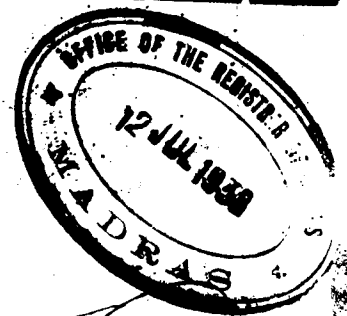


THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL



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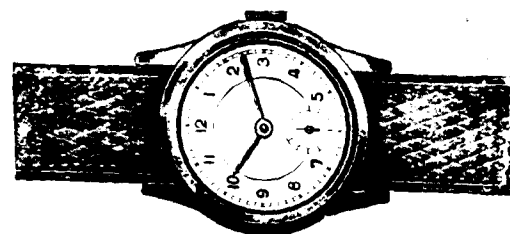
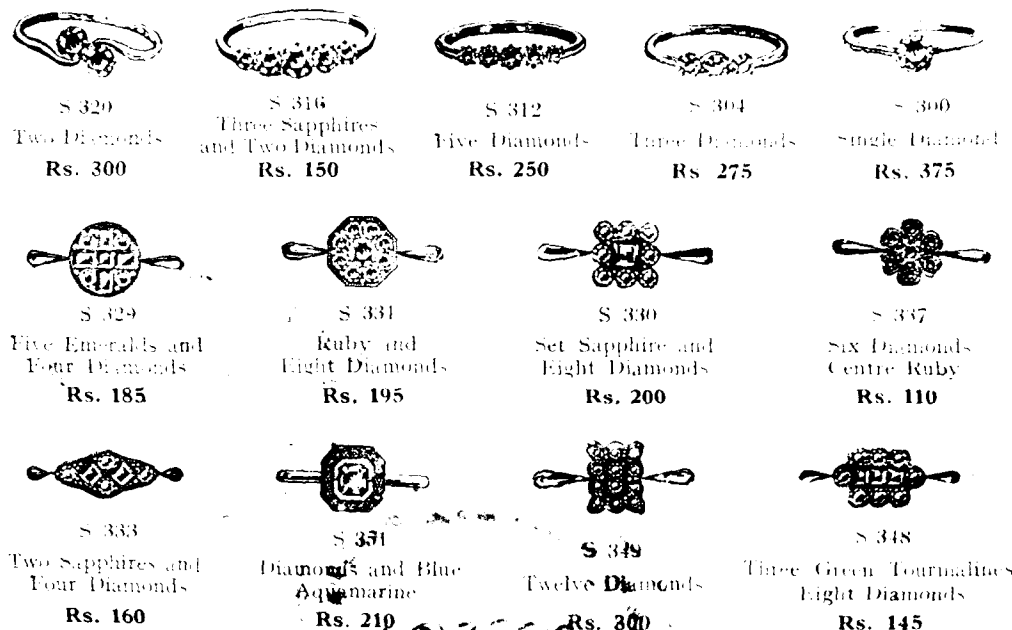
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COLOMBO Conference: The next District Conference at Colombo is a long way off—January 30 to February 1, 1939—yet with the rapid extension of New Clubs in District 89 and the many varied problems to be considered which differ in some degree from those in other countries, it would be advisable to take these in hand early.

One subject that appears to have potentialities is a suggestion put forward by Rtn. Dr. F. G. Percival of the Jamshedpur Rotary Club. He says that the literature which Rotary International sends out does not appear to be of practical help to us in tackling Indian Problems and suggests that steps should be taken to adopt other methods and procedure to suit Indian conditions in order to make Rotary more effective in this country.

• Our District Governor in his letter in this issue states that he should be grateful if Clubs would communicate to him before the middle of October next, the subjects which they would like to see discussed at the next conference.

