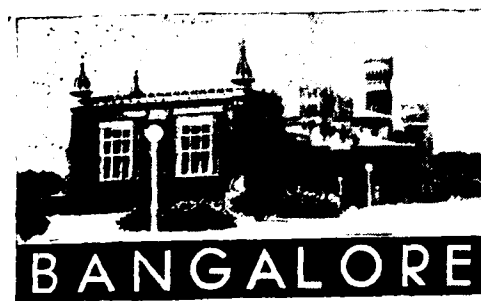
TO MEASURE A MAN

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 ESGER,

New York, New York

(From his collection of wise sayings on current business).

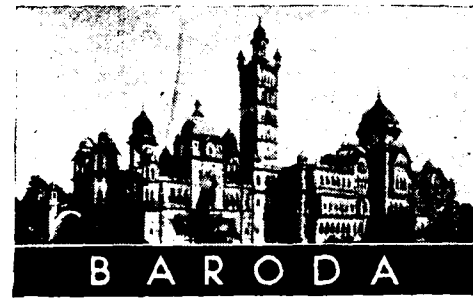


President: G. H. Krumbeigel
Secretary: H. Richardson

"Hospital Week" Fund: At the meeting held on March 2, the Committee appointed for the Distribution of the Funds collected, proposed that the sum of Rs. 5,000/- shall be devoted to the purchase of radium and Rs. 6,000/- for Deep X-Ray Therapy. The former amount will be kept at the Bowring Hospital and the latter at the Victoria Hospital. This equipment assures the entire Bangalore public of efficient Cancer treatment, and patients will be taken from any hospital in Bangalore. It may be added that the amount of the donations from the Rotary Club does not cover the cost of this equipment, but together with the amount of money held at the disposal of the two hospitals, will enable the purchase of these items immediately. Further, special beds and wards will be arranged for patients finding it necessary to undertake this treatment.

A certain sum in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2,000/- is still outstanding and arrangements are being made for the collection of this sum. If this sum is collected, it may be contributed towards the Mysore Maharaja's Fund after the receipt of details of the administration of that Fund.

H. M. King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund: The directors ratified the sum to be given to the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, but as it was found that a similar fund existed in the City, the Directors voted a sum of Rs. 100/- to the C. & M. Station Fund and Rs. 100/- to the City Fund.



President: S. V. Mukerjea
Secretaries: T. M. Desai & D. M. Desai

At the meeting held on March 11, the resolutions passed at the 1938 District Conference held at Baroda were confirmed by the meeting unanimously.

Delegate to R. I. Convention: Rotarian President S. V. Mukerjea was elected as a delegate to the Rotary International 1938 Convention, San Francisco, California, U. S. A. and Rtn. P. C. Patel as alternate for Rtn. Mukerjea. In case of neither of them proceeding, Rtn. President of the Club was authorised by the meeting to designate as the proxy of this Club one from amongst the members of any other club from our District proceeding to attend this Conference.

Division of District 89: With regard to the expression of opinion of our Club on the question of dividing the present 89th District, it was resolved that a committee consisting of Rotarians S. V. Mukerjea, G. D. Parikh, S. A. Sudhalkar, and T. M. Desai should go into this question carefully and submit its recommendations to the next meeting when the Club will formulate its final opinion.

AUTOMATIC IMPROVEMENT

Your task and mine, the supreme task of every leader of life and thought is primarily and fundamentally to develop better men, finer character, more wholesome personality and the spirit of selfless service in ourselves and in those whom we influence. This will automatically improve all human relationships.

REV. M. E. DODD, Rotarian,
Shreveport, Louisiana
(In an address to his Rotary Club).



President: G. R. Zadbuke
Secretaries: V. R. Binge and J. G. Coelho

The first fortnightly meeting was held on March 6. It was an Ordinary Business meeting.

The second fortnightly meeting was a dinner meeting held on March 22 arranged by Rotarian President G. R. Zadbuke. Rotarian M. M. Ghodke delivered a lecture on "the relation between a merchant and an agriculturist." He gave a graphic description of how the agricultural industry in India is passing from bad to worse. Continuing he explained how defective legislation has worsened the condition of the agriculturist and in what manner the merchant can assist to ameliorate their lot.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the speaker.



President: Dr. J. F. Henriques
Secretary: Rao Saheb R. D. Parulkar

Illicit Alcohol Distillation was the subject of an interesting discourse delivered by M. Pacheco. The speaker traced the history of alcoholic distillation in the Bombay Presidency, and stated that in former days the practice in vogue was that the supply of liquor was entrusted to Contractors who manufactured it under the control of the Government. The practice was given up subsequently as it was found to be expensive and inconvenient, and the Bombay Government established a central distillery at Nasik. He described the various methods employed in the distillation of illicit liquor, which to this day is carried on to a very large extent.

Rotarian S. T. Palit moved a vote of thanks to the Speaker.

(Concluded from Page 24)

A Club in the United States maintains a boys' camp, another has helped a score of students to pursue their studies. In Belgium, clubs offer prizes for students to encourage the study of foreign languages in the local schools.

Clubs in the Netherlands, Switzerland, Britain, Sweden and other countries give vocational guidance to youth; practical advice and assistance to unemployed. A Club in Czechoslovakia provides playgrounds, another a swimming pool. One in Jugoslavia provides warm meals for poor school children.

At Haifa in Palestine, the Club organised a ball and raised £230 to establish a Crippled Children's Clinic in Haifa. In Alexandria the club sponsors a school for the blind; in Cairo the club has fitted up club rooms to be used by deprived boys. One hundred Egyptian boys from the poorest part of the city are being selected and under trained

leaders an endeavour will be made to give these boys an opportunity to advance in life.

A CROSS SECTION

A Club should endeavour to be a true cross-section of the business and professional life of the town or city in which it is organised. Similarly in a country, Rotary should be a true cross-section of the country.

It should not only exist in the larger and cosmopolitan centres but it should extend to smaller localities. In no country should the Rotarians rest content until a Rotarian Club has been established and is functioning in every locality in that country, which is susceptible for maintaining a Club.

Why? Because that brings still further opportunity for service, for developing acquaintances and friendship with still more men; it brings a still wider variety of opinion and information and it helps to broaden our horizon.



President: Dr. N. H. Vakeel
Secretaries: R. G. Higham and M. R. A. Baig

Rats on Visiting Ships: Bombay is about to embark upon a campaign against rats that come down to the port in ships. All craft entering the harbour after April that show evidence of the presence of rats aboard will be fumigated with hydrogen cyanide.

Mr. W. J. Rogers addressing the Rotary Club of Bombay at their lunch meeting on March 15, on a talk on "Pest control with poison gas," said that the increasing demand for the highest standards of hygiene in the production of the public's food supply had focussed attention on the pest problem, which was formerly regarded as being too insidious to justify any concerted action to find a solution. To this consideration of hygiene must be added the realisation of the enormous loss of capital through insect attack.

From the health officers' point of view the pest problem was still more startling. Some insects carry specific disease organisms. Rat fleas conveyed bubonic plague from rat to man. The health officer, accordingly, aims at destroying not only the flea but the main offender, the rat. As the death dealing electric and light rays had not yet proved practicable from a commercial point of view, it would seem obvious, Mr. Rogers said, that treatment with a toxic gas was the only solution for the hidden and almost inaccessible ant's nest, the remarkable resistant capsule covering the cockroach eggs, the dangerous rat flea embedded in the

miscellaneous matter that made up the rat's nest.

Gases by their power of diffusion found their way to all parts. They tended to distribute themselves evenly throughout the atmosphere. More, they penetrated or were absorbed by nearly all materials. He went on to discuss the properties of toxic gases which had more suitable chemical and physical properties. In this connection he said that hydrogen cyanide and ethylene oxide had come to the forefront as fumigants.

Convinced of the necessity of solving the problem of pest destruction on board ships, nearly all civilised countries of the world signed an agreement in 1926 prescribing for the regular deratisation of ships. But apart from the rat question, the biggest problem that was facing Bombay was that of the bed bug. It was an extremely difficult pest to eradicate. He went on to explain methods of fumigation.

Concluding, he said that a real start in fumigation work seemed to have been made in India at last, although it was on a very small scale. There appeared to be no reason why it should not in course of time result in controlling, if not eradicating, many of the diseases disseminated by insect pests.

Rotarian H. G. Franks proposed a vote of thanks.

"College Life in India": "The barriers of caste, creed and race, which are so apparent in the outer world, have very little place in college life, and to all intents and purposes, they just do not exist, said Miss L. James, speaking on "College Life in India," at the meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay (Ladies' Day) at Green's Restaurant on March 22. Rotarian Dr. N. H. Vakil presided.

In India, where the population was large and divided into numerous sects, Miss James added, it was obvious that some differences of opinion must arise on some trivial topics, but dissensions of a more serious nature were unusual and unpopular occurrences. There was also present a healthy atmosphere of *comaraderie* between

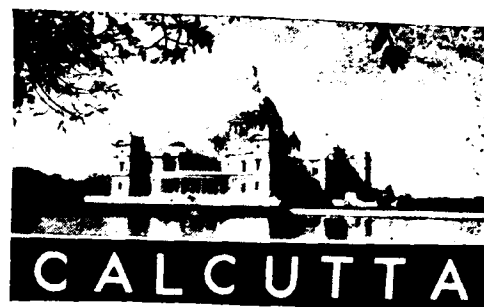
the students of two sexes. The youth of the country was permitted freedom of thought and living, and the submissiveness of the fair sex to the dictates of men was becoming a thing of the past.

Holidays: The vacations for undergraduates were not only lengthy, but were sufficient to extend over the hottest weeks of summer and the sultry days of October. Compared with western universities, Indian students had fewer holidays, longer terms and more lectures. The beneficial effects of these lectures, Miss James thought, were doubtful as she considered that it was often more advantageous to acquire knowledge through practical experience or by searching up references than having most of it doled out in the lecture room.

Yet another disadvantage was the large number of students on the college rolls. This made it impossible for a professor to give individual attention to the students. Miss James, however, added that the professors were always willing to help the students who presented their difficulties to them. In India the weather was dependable, facilitating the students in playing many games. In this connection, the speaker referred to the regulation of Bombay University providing for the compulsory physical training of the students in the first year class, and said that that was just the beginning of what might develop into a very effective scheme for the physical development of the nation.

Social Life: Social life formed an important part of college life. It provided the students with experience and inculcated in them a sense of responsibility, and maintained a wholesome atmosphere of fellowship and goodwill. The inter-collegiate tournaments, debates and other functions introduced a spirit of friendly rivalry and encouraged *esprit de corps*. The experience gained by a college student made him more tolerant and better fitted to serve the country.

Rotarian Rev. J. B. Primrose proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.



President: Rai Bahadur B. M. Das

Secretary: C. A. Newbery

A last minute telegram left the club without a speaker for the meeting on March 15 and Rtn. Newbery after making attempts to secure another speaker to fill the gap, very kindly stepped into the breach himself. His excellent address, the title of which was "Not without Honour," was most interesting. He said that Maurice Baring's one-act play "The Rehearsal" satirised the actors of Shakespeare's day even as did the great dramatist himself in "A Midsummer Night's Dream." A famous actor was depicted at the rehearsal demanding an emendation of his part and, when Shakespeare in response wrote his famous passage beginning, 'Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow,' criticised it as useless since it did not give the actor a chance to shine. Baring's satire was superb but could it be true that even the great Shakespeare was of those described as, 'Not without honour' save in his own time and in his own country?

This failure to appreciate him was well known, and the slow progress of the recognition of Shakespeare was as astonishing as it was true.

'Unmeasured attack' described the attitude of his contemporaries. Rymor whom Pope called the greatest critic of his time, said Shakespeare, 'raves and rambles incoherently; the neighing horse and the baying mastiff are better for they at least have a reason for their noises.'

'Inadmissible but attractive' said the next age. Richardson wrote that there was perhaps some attraction in the work of 'poor Shakespeare' but there was no doubt

as to its inadmissibility as serious drama. Otway tried to improve 'Hamlet' by dressing the Montagues and the Capulets as soldiers of Sulla and Marius, in an attempt to make the play conform to the classical requirements which formed the only acknowledged standard and test of literary merit. Dryden's well-known attempt to improve 'The Tempest' was another example of the same attitude.

'Admitted but excused' was Dr. Moulton's description of the next age. Shakespeare's audiences consisted of mere barbarians, so the critics said, and he had to write down to their uneducated tastes. Today we would call it the 'box office' demand. On this ground the dramatist might be excused. Before this, however, no excuse was admitted.

'Perhaps no defence is needed, for the work is good in parts' was the next declaration. Shakespeare's drama was likened to a building whose architecture was glorious in places but unspeakably bad in others. This patronage, although amusing, was a great advance and heralded the full acceptance which dawned in the Renaissance Period.

'Unqualified support' certainly described the present attitude which came with the 'rebirth of Wonder' in literature. The continental critics, with Lessing at their head, first saw Shakespeare's glory and Coleridge and the 'Nature Poets' of the age of Wordsworth followed.

Shakespeare appealed to human nature as he found it in his age, the 'man in the street' who knew nothing of the classical metres, methods and materials. Human nature was remarkably consistent from age to age and this in part, at any rate, accounted for Shakespeare's greatness. He wrote for all ages as he wrote for his own. His kingdom grows from generation to generation while the great kingdom of the past are gone.

'Not without honour,' save in his own time and in his own country, can be written of Shakespeare as it can also be written of Milton and of many humbler and lesser men. This should perhaps give us pause as we regard the apparently puny efforts of those around us. They too may be 'Not without honour' could we but realise it.

Concluding his paper Rtn. Newbery said that his object in bringing this matter before the Club was to point out the opportunities which exist in the Club itself for a very correct appreciation of the various services which were being given in various directions. Nobody wanted flattery for anything they did; they did not want a lot of back-patting for anything which they might have accomplished but he thought it was just as well for us all to adopt an appreciative rather than a coldly critical attitude. To do so led to happiness all round.

In the few minutes which remained, Rtms. Boothroyd and Buchan spoke and in answer to a question from the former, Rtn. Newbery said that the main point which awoke the ire of his contemporary critics seem to be that Shakespeare had broken entirely away from the old classical tradition, which formed the only basis upon which literary efforts had been judged.

The meeting concluded with a particularly warm "Thank you" from all present, not only for an interesting and instructive paper, but also in recognition of Rtn. Newbery's "service" in preparing it at such short notice.

"All-India Dancing": At the meeting held on March 29, Miss Delicia Husna Jehan delivered an address on "All-India Dancing."

Things were lifted very much out of the hum-drum when we found that Miss Delicia Husna Jehan was to address us on the subject of "All-India Dancing." Miss Jehan is a well-known figure in India and was very popular in London a few years ago when she gave some of her unique displays in that city.

In her address Miss Jehan told us that in her attempts to improve and develop dancing in this country she had come very strongly up against a great amount of prejudices which in the beginning kept daughters of well-to-do people from learning or participating in dancing. Fortunately this was now waning somewhat and Miss Jehan went on to tell us the numerous differences which existed between the artist who studied dancing from the point of view of the art, and the ordinary dancer who danced professionally and whose repertoire was limited to a few steps supplemented by ogling her patrons.

After telling us of the two different classes of dancing of the North and South of India, the speaker went on to say that the Takat dancer was something akin to the minstrels of days gone by; these people take some epic or religious theme and then tell the story and enact it in their dancing.

There were three main parts of dancing: the movement, dramatic expression and what Miss Jehan called the Mudras or symbolic movement of the hands. She gave us a very interesting description of this important feature of Indian dancing which most westerners understand so little.

Miss Jehan went on to make various remarks about dancing in the orient generally and her suggestion was that while it was in every way desirable to retain the old forms of dancing in their original characteristics, the time had come when it was possible to amalgamate various forms of dancing into the new dances which gave an infinitely greater variety.

At question time Rtn. Langham commented that so far as he had seen, the male element in India never seemed to join in the dancing, and he asked whether male participation was likely to follow. This question was answered by Rtn. Neogi who in addition to making reference to the older forms of dancing carried out solely by males in certain cases, the Brattacharya movement was bringing men into Indian dancing again. Rtn. Matthews was very enthusiastic about the Samthal dances and commented on the extreme precision of the movements of the villagers and the keenness of the youngsters to learn. In reply to this remark Miss Jehan had some interesting observations to make on the subject of folk dancing generally. Dr. Galstain called attention to Balinese dancing and asked whether its form had its origin in India to which the speaker replied that there was undoubtedly a connection although it seemed to conform more closely to the Burmese school.