Outside Speakers: Attention has been drawn by the R. I. Secretariat to the subject of addresses delivered by outside speakers. "TELL THEM IN ADVANCE", they say—Rotary includes in its member-

ship men of many nationalities, religions and political beliefs and it may be embarrassing if an invited speaker engages in a talk on religion, politics or national partisanship. No statement should be made which might be considered propaganda directed against the people or government of either their own or other countries. We confess to having erred in this regard by reproducing in one of our issues an address delivered at a Rotary Club in this district, to which exception has been taken by some Rotarians and we have been asked to publish, in fairness, a rejoinder showing the "other side of the medal". In a sense this would be fair but, as it is not likely to mend matters and may lead to controversy we do not consider it advisable to do so. We much regret the publication of the address in question and in future we shall be more careful. In referring this matter to the Directors of the Club we were informed that they did not know beforehand the line the speaker would take and unfortunately, although the speaker did make many creditable comments in favour of the other side, we did not have particulars at the time of publication. "TELL THEM IN ADVANCE" is the only way to avoid these unpleasant episodes.

Aid for Civilian Refugees in China

Newsnotes on Rotary's Part in It . . . By Alfred Morley, Editor,
"Shanghai Times", and Member of Rotary Club of Shanghai

It is to the rescue of the thousands of helpless victims of catastrophe to which Rotarians in China have turned. Maintenance of a mobile clinic is but one of many services of Rotarians in Shanghai.

FOR months past, the eyes of the world have been on Shanghai, the great international city in China where destruction, suffering, and death have come upon millions of people. Much has been told of that side of the story. Here is a tale of a different side—a tale of the deep human charity which illumined the darkest hours of the tragedy.

Whenever the chronicle *Shanghai—1937* comes to be written, it will be incomplete if it fails to record the courage of the men and women who came forward through chaos and horror to organize one of the greatest rescue works of all time.

The task was—and is—enormous. At the end of 1937, there were 400,000 destitute homeless people to be housed and fed in refugee camps and in the Nantao Safety Zone. The normal population of the French Concession is about 450,000 people; at one time during the last four months of last year, the official estimate was 1,500,000.

For a time the International Settlement was over-crowded by nearly a million and a quarter persons above its normal population, which is just over one million. Most of those who flooded these refuges in search of safety were penniless; many who already lived within them had lost their means of livelihood—all of which helped swell the relief problem to overwhelming proportions.

The Rotary Club of Shanghai has tried to do its part in solving that huge problem, as have all social, religious, and philanthropic

groups, and Rotary has, we believe, no reason to be other than proud of what has been done and what has been contributed in its name.

When the crisis came, our Rotary Club 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, were all around us? But we met the following week under President Wai Hsueh Tan. We had only one thought: "Let's get busy!" Funds from the Club's reserves were instantly voted; the Board strengthened the Charity Committee and created a special Committee to handle relief funds.

Working liaisons with practically every important medical and relief body were established. An emergency hospital was financed almost wholly by the Rotary Club. Sums were voted to approved groups 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. At Christmas time a special treat and small gifts were given to over 2,700 children in some of the refugee camps.

The Club has aimed not so much to get into the active field of work itself as to give all the backing possible to those whose special qualifications and organization make them better able to do such work.

Names of Rotarians are to be found on nearly every emergency committee—food, evacuation, transport, Safety Zone, International Red Cross, medical, and the rest.

Rotary has given freely. It has built and is maintaining four units in one of the camps providing shelter for 1,000 people and has supplied sleeping platforms as well as food for thousands. It supports a maternity hospital for refugees. The utmost care is taken to see that every dollar disbursed gives a full dollar's worth of relief, and only for well-proved organizations are funds voted. Every phase of Shanghai's great need has been reviewed.

There has been much searching of hearts on the causes of this catastrophe, and in our Club's international membership there has been some difficulty in avoiding the delicate political complex. We gave two full meetings to a discussion of the pros and cons of politics in Rotary and concluded that nothing would be gained and possibly much would be lost if Rotary meddled therein. So politics have been vetoed, and it is to the work of amelioration that we have unitedly bent our energies.

Through the crisis the Club continued to hold fine meetings with good speakers in its usual meeting place, the Metropole Hotel, though at times under very trying conditions. The sound of bombs, shelling, and machine guns punctuated the speeches on many occasions. Titles of some of the talks we heard during the critical period were: *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*.