The meeting was a very interesting one and Miss Jehan spoke in a most charming manner, often little witty passages causing a smile and the acclamation which greeted the President's vote of thanks was very spontaneous.



President: Sir R. K. Shummukham Chetty

Secretary: H. R. Mills

Ag. Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan

Puccini's Opera "Tosca": The meeting on March 12 was a dinner meeting. Rotarian W. Grant, in the unavoidable absence of Sir R. K. Shummukham Chetty, K.C.L.E., the President of the Club, occupied the Chair. The meeting was largely attended by Members of the Club and their guests and after Dinner, Rotarian Bristow delivered his lecture on Puccini's Opera "Tosca" accompanied by frequent illustrative performances by him on the piano. Mrs. Bristow provided gramophone music aided by Rotarian R. E. Chater. The records illustrated the several motifs and the various minor and major chords and the exquisite manner in which the rules of harmonic progress were followed.

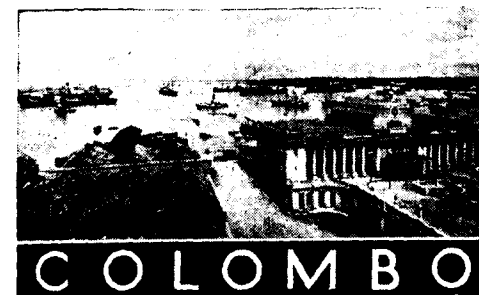
According to Rotarian Bristow, "Tosca" was one of the best productions of Puccini which certainly contained some of the strongest and most genuinely dramatic music. "Tosca" enjoyed unlimited popularity at the hands of the public from its outset. The lecturer explained the story of the Opera illustrating at each stage how the composer had expressed the various emotions with a realism and perfectness that were unique. The lecture was quite appreciated by all present and Rotarian Grant, the Day's President, thanked the Lecturer for his interesting exposition of the Italian opera assuring him they would all be able to appreciate "Tosca" better when they next witnessed the play. The meeting was a grand success.

At the lunch meeting held on March 19, Sir Shummukham Chetty, the President of the Club was in the Chair and Rotarian K. Achyuta Menon addressed the meeting on 'The Revenue Department and the Early Europeans in Cochin'. While acknowledging the services rendered by early Europeans in laying the foundations of an efficient administration in the State he drew attention to the fact that it was not generally recognised that the Revenue Department was useful to them in perhaps a greater measure—especially in contributing to their material comforts. On this aspect of the subject he threw much light, drawing largely on the records of services rendered by his department throughout the nineteenth century to European residents and visitors to Cochin. The amusing incidents recalled by him to illustrate the subject helped to remove much of the obscurity that surrounds our knowledge of social conditions in the State during the last century.

Rotarian V. N. Sundaresan thanked the lecturer for his informative talk.

Pay Time?

An Irishman working for a Dutchman asked for an increase in pay. The Dutchman replied: "If you are worth it I would be pleased to give it to you. Now let us see what you do in a year, Pat. We have 365 days in a year; you sleep 8 hours every day, which makes 122 days you sleep. Taken from 365 days leaves 243. Now you have 8 hours recreation each day, which makes 122 days; taken from 243 days leaves 121 days. We have 52 Sundays in the year, which you have off, leaving you 69 days. You have 14 days vacation, take this off and you have 55 days left. You don't work Saturday afternoon, this makes 23 days in a year. Take this off and you have 29 days left. Now Pat, allow 1½ hours for meals, which totals in a year 28 days. Take this off and you have one day left. I always give you St. Patrick's Day off, so I ask you, Pat, are you entitled to a rise?"



President: A. Gardiner

Secretaries: Wm. Falconer & John A. Pye

Goodwill Day: The last Meeting which was held on March 8 at 6-15 p.m. in the Banquet Hall of the G.O.H. took the form of an Evening Social and Ladies' Day to celebrate Goodwill Day and the 33rd Anniversary of Rotary.

The Meeting was well attended and we were very pleased indeed to have with us so many guests.

H. E. Rotarian Sir Andrew Caldecott was present, and Lady Caldecott was the guest of honour.

The President Rotarian Vandersmagt in a few words afforded the guests a very hearty welcome and conveyed the Club's appreciation in particular to Lady Caldecott, the first Governor's wife to attend a Rotary Club Meeting in Ceylon.

On this most memorable occasion he concluded by proposing a toast to the guests.

A Flag from Prague: Rotarian John Cosmas then presented a Flag received from the Prague Rotary Club. This was accepted on behalf of Colombo by the President and Rtn. Cosmas was asked to convey the special greetings of fellowship and goodwill to Prague when he presented them with the Colombo Flag.

Next followed a very amusing item of magic and sleight of hand given by a Cabaret Artiste and Rotarian Vaithianathan then addressed the Club on Internationalism.

A song by Miss Rosmary Vanlangenberg followed and the meeting broke up after a most delightful evening.

It was a pleasure indeed to have Dr. Kewal Motwani with us again as speaker at a Luncheon. His talk entitled "Religions of India" very cleverly emphasised the fundamental similarities of the many Religions of India and commanded the keen interest of all present.

Rotarian Vice-President Taylor proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Motwani on behalf of the Club.

The Club was very fortunate to have had E. E. Meggett, Esq., at the last Meeting. His talk entitled "Contrast 1884-1938" was of exceptional interest to all present. He afforded us with personal experiences of the pioneer days in Canada prior to his arrival in Ceylon in 1893. He had witnessed the closing pages of Ceylon's "Old Coffee Days", while the Island was being placed under Tea. In 1937 he said that Tea comprised 54.9% of Ceylon's total exports.

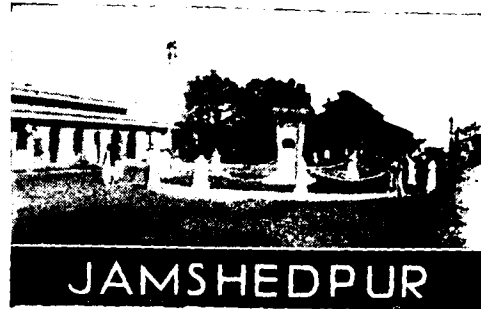
A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Meggett was proposed by Rotarian S. P. Hayley on behalf of the Club.

Rotarian W. G. Hills gave a most illuminating talk entitled "Behind the Scenes". He emphasised the tremendous effort essential to the production of a play for the stage. In particular he stressed the keenness shown by the members of the Ceylon Amateur Dramatic Society. Special credit had to be given to those officers behind the scenes whose arduous tasks were all important to success.

The President on behalf of the Club proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to Rotarian Hills for his most interesting talk.

Governor Sethna's Advice

"Rotarians appreciate Rotary more if they have a job and are doing something. It is up to the President to see that every member is serving on some committee. If those Committees are not functioning well, a suggestion for bringing them together when some plans of activities might be presented to them often times will bring good results."



President: E. D. Johnson
Secretary: E. P. Hillier

At the meeting on March 22, President Leyshon in a very apt speech recounted the progress of the Club during his tenure of office and expressed the great pleasure it gave him to entrust the symbol of office, the Gavel, to so worthy a guardian and one in whom he was confident would lead Rotary to greater achievements in service for the community in Jamshedpur. His proposal to Toast "President Johnson and his Board" was carried with acclamation.

President Johnson, in making a suitable response, paid a tribute to the sincerity of purpose and deep interest in every detail of the work, which had been the characteristic of the Presidentship of Rotarian Leyshon. He also referred to the indefatigable and enthusiastic work of the first Secretary of the Club, Rtn. Chew, and to the equally loyal and efficient services of Rotarians Bird and Percival, both of whom, by reason of the pressure of their professional duties had been obliged to relinquish the secretaryship in turn. Such a President, such hard-working secretaries, assisted and ably supported by the Directors Sirdar Bahadur Sirdar Indra Singh and A. A. Bryant, and the Treasurer, Rtn. Hayman, made up a Team whose lead it would be difficult to follow.

He added that he felt he was voicing the sentiments of all the members in proposing that, as a mark of their esteem, a wooden gavel, with a suitably inscribed silver tablet, be presented to the retiring President, so that in years to come he might set it on the mantelpiece and be reminded of the Jamshedpur Rotary Club. The proposal as also the Toast to "The Retiring President and his Board" was carried in the custom-

ary manner with every indication of unanimous and enthusiastic approval.

Immediate Past President Leyshon, in thanking the Club for the gift of a gavel referred to the very real "kick" he got out of his experience as President, and described how he had been converted from a sceptic to an ardent believer in the ideals and aims of the Rotary Movement, further that his visit to the Baroda Conference as a delegate had convinced him that there was a great future for Rotary in India. He expressed his deep appreciation of the support and assistance given him by his fellow-Directors and Officers and especially the three successive secretaries who aided him loyally during his tenure of office, viz., Rotarians Bird, Percival and Hillier.

In response to the final Toast "Our Guests," proposed by the President, each of the guests paid eulogistic tributes to the ideals and spirit of fellowship and conviviality as evinced at the meeting. The solitary out-station guest, Mr. K. M. Madan, who designated himself as "Prospective Rotarian Madan of Bombay," expressed his very great pleasure of being in Jamshedpur again and at meeting so many old friends—among whom he missed the familiar face of the popular "Jack" Keenan, who had now retired to his apple orchard near Boston. He added that he was sure that had he been a resident of Jamshedpur, he would now be an Active Rotarian, whereas in Bombay, with more candidates from his profession than there were vacancies in the classification list, he had no alternative but to continue for some time yet on the waiting list and wait impatiently for the prospect of becoming a member of Bombay Rotary.

After this, Rotarians Russell and Price of Golmuri, ably assisted by Messrs. Wright and Aitkins, contributed a most entertaining international programme of vocal music, interspersed with Rotary songs, in which the whole company joined lustily, led by Rotarian Russell as the Conductor.

Address: This was followed by a most interesting lecture, illustrated with very attractive coloured films on "Orissan Architecture," by Rotarian Dr. Percival.

The meeting closed at shortly before midnight to the strains of "God save the King."



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

Lecture on Electricity: Mr. M. N. Wyse, M.A.M.E.I.E.E., gave a very interesting address to the Rotary Club at its Luncheon on Saturday the 19th, on "Electricity in its application to the Consumer".

Mr. Wyse said:—This is the age of electricity. Electricity is an important factor in everything we do, use and enjoy. Take away the three more commonly known applications of electricity—the telegraph, telephone and electric light—and what a world this would be. And yet how little people know about electricity, the great servant of mankind. Take, for instance, the electric light, electric fans and other appliances installed in your homes. Can you go to your meter and tell how much electricity you have used during the month? Do you know on what basis or the manner electricity is measured, or know what the term Kilowatt-Hour, representing a Unit, means, as you know the inch and the pound? The purpose of this talk is to make you acquainted with electricity so that when you get your monthly bill you will know just how it happened, the same as if it were a bill for any other commodity you purchase. Let me now explain the terms used in the measurement of electricity and by what measure you are buying it. Far from being mystic, these terms are easily understood, and after following the explanation I now give you will thoroughly comprehend and be able to utilize them. Very true, electricity is not a substance; it adds neither weight nor size to the wire through which it travels. In that respect it is no different from light and heat, both of which we know as we do

electricity, only by their effects. In fact, light and heat are very difficult to measure compared with electricity. We can speak as definitely of the pressure and rate of flow of electricity as that of water. In electricity we have pressure, the unit of which is the VOLT; resistance, the unit of which is the OHM; the rate of flow or current strength, the unit of which is the AMPERE. All electrical measurements are based upon these three terms. The concern of the consumer, however, lies with the pressure, that is the voltage of supply, and the rate of flow or current strength—the Ampere, representing the energy, that is the rate of flow and pressure furnished by the Electric Supply Company, that passes through his electricity meter and his installation. The amount of electrical energy used when one ampere of current is flowing under a pressure of one volt is termed the WATT.

You will readily understand why the TIME element has to be considered; for it is not enough to know what amount of energy is being used, but for how long as well. For instance:—A 200 candlepower, half-watt, electric lamp will indicate a consuming capacity of 100 watts, and would consume 100 watts, that is one-tenth of a unit of electricity per hour. Such a lamp in service for duration of ten hours will consume 1,000 watts, i.e., one Kilowatt-hour or one Unit, and this consumption would be registered on the meter. The measuring of electricity is automatic. The electricity meter, an instrument which is more wonderful than a watch, works silently in your home and registers the units you have consumed. Its delicate electric motor revolves at a speed exactly in proportion to the amount of current passing through it, measures the current and records the amount on its dials. The electricity meter is so nearly perfect in its mechanism, and as a consequence remains so close to one hundred per cent. accurate, that it seldom requires attention. Only dust and friction are at all likely to affect the accuracy, and both of these have a retarding effect, causing it to register less current than has been used; so the chances of it registering more are exceedingly remote.

All electric devices, including lamps, used in the home are marked in Watts, and to

arrive at the operating cost of any domestic appliance, lighting fixture or in fact any electrically operated apparatus, you have to merely multiply the watts marked on it by the number of hours of use proposed. The resultant divided by 1000 will give the units that would be consumed. For instance: A ceiling fan taking 100 watts if worked for 12 hours would consume 1,200 Watts or 1.2 units, and if electricity is purchased at 5 annas per unit the operating cost will be 6 annas or $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per hour.

Electrical Troubles: The only electrical troubles the consumer is likely to encounter are the Open Circuit and Short Circuit. Unless a circuit is continuous and unbroken no current can flow. By Open Circuit is meant that the path for the current to flow is broken, such as when a fuse melts or blows, when a break occurs in any conductor, and when a switch is turned off.

Fuses: Every circuit is, or should be, protected by fuses. A fuse is a short piece of wire of tin, lead or copper inserted in the circuit and which melts and opens the circuit when a certain amount of current flows.

The sizes of the fuses in an installation vary in their carrying capacities. Those furnished by the Supply Company have a larger carrying capacity than the fuses used in your house main-switch fuses; and, again, the main-switch fuses are larger than those used in the distributing circuits. The reason for the grading is obvious, since it will be seen that individual fuses must be smaller than those carrying the collective loading of the installation. The replacement of a fuse is a simple matter if care is taken to switch off the current before a fuse is re-inserted in position.

When is an electric shock dangerous: Under normal conditions the resistance of the human body is so high that two thousand volts is necessary to force one-half ampere of current through it; and at least that much current is necessary to produce fatal results. The voltage of your house circuit is never over 230 volts, which means that while it is possible to receive a nasty shock from this voltage, it can never be at all serious.

Furthermore, the conductors in all electrical appliances are so thoroughly insulated that the possibility of coming in contact with them is extremely remote.

Care of Electrical Equipment: The manufacture of electric lamps has improved considerably since the last few years. The coiled coil lamp which embodies an improvement in the arrangement of a coiled filament inside the bulb, adds as much as twenty per cent. to the lighting value for the same energy consumption.

The average life of a lamp is 1000 burning hours, but lamps have been known to give satisfactory service for 2000 and 3000 hours. Over voltage is one of the causes that reduce the life of a lamp considerably.

It is commonly supposed that the consumption of a lamp increases as soon as the inside of the bulb commences to blacken. This supposition is incorrect. What actually happens is this: The lamp filament, because of the weakening of the vacuum inside the bulb due to the constant heat it has been exposed to in service, commences to disintegrate, and the pulverised particles that settle on the inside of the bulb produce the black tint we see and, known as blackening. Due to this action the filament becomes smaller in diameter and increases the resistance to the flow of the current, the result being that less current passes and the filament will therefore glow at a lower temperature. The blackening also reduces the lighting effect.

Other considerations: It is not considered good practice to work any appliance that consumes more than 600 watts from a lamp holder, lighting point or wall plug terminal. The use of such an appliance in a distribution circuit will cause the voltage to drop, and this would be distinctly noticeable in the evening hours by the slight dimming of lights. It is advisable that heavier wiring should be provided for appliances having a larger wattage than a distributing circuit is intended to carry.