We have taken pride and found joy in listening each week to the 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 nearly \$40,000 (Chinese currency) having been received by the end of 1937. The Shanghai Rotary Club itself has raised over \$10,000, and the work of collection still goes on.

The Shanghai Club's own funds have been disbursed among these agencies and needs:

the Civilian Refugee Convalescent Hospital, Refugee Children's Hospital, Mobile Clinic, Leper Mission, medical supplies for relief camps, milk for babies at a Russian nursery, Refugee Orphans Child Welfare Association, Emergency Maternity Hospital, and other relief groups.

Funds received from abroad have gone to the following: Union Mission Hospital, Nanking; bedboards 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; feeding of refugees at Chiaotung University Camp; blankets for refugees (through Salvation Army); International Red Cross; warm suits for children in Nantao Safety Zone (through Y.M.C.A.); Peiping Rotary Club for refugees' Winter clothing; rice for small camp; Tsinan Rotary Club; Nanchang Provisional Rotary Club; Chinese Y.M.C.A.; and to others which investigation disclosed to be in urgent need.

From around the world have come sympathetic echoes to the call for help which the Rotary Clubs of China, under the leadership of District Governor Fong F. Sec sounded when the greatness of the need became so painfully apparent.

To all those whose goodwill and generous impulses have caused them to send funds, here, in the name of the unfortunate, is an expression of deepest gratitude. The sight of urgent and poignant need is robbed of half its sorrow when practical help can be given, and to those who have helped to make that possible we feel a comradeship of endeavour which constitutes one of the brightest spots in a picture otherwise so dark.

Shanghai's need is still great, and its problem of destitution among millions of men and women and children who cannot go elsewhere in a war-torn country will remain for many months to come.

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.

* * *

Editor's Note: As Rotarian Morley makes clear, money sent to the Rotary Refugee Relief Fund is distributed in many stricken communities and not in Shanghai alone. Also, many other Rotary Clubs in China are doing much to provide housing, food, and medical attention for stricken populations.

Fong F. Sec, District Governor for the Rotary Clubs in China, speaks of the gratitude of those who have been helped in a letter to Rotary's Secretary which he wrote from Shanghai a few days after Rotarian Morley dispatched the account above.

In the message he reports that on January 12, about \$40,000, Chinese currency, had been received from Rotary Clubs abroad for the relief of war refugees and wounded civilians. Contributions are still coming, though more slowly than a few weeks ago.

Of the money received, nearly 50 per cent. has been earmarked for other cities, such as Nanchang, Hangchow, Wusih, Wuhu, Nanking, Hankow, and Changsha, he says. In some of these cities they were still endeavouring to deliver the money.

It is estimated that about one million refugees are living in the different centers. Shanghai alone has about 350,000 destitute refugees in camps. Some of the Rotary Clubs, the Governor advises, are carrying on as usual. Some are operating under difficulties and are engaged chiefly in relief work. Others have practically disappeared as, for example, in Nanking. There only three members of the Club remain and they were all engaged in relief work, at last reports.

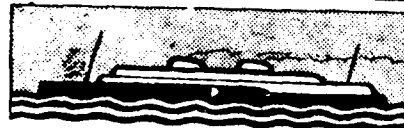
Governor Fong expresses the appreciation of all the Chinese Clubs for the contributions that have been made to help them in their service of relief.

Rotary Clubs and Rotarians contemplating a contribution to refugee relief are advised—if they wish their gift handled through Rotary channels—to send the same to Edward Selby Little, Jr., Hon. Secretary of the Rotary Club, 1198 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai, China.

The Rotarian.



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A Philippine View of Rotary

By Carlos P. Romulo

Third Vice-President, Rotary International

It has not failed—nor will it if individual members will strive with intelligence and courage to apply Service in its deepest sense.