Any higher consumption than can be accounted for should be immediately checked and the cause removed. The process of testing an installation without instruments can be carried out as follows: First of all turn off all control switches of lights, fans and other appliances that are

connected, and then proceed to the meter. Through the glass door of the meter you will notice a rotating disc, which should remain stationary under such a condition, indicating that no current is passing through. Should the disc be found to rotate, it is evident that the current is passing somewhere, and provided no lamp, fan or device is in operation, which should be ascertained by a second inspection of the control switches, you may be certain that a defect has developed in the installation. In such a case a competent Electrician should be consulted for the removal of the trouble. In order to keep one's house installation in good serviceable condition, a yearly inspection and test for insulation conditions should be entrusted to an experienced electrician, and his report kept away for reference when the next test is made. This suggestion involves a small expenditure, but in the long run will pay for itself.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker for the interesting lecture the meeting concluded.

Nerve Plus Tact

Some men have nerve and no tact, and some have tact and no nerve. It is a great advantage to any man if he possesses both.

If a man lacks tact, he is likely to ride roughshod over other people. He creates friction.

He may succeed, but in the making of his money he makes few friends. He stirs up opposition and sometimes this opposition tumbles him down.

If he is tumbled down eventually, people say: "Well, he asked for it. He did not consider other people. He had no tact."

If a man lacks nerve, on the other hand, and has plenty of tact, he is likely to have a pleasant life, but he will fall short of making a big success.

It is probable that he will be pushed about too much by other people. He will not dare to live his own life and seize his chances.

As to which of these two is the better—tact or nerve—I do not know. Tact is more likely to create happiness, and nerve is more likely to create success.

Every sensible man wants both money and friends; and he can have both if he has nerve and tact.



President: B. L. Rallia Ram
Secretary: Sardar Saudagar Singh

The 496th Meeting of the Lahore Rotary Club was held on Friday the 11th of March at 8-30 p.m. at the Nedous' Hotel, Lahore, with Mr. H. W. Hogg in the chair. The retiring President Mr. H. W. Hogg after delivering his address handed over charge of the office of the President to his successor Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram. The new President after thanking the Club for the high honour done to him introduced and installed the following new office-bearers.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas, . Vice-President | |
| 2. S. Saudagar Singh . . . Hony. Secretary | |
| 3. S. Inder Singh . . . Hony. Treasurer | |
| 1. W. J. Campbell, Esq., | } Board of Directors |
| 2. C. C. Garbett, Esq., I.C.S., | |
| 3. J. G. Bhandari, Esq., M.A., | |
| 4. S. P. Singha, Esq., M.A., LL.B., | |
| 5. Dr. Vishwa Nath, M.A., | |
| 6. H. W. Hogg, Esq. (<i>Ex-Officio</i>). | |

A visit of Rotarian H. W. Bryant: Rotarian H. W. Bryant, Field Representative of the Rotary International, visited the Lahore Rotary Club on March 11, 1938. Rotarian Bryant after conveying to the Club the greetings from the Presidents of Rotary International and the Rotary Club of Poona, presented the flag of the Rotary Club of Poona, and then delivered an interesting discourse on club extension. He was contemplating starting Clubs at Jullundar, Ambala, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Multan, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. He requested the Lahore Club to give their assistance in this regard and was assured by the President that the Lahore Club would do what they could in the matter.



President: A. G. Vere
Secretary: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid

The Ninth Annual General Meeting held on March 4th, attracted a record attendance of 45 members, an indication of the increasing strength of Rotary in Madras. The retiring President, Rotarian Dr. P. V. Cherian, who has done so much for the Club during his period of Office, appealed in his last speech from the Chair for still greater efforts to make Rotary more widely known in the Province and it must have afforded him much pleasure to assist, together with Rotarian Capt. Abdul Hamid, in the formation of a new Club at Guntur. The enthusiasm of Rotarian Cherian has been one of the features of Rotary in Madras during the last year and the strong position of the Club is in a very large measure due to his unremitting labours on its behalf.

We offer our congratulations to the new President, Rotarian A. G. Vere, who has for long enlivened our discussions with his sprightly wit and voluminous talent for questioning—much after the style of Mr. Satyamurthy in the Assembly—as another who has the welfare of Rotary deeply at heart, and ably assisted by Rotarian Capt. Abdul Hamid, whose re-election as Hon. Secretary was a foregone conclusion, he should prove a worthy successor to Rotarian Cherian.

Membership: In his visits to the Clubs in the 89th District, Governor Sethna has never ceased to appeal for increased membership, and better attendance at Meetings. It is therefore gratifying to note that the active

membership as at the last report was 52 whereas this year it is 76, a welcome increase in numbers. Madras can, however, still find place for many additional Members and last year's drive will be continued.

The problem of attendance has frequently been discussed, but as Madras is the administrative and business centre of so large an area in Southern India it is seldom indeed that a considerable percentage of our Members are not on tour for business or official purposes.

Resignation: It was with great regret that the Directors accepted the resignation of Rotarian Major W. S. E. Money, O.B.E., a founder-Member of the Club.

Malaria and Mosquitoes: As a Member humorously suggested, the club has recently developed quite a medical flavour in its addresses and this was accentuated by a most informative talk by Dr. P. F. Russell, Malaria Investigation Officer of the Rockefeller Foundation, at present stationed at the King Institute, Guindy, on the ever present problem of "Malaria and Mosquitoes". It was disturbing to be told that mosquitoes destroy two citizens of India by malaria every minute of the day and night, and annually cause a hundred million attacks of chill and fever. Dr. Russell was most interesting when discussing the problem of the ryot and his careless treatment of water, sometimes in ignorance, sometimes in defiance of the principles of hygiene. "For example," he said, "the ryots are commonly responsible for such favourable breeding places for malaria mosquitoes as agricultural wells, wet fallow rice fields, neglected field distribution channels, uncontrolled jungle clearance, waste irrigation water and ill-kept drains. It is obvious that attempts must be made to develop an agricultural technique which will tend to produce more crops and fewer mosquitoes."

It was reassuring to be informed that such a technique is the subject of close study, but the problem is so immense that it would appear only a nation-wide consciousness can solve it. One wondered whether Rotary could not do something to help in the establishment of this consciousness. When it is remembered that a former Director of the Malaria Survey of India stated that "there is no aspect of life in this country which is

not affected, either directly or indirectly, by this disease. It constitutes one of the most important causes of economic misfortune, engendering poverty, diminishing the quantity and the quality of the food supply, lowering the physical and intellectual standard of the nation, and hampering increased prosperity and economic progress in every way"—when all this is remembered, then the problem seems to become one of increasing urgency and interest to Rotary and it is easy to visualise how Rotarians both as a body and individually could do much to spread knowledge concerning the incidence of malaria and the means of combating it.

Headquarters: The Club in Madras could almost be described as of a peripatetic nature. In the course of the last year or so it has met in the Freemasons' Hall, the Gymkhana Club, the Cricket Club and the old Dining Room of the Connemara Hotel. With the completion of this Hotel, however, it was announced that our permanent Headquarters would now be in the air-conditioned and spacious Banqueting Room, a most delightful and suitable meeting-place, and should this be so then the Club are indeed fortunate.

During the hot weather, when meetings are held fortnightly instead of weekly, it has been decided to arrange several evening programmes in the hope that these will prove popular with Members.

Visitors: It has been a pleasure to welcome so many visiting Rotarians to the Club. During March, Members of the Rotary Clubs of Baroda, Calcutta, Corona (California), Malacca and York attended our Meetings, thus placing a pleasant emphasis on the international and social aspects of Rotary.

English!

Sailors of several nationalities were collected at a Bar. Addressing an English sailor, one of the foreign sailors asked, "Why is it you British generally win any naval action you engage in?" The reply from the British Tar was: "We say our prayers before we go into action." "But so do we," said the foreign sailor. "Ah! but we say ours in English!" replied the British Tar.



NEGOMBO

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

Taking into consideration that it was a wet, stormy evening on March 14, it was gratifying to note that the attendance was fair. It speaks well for the keenness of members that so many were present, and we are particularly grateful to Rtns. Gardiner and Jayasuriya for having braved the elements and attended our meeting to help us by explaining the implications of Regional Administration and the suggested Division of the District. We learnt a good deal about these subjects and the knowledge will help us to arrive at a decision when they are discussed at our next meeting.



PANDHARPUR

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

Rotarian Dewan Bahadur Limaye of the Sholapur Rotary Club addressed a meeting of the Pandharpur Club on Vocational Service. He said that the dealings of every person in his own business should be fair and based on sound principles. Honest behaviour is one of the best services to mankind. Ill-motivated desires to bring others down by way of competition never succeeded. Ultimately the result was a loss to the person himself.

The President garlanded the Speaker and thanked him for his inspiring address.

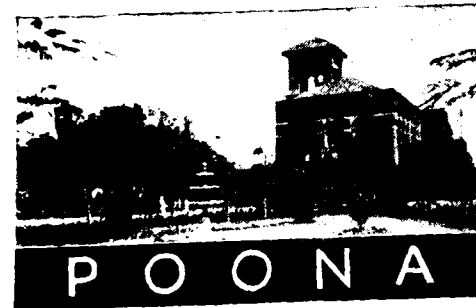


G.O.H.

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 and Cellar...First class
 Orchestra and Cabarets
 ..European Management..

ROTARY LUNCHEON EVERY
 THURSDAY



POONNA

President: Dr. C. W. B. Normand
Secretary: Rev. A. R. Cooper

The Annual Meeting held on March 10 was well attended.

The President informed the meeting of the nominations received by the Nominating Committee in regard to the office-bearers for the ensuing year (1938-39). The following was the result of the election:—

President .. Dr. C. W. B. Normand.
Vice-President .. S. N. Moos.
Hon. Secretary .. Rev. A. R. Cooper.
Hon. Treasurer .. T. R. Lalwani.
Directors .. Lt.-Col. B. Basu and
 Diwan Bahadur V. G.
 Shete.

Three Superlatives in World Travel:
 Mrs. Delbruck, a well-known German artist and traveller, who, along with Miss Weissenbomm, is lecturing at their Art Exhibition in Poonna, addressed the meeting held on March 24.

Mrs. Delbruck took for her subject "Three Superlatives in World Travel"—the first was that of an island, the most wonderful island in the world 'Robinson Crusoe's' Island, the island of Mas-a-Tierra of the Juan Fernandez group in the South Pacific Ocean now belonging to Chili. It is a small island consisting of a series of precipitous rocks which contrast strongly with the rich vegetation. In 1704 Alexander Selkirk having quarrelled with his Captain, became the island's most famous colonist, and it is his adventures on that island which probably inspired Daniel Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe.'

The second superlative was the highest capital in the world, La Paz, the capital of

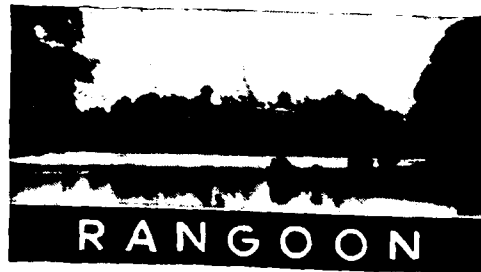
Bolivia. Bolivia lies entirely within the torrid zone, but it possesses every gradation of temperature from that of tropical low lands to the Arctic cold of the snow capped peaks with a corresponding diversity of vegetation. The population is largely composed of the ancient tribes of the Andes, once forming part of the nationality ruled by the Incas. Bolivia has no coastline but La Paz is connected by rail with Anti fagasta and also from Mollendo to the shore of Lake Titicaca where there is a steamship service to La Paz which stands on that Lake, at an elevation of nearly 12,000 feet.

The third superlative was the largest uninterrupted railway journey in the world that of the Trans-Syberian Railway from Vladivostock to Moscow. The speaker described her experiences on this journey through Syberia with a wealth of illustration of the people with whom she came in contact, and of the impression left upon her by the forests of pines, larches and other trees and by the crossing of the Ural Mountains, which she described as a beautifully undulating hills, more like the 'Downs' which formed a great contrast with the sterile harsh cruel physical features of Syberia. The journey took the best part of three weeks.

On behalf of the Club Rtn. Basu thanked the speaker for her most interesting talk, which he said "expressed in words the truly artistic spirit and feeling which one would expect to find in an artist of Mrs. Delbruck's reputation."

KEEPING ROTARIANS, ROTARIANS.

While a Rotarian who moves to another city cannot always find his classification open in the club in that city, often he can. It is therefore urged that whenever a member of a Rotary club is moving to another city, the club that he is leaving should communicate the facts about him to the club in the city where he is going. The result may be that the club where he is going will extend him an immediate invitation to join the club, or, being unable to do that, will indicate to him that he has been placed on the waiting list, and the result may be that a good man is kept in Rotary or comes back to Rotary sooner or later.



President: U. Ba Win

Secretary: S. Chatterjee

Basic for Business: Mr. Adolph Myers, of *Times of India* and the Representative of Basic English, who recently came to Burma to acquaint the people with the Basic English and urge its introduction in this country, addressed the weekly lunch meeting on March 22 on "Basic for Business." He said:—

I have no doubt it was a business man who was responsible for the invention of the saying, 'Time is Money.' I would not be surprised at hearing that it was a Jewish business man, because Jews are said to have a very good head for business. The other day I came across quite a good story about not one but a number of Jewish business men. The story has nothing to do with Basic as such but at any rate as I am talking to you in Basic it will give you a chance to see there is even room for humour, of a sort, in the limits of 850 words.

A Jewish business man, having been married fifty years to the day, had a desire to get some friends together as a mark of the event—good food, drink and so on. Naturally it was a question of putting his hand in his pocket, but he had a little idea that the

friendly offerings that are normally made on a day of this sort might be a way of putting back what he had to take out. Fifty years is, after all, what is named a 'Golden Jubilee' and gold is a metal of some value even in these 'off-gold' days. And so his friends came. Mr. Isaacs had under his arm a sort of vessel full of water and beautiful goldfish; Mr. Jacobs had an ornamented box of Goldflake cigarettes; Mr. Abrahams took along with him Mr. Goldberg.

But to come back to what I was saying, it was no doubt a business man who first put up on the walls of his office the saying, 'Time is Money' and it has ever seemed to me a strange thing that business men who are experts at making money, for whom work is so much more important than words, are also so expert at wasting time by using in their letters a much greater number of words and much longer words than are necessary.

It seems, in fact, as if the business man has a strange love for putting in long words and a great number of words where a much smaller number of simpler words would do as well and better. In this way there has come into existence a special business language which is not based on business needs or interests, and whose only purpose seems to be to make whatever is under discussion seem more important than it really is. A business man, for example, will 'furnish' details where a normal person would give them; he 'renders' an account when he might equally well send it in; letters are talked of as 'favours' and payments as 'remittances.' To give a clearer idea of how unnecessarily complex business letters are made in normal English, I will give examples of some of the self-important forms which are frequently used, together with some simpler and shorter Basic parallels:

We are compelled to have recourse to your services

We venture to suggest

It afforded us great pleasure

Furnish particulars

I shall esteem it a great favour if you will send

You may rest assured that

We are forced to make our request to you

We make the suggestion

It gave us great pleasure

Give details

Will you kindly send

You may be certain that

Now if you made a list in this way of all the words that really are necessary, cutting out all the wasters of time and ink, you would see that it is very short, and this is what, in effect, the makers of Basic English have done. They have made a selection of 850 English words in which everything may be said for all the purposes of everyday existence, not only for business but for general talk, news and science. To the eye and ear it does not seem in any way different from normal English, which has half a million words, but the complete list is so short that it may be clearly printed on one side of a bit of note-paper. Simple rules are given for making other words with the help of those in the list; such as designer, designing and designed from design, or coal-mine from coal and mine. It is an English in which 850 words do all the work of the 20,000 or so which everybody here normally makes use of, and, as you see, it has been formed by taking out everything which is not necessary to the sense. In the examples I gave you a minute back the word 'make' is used twice in place of two different and harder word-groups, and so with the word 'give.'

These letters are Basic copies of business letters in a book by Mr. Salzedo, who is a language expert with a special knowledge of what is needed at the business level. Mr. Salzedo, after reading throughout these Basic copies, was able to say:

Certainly Basic comes out of the ordeal remarkably well. The meanings are clear and entirely free from any ambiguity, the renderings import no variation of contractual implications, and generally the result seems to me entirely satisfactory.