THE unhappy mess into which the world has fallen has been blamed on almost anything that first comes to mind. Some blame it on the failures of the League of Nations. Others go further back to the dispositions of the Peace Conference at Versailles. Still others are sure that the breakdown of religion is back of it all. As an international organization pledged by its Constitution to the promotion of world understanding, goodwill, and peace, Rotary has not escaped blame.

It is, therefore, well worth while to subject the conscience of Rotary to a rigorous self-examination, and to find out whether or not it has been recreant to its aim.

It seems beside the point to ask, as some are asking, whether, in view of the present world crisis, Rotary has failed. Rather the questions to be asked should be whether Rotary, given the goal which it has set before itself, has done everything in its power to achieve it.

Has Rotary made use of every opportunity and exerted every effort to help mankind move nearer the goal of international goodwill and friendship? If it has, it cannot logically be condemned as having failed in its object despite the fact that the world at present seems to be moving away from rather than toward peace.

There is not one organization in the world today which can say that it alone can bring peace to man. The achievement of peace is a collective enterprise, and all that is required of any group of enlightened and progressive men is to do its bit in conjunction with other groups of right-thinking people.

Rotary does not presume to solve the problem of world peace all by itself. In

fact, although the statement of its object does seem high sounding at first, it will, on second examination, appear to be extremely modest indeed.

Rotary seeks to advance international understanding "through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service." Clearly do these words circumscribe the field within which Rotary pledges itself to work.

In that field Rotarians seek several qualities of a highly personal character: the "development of acquaintance"; "high ethical standards in business and professions"; "the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations"; "the application of the ideal of service." And they would put Service above Self, which is to say, the good of the community above the individual's selfish desire.

So wholesome a principle would indeed be a valid guide of conduct not alone for business and professional men, but for everyone. Though the principle embodies a highly individualized virtue, it would, if observed by an entire city or by the whole world, add up to increased international understanding and goodwill and peace.

In the major social services in which Rotary engages, we find additional evidence that the activities of the organization lead inevitably to social and economic security not for one community or for one nation, but for the whole world.

Boys Work, Youth Service, Vocational Guidance, and the rest would seem, at first glance, to have little or nothing to do with the promotion of the Fourth Object of Rotary. Yet these services fit perfectly into

the movement for a better world understanding which it is our common obligation to advance. As these activities help the community solve its social problems and youth find its place in the world of work, they at the same time assist in the removal of those economic maladjustments which lead to national confusion and international misunderstanding.

Numerically in the minority in any community, Rotary is, nevertheless, by its very nature destined for leadership in all causes which make for a better community and ultimately a better world. The spirit of service and of sharing with others makes Rotary an ideal instrument for the advancement of all those ends which in the aggregate sum up to world-wide friendliness.

The causes of war are many. Some of them go far back into the past or are deeply rooted in the national consciousness of various peoples and assiduously cultivated by nationalist or racist propaganda. But nearly all wars have an economic basis, and it is for this reason that Rotary with its universal principle of "Service above Self"

can be of great help in the furtherance of peace and goodwill throughout the world. It is especially qualified to help promote economic collaboration among nations.

Through the various aspects of social service in which it is actively engaged, and, above all, through its energetic labours in behalf of International Service, Rotary is doing its part amidst the spiritual unrest and economic chaos of the present to bring about the more perfect society of the future.

The present crisis of our civilization, far from proving the failure of Rotary, proves rather the necessity of enhancing its labours in behalf of understanding, goodwill, and peace among nations. Those of us who live so near the vortexes of hostilities have a special obligation to redouble our efforts in order that the Fourth Object of Rotary might ultimately triumph.

The present world situation is a challenge for Rotary to press forward toward its goal of peace.

—The Rotarian.

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Regional Conference

Rotarian Richard Sydney, Secretary for Asia, in his bulletin from Singapore describes some interesting high-lights of the Middle Asia Regional Conference held during the Easter week-end at Penang.