If you are interested in getting more examples I would make the suggestion that you get a copy of this book from which I have been reading, the *Times of India* Guide to Basic English, which gives you a clear and full statement about Basic, how it has been formed, its purposes, its learning, its teaching, its use in different fields and so on. This book and all other books on Basic may be had from the American Baptist Mission Press.

What is the idea at the back of a selection of this sort. There are two ideas. The first

I have put before you—time is money. The second is possibly still more important, the idea that by cutting out unnecessary words and word-tricks, and by making English grammar more simple, you make it possible for those who have no knowledge of English to get control of the language for all purposes in less than six months. Reading would come very quickly—probably in less than a month. Writing and talking are naturally harder, but six months only are necessary for such a person to be able to undertake a talk to you as I am talking to you now, in Basic English, or to be seated, as you are seated now, hearing what I have to say.

And the value of a Basic selection of this kind is made even greater by the fact that it is, on the one hand, the most scientific and therefore the best possible first step to normal English, and is making its way into schools all over the earth as such, and that, on the other hand, its structure is such that it gives, even for the English, the best possible training in complete English.

Basic, for these reasons, has taken such great steps forward in the last few years in so many different countries that, in answer to many requests, we are getting out an international picture paper all in the 850 words of Basic English, so that any one in any of these countries may, after six months with the books designed for the learning of Basic, be able to get up-to-date information and stories for reading with profit and pleasure.

Continuing Mr. Myers said that it is an interesting thought, and specially interesting for members of Rotary, which is an organisation aiming at international peace and harmony. It gives us a picture of English, which is even now on the way to becoming an international business language, coming into use, in this simple form, as the truly international common second language of the future, or, in the words of H. G. Wells, 'the official language of the world.' It gives us a picture of a common language for radio, for political discussion, for exchange of scientific thought and news about discoveries and inventions. There is no end to the things that might be done with an international language of this sort, of the trouble it might do away with, to the evils it might overcome.

You do business, let us say, in Sweden, in Japan, in Czechoslovakia, all countries where Basic English is part of the educational system. Why not do your writing in Basic. You have to go to these countries? You will do your talking in Basic. And so on. How simple it would be for every business man to have these 850 words printed on the back of his notepaper in the way they are printed here, to get his secretary to do his writing only in Basic.

But your first question will be: Basic may be all right for those who have no knowledge of English, but how am I, or my secretary, going to put away out of our minds for business purposes all the words outside the list, how am I going to get control, for business purposes, of the system. That, with the help of the special book for English learners, is a simple business. The hardest part is to get the 850 words themselves into one's head. The way I did it was to get them by heart in groups, groups which not only have some point in it, even a sort of connection.

That is one way of getting the words fixed in your mind. There are naturally other ways, which may have a greater attraction for you.

One does sometimes come across persons who are in doubt about the value of a knowledge of reading and writing for business men in any language. Possibly this story is not new to you but it is a good example of the danger of too much knowledge. A man who had had no schooling at all and was in fact a newspaper boy at the age of 8 went into business and did very well for himself. At last there came the day when he got complete control of the iron and steel trade in the country. As he was unable to put his name to the agreement he had to put his mark. Well, said the secretary of the new company which had been formed, here you have been working yourself up to this position, head of this great business, and all without a knowledge of reading or writing. What would you have been if you'd had that knowledge! And this was

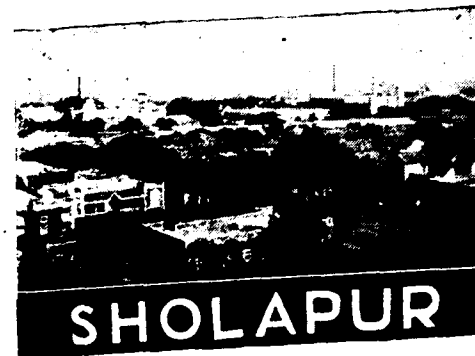
the answers: When I was a young man of 20, completely down and out, I put in for a position as a lavatory keeper. There were books to be kept, however, and not having been to school I was sent away. If I'd been able to keep those books I'd still have been a lavatory keeper.

That was in the old days, when money made itself. Today things are different. Business is a science, on an international scale, and my suggestion is that the best possible language for that science is Basic English. Get the words fixed in your own mind; make your secretaries get down to Basic; get those who are responsible for the education of your children to give them their first steps in English in the Basic way. If you do all that you will be making better business possible on an earth where, for foolish political reasons, it may soon, if we do not take care, become quite impossible.

(Concluded from Page 3)

"At any rate, it is safe to say that international talking pictures in Basic will come automatically, but the quicker the better now that the stars are getting tired of learning new languages. In March 1937, Mary Pickford said as much but had no suggestion to make about the language which would take her through every country."

"More than ten years back Henry Ford gave the answer to this and other questions of the same sort when, in agreement with President Masaryk and H. G. Wells, he made English for Everyman his new peace-cry to take the place of war-cries of the past. And with the growth of that Everyman's English which is named Basic, the old arguments become ten times stronger: so if time is on our side and common sense is given a chance to get its guns into position before the firing, the future is bright with hope."



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

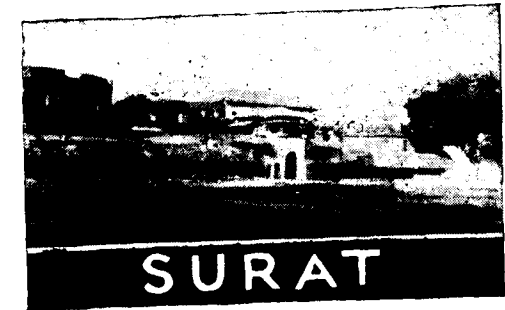
Rotarian K. D. Nerurkar was the speaker at the meeting held on March 8. He spoke on "Electricity in the service of Man". He said that the most common methods of converting mechanical power into electrical energy is by the use of coal, oil or wood-fuel for generating steam for Engines and Turbines which drive the electrical generators; such engines and turbines are called prime movers. The most modern and marvellous among the prime movers are the Hydraulic turbines used in Hydro-electric projects. The Speaker then dwelt at length with the history of the Tata Hydraulic schemes and explained by means of a specially prepared painting the way in which nature's resources were converted into energy that is so useful for industries.

Rotarian V. S. Thakore thanked the speaker for the talk.

Rotarian A. L. Chaugule addressed the meeting on March 22 on the subject of "The Indian Income-Tax Act and Amendments". The Speaker gave an outline of the existing Act and said that the Act as at present requires amendment. The speaker added that an expert Committee which was appointed last year has made elaborate suggestions.

The suggestions fall into two broad divisions, the first relating to suggestions to tighten up the present Act with a view to putting a stop to loop-holes which make evasions possible. The second set of suggestions is intended to remove anomalies in the Act.

(Continued on next column)



President: P. J. Taleyarkhan
Secretary: Dhun Framji

At the meeting held on March 28 the following Members were unanimously elected Office-bearers for 1938-39:—

President: Rotarian P. J. Taleyarkhan
Vice-President: Rotarian N. M. Jhaveri
Hon. Secretary: Rotarian Dhun Framji
Hon. Treasurer: Rotarian Dahyabhai B. Modi.
Directors: Rotarian Diwan Bahadur C. M. Gandhi
Rotarian Dr. Amritlal H. Patel

(Concluded from the previous column)

The speaker then gave an account of the administration of Income-Tax. Income-Tax being a direct Tax is very unpopular. The Law being of a complex nature the percentage of people who have understood the obligations imposed by it is still not very high. As a result, Officers entrusted with the task of administering the Income-Tax Act have a difficult job to do. The speaker expressed the hope that with the growth of education the difficulties of the Department will gradually disappear.

Rtn. K. D. Nerurkar thanked the speaker for the address.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

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

Officials and Club Meeting Days.

AHMEDABAD.

March 8, 1936. Charter No. 4008.

President: Dr. H. M. Desai. Vice-President: Kasturbhai Lalbhai. Hon. Secretary: R. Natarajan. Telephone Building, Ahmedabad. Hon. Treasurer: J. A. Gandhi. Imm. P. P. Sir Mahbubmia Kadri, Kt. Directors: J. S. Cama, Dr. G. B. Mohile, W. U. White, and Dr. G. B. Mankad.