PRESIDENT and Madame Duperrey: Many hundreds of Rotarians and their friends in the Middle Asia region will look back upon their days during Easter 1938 with pleasure and gratitude. The coming amongst us of two such remarkable personalities as the President of Rotary International and his wife, is something unique for most of us. So soon as the K. L. M. 'plane landed at Penang at 12-50 a.m. on Wednesday April 13 those of us who were privileged to meet President and Madame Duperrey knew that there had come amongst us beings from a different world. During the week that our two visitors were here many of us profited exceedingly by their presence, and we were sad to bid them *au revoir* at 5-45 a.m. from the Singapore Airport on Wednesday April 20.

Some Private Diversions: The newspapers gave the two Penang Conferences (80th District and Middle Asia Regional) most excellent publicity. Here, however, something ought to be said about what the President and Madame were able to do during the few spare hours that were left to them between public Conferences and official meals.

A drive nearly round Penang island gave our visitors some appreciation of one of the world's most beautiful seaside roads, and both exclaimed on the similarity of the scenery to that of the Riviera. This impression of beauty was further enhanced when the visitors were privileged to walk through the grounds of Bel Retiro, and then to enjoy the hospitality of Rotarian and Mrs. Samuel in their beautiful house on the Hill. M. Duperrey actually went up the Hill on two afternoons.

Possibly one of the most enjoyable relaxations was the feeding of the monkeys in the Botanical Gardens. The Rev. Colin and Mrs. King accompanied our visitors on this occasion and thoughtfully provided

enough food for a menagerie! The monkeys (whose radios were evidently in good order) summoned their companions from far and near, and the Duperreys were soon surrounded by crowds of monkeys eagerly chewing bananas. (As well as this our visitors helped to feed the tortoises in the grounds of the Aier Hitam Temple. They also paid a visit to the Snake Temple).

Rotary meals may not vary very much from country to country, but we believe that the Duperreys experienced something new when they had a vegetable dinner at the Penang Buddhist Association, an Indian curry on another day, and a Chinese dinner at the house of Mr. Lim Lean Teng. Singapore also provided an unusual aftermath to its dinner, for our visitors were treated to Indian dances, a Malay ronggeng (in which the President himself took part), a Geisha dance, a Malay silat (sword dance), and a Chinese play.

There was little time for sightseeing, but it was the *usual*, everyday, things in our street scenes and elsewhere that particularly appealed to our much travelled visitors. They have seen so much since last July that sightseeing (of buildings, etc.) does not much attract them: the ordinary life of Penang and Singapore, however, proved fascinating.

Just to show our visitors what we could do for them in the way of weather it may be remarked that they were treated to a severe thunderstorm when on Penang Hill, and to no fewer than three storms during their flight from Penang to Singapore. One of these storms was most unpleasant during the five minutes of its greatest intensity.

Penang Conference Notes: Governor W. Allan Eley (of the 80th District), and Governor van Hulstijn (of the 79th District), were present together with a large number of Rotarians from all over the 80th District.

(Malaya, Siam, and Borneo); and a representative number of Rotarians from Java and Sumatra. The Hon. Secretary of the Rangoon Rotary Club (Rotarian S. Chatterjee) was the sole representative of the 89th District, as the Governor (Sir Phiroze Sethna) found himself unable to attend the Conference. The proceedings took place in a beautifully decorated school hall, and the surroundings were entirely fitting for a Rotary Conference—there being no disturbances from street traffic, nor anything else which conflicted with the attention that all present desired to give to the business of the day. The Host Club had gone out of its way to see that everything possible was done to add to the success of the Conference. At night the school in which the Conference meetings took place was festooned with electric lamps, and a revolving Rotary wheel made the public aware that Rotarians were in session. Numerous motor cars had been provided for all visitors, and the various committees had worked hard to ensure the success of the Conferences. President Grumitt and Mrs. Grumitt acted with charm and tact as hosts, and Rotarian J. S. de Villiers had the bulk of the work as Conference Secretary. The chief business of the 80th District Conference was the nomination of Rotarian C. R. Samuel as Governor-designate.