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 L. G. Templin.

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

BARSI.

October 17, 1937. Charter No. 4495.

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

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

BIJAPUR.

August 22, 1937. Charter No. 4439.

President: Dr. J. F. Henriques, Vice-President: Rao Bahadur S. J. Deshmukh. Directors: B. R. Kembhavi and S. S. Basarur. Hon. Treasurer:

P. V. Chati. Hon. Secretary: Rao Saheb R. D. Parulkar, Godbole Mala, Bijapur. (Phone: 24)

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Sundays every month, 4 p.m., Bijapur Gymkhana.

BOMBAY.

March, 1929. Charter No. 3128.

President: Dr. N. H. Vakeel. Vice-President: T. W. Brough. Imm. P. P.: T. R. S. Kynnersley. 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: A. H. C. Sykes, S. R. Kantebet, W. B. Burford, J. D. Kothawala, W. M. Martin, J. P. Mehta, and Dr. T. S. Wheeler.

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

CALCUTTA.

September 26, 1919. Charter No. 587.

President: Rai Bahadur B. M. Das. 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. Imm. P. P.: S. L. Boothroyd.

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

COCHIN.

June 25, 1937. Charter No. 4377.

President: Sir R. K. Shanmukam Chetty, Kt. Hon. Secy.: H. R. Mills, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. Ag. Hon. Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan, Chamber of Commerce, Cochin.

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

COLOMBO.

July, 1929. Charter No. 3198.

President: A. Gardiner. Vice-President: K. W. Taylor. Hon. Secretary: Wm. Falconer, C/o Thos. Cook & Son Ltd., P.O. Box No. 36, Colombo (Phone: 420 & 421). Asst. Hon. Secretary: John A. Pye; Hon. Treasurer: A. P. Browne. Directors: H. E. Newnham, C. Stewart-Orr, S. J. C. Kadirgamar, J. H. F. Jayasuriya.

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

DACCA.

March 1938. Charter No. 4590.

President: Dr. R. C. Majumdar. Vice-President: S. I. J. E. Virgo. Hon. Secretary: S. K. Chatterji, 15, Tikatooly Road, P. O. Wari (Dacca). Hon. Jt. Secretary: Altaf Hussain. Hon. Treasurer: A. K. Das.

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

GUNTUR

(Experimental)

President: Dr. Roy Strock. Hon. Secretary: P. V. Krishnayya Choudhri, Garden House, Guntur. Joint Secretary: Dr. Vittal Rao. Hon. Treasurer: T. S. Palaniappa Pillai.

JAMSHEDPUR.

November 23, 1936. Charter No. 4118.

President: E. D. Johnson. Imm. P. P.: J. Leyshon; Vice-President: J. J. Ghandy. Hon. Secretary: E. P. Hillier. Hon. Treasurer: A. M. Hayman; Directors: Sirdar Bahadur Indra Singh, H. Chew. 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, Peredeniya, 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: B. L. Rallia Ram. Vice-President: Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas. Hon. Secretary: S. Saudagar Singh, Warris Road, Lahore. (Phone 4113. Res. 2760). Hon. Treasurer: S. Inder Singh. Directors: W. J. Campbell, C. C. Garbett, J. G. Bhandari, S. P. Singha, and Dr. Vishwanath. Imm. P.P.: H. W. Hogg.

Meetings: Every Friday at 8-30 p.m., Nedou's Hotel.

LUCKNOW.

February, 1938. Charter No. 4568.

President: G. M. Harper. Vice-President: Dr. B. N. Vyas. Hon. Secretary: Rai Bahadur R. P. Varma, Advocate, Dr. B. N. Varma Road, Lucknow. Jt. Hon. Secretary: Dr. B. M. Gupta. Jt. Hon. Treasurers: Ch. Hyder Husain, and C. O. Forsgren.

MADRAS.

May, 1929. Charter No. 3186.

President: A. G. Vere. Imm. Past President: Dr. P. V. Cherian. 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, T. M. P. Alexander; Dewan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan.

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. Hon. Treasurer: T. P. C. Carron. Hon. 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: Dr. C. W. B. Normand, Vice-President: S. N. Moos, Hon. Secretary: Rev. A. R. Cooper, The Bishop's High School, Poona. Hon. Treasurer: T. R. Lalwant. Directors: Lt.-Col. B. Basu, and Diwan Bahadur V. G. Shete.

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

RANGOON.

September 1929. Charter No. 3240.

President: U Ba Win, B.Sc., B.L., M.H.R. Vice-President: E. J. Dunkley, A.M.I.R.E. Imm. P. P.: S. N. Haji, Bar-at-Law, M.H.R. Hon. Secretary: S. Chatterjee, M.J.L., 204, Sparks Street, Rangoon. Hon. Jt. Secretary: R. B. Kushall (Jr.). Hon. Treasurer: L. H. Ruffin. Directors: C. P. Wilton, Dr. J. H. Gray, M.D., M.P.E., Dr. P. K. Dey, M.B.Ch.B. (Edin.), and U Hla Aung.

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 Latif. 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: P. J. Taleyarkhan. Vice-President: N. M. Jhaveri. Hon. Secretary: Dhun Framji, Agent, The Central Bank of India, Kanpith, Surat (Phone: 114). Hon. Treasurer: Dahyabhai B. Modi. Directors: Diwan Bahadur Chunilal M. Gandhi and Dr. Amritlal H. Patel.

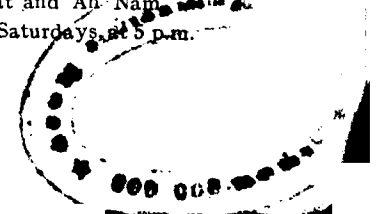
Meetings: 2nd and 4th Saturdays, every month, 8 p.m., at Taleyarkhan's Bungalow.

THAYETMYO.

July, 1929. Charter No. 3215.

President: Dr. E. Carroll Condict. Hon. Secretary: Samo Hla U, A. B. M. Clin 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 Saturdays, at 5 p.m., Rotary Club House.



Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon)
for March 1938

CLUBS	No. of meetings held during the month.	Average attendance to total membership.	% of attendance to total membership.	No. of members on leave throughout month.	% of attendance to No. of members available.	No. of members at beginning of month.	New members elected during month.	Resignations during month.	No. of members at end of the month.
AHMEDABAD	2	30	57	5	63	54	1	2	53
AMRITSAR	2	21	60	4	70	34	2	0	36
BANGALORE	2	15	42	4	47	38	0	1	37
BARODA*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BARSI	2	13	59	..	..	22	..	..	22
BIJAPUR	2	13	47	15	54	27	0	0	27
BOMBAY	5	89	61	5	64	142	8	5	145
CALCUTTA	5	44	45	11	51	100	1	4	97
COCHIN	2	19	62	2	66	30	0	0	30
COLOMBO	5	54	58	17	71	92	1	0	93
JAMSHEDPUR	2	23	65	2	69	34	1	0	35
KARACHI	2	11	26	7	31	43	0	0	43
LAHORE	2	22	38	0	49	53	3	0	56
MADRAS	4	37	50	38	57	76	0	2	74
NEGOMBO	2	16	78	1	82	20	0	0	20
PANDHARPUR*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
POONA	3	21	69	2	73	31	0	0	31
RANGOON	4	14	22	16	29	63	1	0	64
SHOLAPUR	2	22	42	5	46	52	0	0	52
SURAT	2	8	38	3	44	23	0	2	21
THAYETMYO*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Returns not received.

OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT

District Governor: SIR PHIROZE SETHNA

Assistant to Governor: V. Doraiswamy

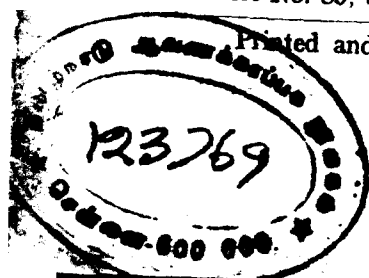
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone 20049.
Telegrams "Phiroze".Field Representative: H. W. Bryant, G. P. O. Box No. 5, Poona.
Phone 45. Telegrams "Rotacub".

Office for Asia: Richard Sidney, Secretary, for Asia, Rotary International, Battery Building, Battery Road, Singapore. (Phone 7626. Telegrams "Interotary").

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