Notable Addresses: President Duperrey spoke on numerous occasions throughout the Conference, and increased his reputation as day succeeded day. Whether he was speaking from a manuscript, or whether he was speaking extempore, there was equal fluency and facility, and those of us with only one language marvelled at the man whose command extends over several languages.

Possibly the finest speech of the whole Conference was very nearly at the end of the proceedings, and it was fitting that Rotarian R. Boyd of Kuala Lumpur should have been given a subject entitled "An Inspirational Presentation of the Future of Rotary in Middle Asia". There was much discussion afterwards about his fine address, and we have arranged to procure galley proofs of the complete speech and shall be glad to send a copy to all those who may write and ask us for one.

Those responsible for arranging the Conference had followed very closely the

suggested programme received from R. I. headquarters, and in consequence there were talks on numerous subjects affecting all the clubs in the region. President T. H. Stone (Singapore) spoke on "Building up Club Membership". President S. Rajaratnam (Ipoh) gave a thoroughly interesting dissertation on "The Function of Rotary Literature". Rotarian Dr. F. van Slooten (Batavia) spoke on "Developing Satisfactory Club Programmes". Governor van Hulstijn spoke on "The Possibilities of Vocational Service in Clubs in this Region" and his address requires careful study, as does Rotarian Zimmerman's (Bangkok) "The Unusual Opportunities of this Region for Promoting International Service". The writer told the Conference something about the service that the Office for Asia was able to give to the Clubs throughout this region; and Governor Eley made several fine addresses and presided during most of the sessions. Past Vice-President Rae also spoke fittingly, giving us his experiences as a member of the Board of Rotary International.

Extracts from Speeches

Quotations from Official Speakers:

The 80th District Conference was officially opened by the Hon. Resident Councillor of Penang—Mr. G. A. de C. de Moubray, M.C.S.

"I look upon Rotary as an organic reaction to some of the deeper needs of the times. In order to appreciate what I mean by this I would ask you to look back even as far as medieval times. There was then no movement up or down the social ladder.... These conditions have gradually been broken up. The organic relations of society have been atomised. Each man is for himself.... In no country have these modern trends developed faster than America with its atmosphere of individual freedom. It is natural therefore that the reaction should have developed precisely there, and in a community chiefly concerned in the making of money, the merchants and industrialists. Rotary can thus be looked upon as the reaction of a sick organism to its own disease. This is what I mean by calling it an organic reaction."

The Regional Conference was opened by the Hon. Mr. A. S. Small, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements. In the course of an inspiring address Mr. Small said:—

"When I received the invitation to come to Penang, I felt that I could not very well refuse it. The Rotary movement is not one that can lightly be ignored at any time, least of all in these days when the world is so full of unrest and wars and rumours of war, and when the ideals for which Rotary stands are so much in danger of being forgotten and destroyed.

"I am told the main theme of this Conference is 'What Rotary can do for Asia.' I cannot speak of the Netherlands Indies where the movement has made such great progress under Dr. van Hulstijn (so happily present to-day), nor for India—where it is going from strength to strength under the able

leadership of Sir Phiroze Sethna: but as regards Malaya, I can speak in some slight measure from my own personal knowledge and observation. It is always a matter for comment by visitors to Malaya that one sees such a great diversity of races living in mutual harmony and respect for each other's customs and modes of living. We are very proud of that harmony but it is natural at times that doubts may arise about how long it can endure. The Government of Malaya are doing much to maintain it.... but something more is required, and that is an active realization by each individual of a common interest in the welfare of the community where he resides.... It is in developing and stimulating that interest that Rotary in Malaya has given so much valuable service to the community. That, I think, has been its main achievement and one of which it can justly be proud."

Farewell to President Duperrey and Madame Duperrey at the Karachi Air Port, given by the Karachi Rotarians on the 22nd April 1938



From left to right:—Madame Rtn. Treasurer Duperrey. C. P. Bhatt. President Duperrey. Rtn. Secretary T. B. Dalal. Rtn. President Kazi Khudabux.

The Governor Speaking!

Governor Sethna's Monthly Letter for May

DEAR FELLOW ROTARIANS:

PRESIDENT Duperrey: In April, perhaps the most outstanding Rotary event in our District was the passage of our International President Monsieur Maurice Duperrey, and Madame Duperrey, through our District on their way to the Conference at Penang. The Karachi and Calcutta Rotarians were able to entertain them at the respective aerodromes when their plane halted for about half-an-hour at each place. They were to stay the night, either way, at Rangoon, and Rotarians assembled in large numbers to meet them at the dinner given at the residence of the President of the Rangoon Rotary Club, Rotarian Haji on the 12th April, as well as at a Garden Party on their return trip. I had proceeded to Rangoon to visit the Club there and I am glad I was able to meet the President on his arrival there.

Penang Regional Conference

From all accounts, this Conference was a great success. Unfortunately, there were no official delegates from our District at the Conference, but I am glad to say that Rotarian S. Chatterjie, the energetic secretary of the Rangoon Rotary Club, attended it. Before President Duperrey left Singapore on his return flight to Paris he wrote me a letter, extracts from which I am sure you would like to read. He writes:

"I want to tell you how sorry we all were that you were unable to be present with us in Penang, but I also want to tell you how pleased we were to have Rotarian Chatterjie from Rangoon who most ably represented the 89th District and helped us all to feel that India and Burma and Ceylon were represented at our various discussions. You will be getting fuller details than I can now give you of what happened at Penang, but I must write and try and convey to you something of the international and friendly aspect which was apparent to me during all the

meetings of the Conference which I attended. Our Penang hosts had organised things so well that whether it was private hospitality or public discussion (and most of our proceedings were broadcast), one felt that much friendship among the various peoples representative of Middle Asia must result from the Conference. I am sorry as you know, to have so little of your District—but I have now seen enough of the Middle Asia region generally to appreciate many of your problems and to see how you are setting about to solve them.

"I forgot to say how very much I enjoyed meeting you in Rangoon and how much I appreciated the splendid meeting of the Club there."

Club Visits

I was able to meet members of the Calcutta Rotary Club and discuss matters of importance with them. I hoped to visit Dacca, but as the majority of members were away owing to the Easter Holidays I have had to defer that pleasure. Rangoon is a great distance away from my headquarters at Bombay, but as the run from Calcutta to Rangoon by air takes only five hours against more than two days by boat I was able to meet the Rangoon Rotarians on the occasion of the visit of Monsieur Maurice Duperrey as stated in the first item. Thayetmyo is 125 miles by air from Rangoon, and I was able to visit that Club also. Its membership has gone down, but there is enthusiasm amongst the members and I doubt not that as a result of the same they will soon be showing better results. I shall carefully watch its progress.

Bifurcation of District and Regional Administration

Many of the Clubs have not yet replied to my circulars requesting them to let me have their views on the above two subjects. Will you please look into this matter, and

if you have not already sent in your Club's views, do so per return? Before we can think of putting forth concrete proposals either before the next District Conference, or before the Board of R. I., we shall probably have to do a lot more correspondence with each other—hence the urge for a prompt and speedy reply.

Extension

In my last Monthly Letter, I referred to the names of officers of the Burdwan Club. I am sorry this was a mistake, as actually no Club has yet been formed in Burdwan, but only an organising committee has been appointed. I hope our Burdwan friends will soon hold their inaugural meeting and decide to apply for a Charter.

Our Field Representative Bryant visited Jullundur, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Organising Committees were appointed at the latter two places and the Lahore Rotary Club has kindly accepted to act as the Sponsor Club for these two places. Similarly the Amritsar Rotary Club has undertaken to be the Sponsor Club for Jullundur. I very much hope that these centres will be added to our list before our official year closes on the 30th June.

Baroda Conference Proceedings

By now all your members will have received their copies of the printed verbatim proceedings of the Baroda District Conference. I commend the book to the serious study of your members, as some of the discussions which affect the future of Rotary in our District are of vital importance. Incidentally, I regret that through an oversight, the name of Rotarian V. B. Sathe (Sholapur) was not included in the list of delegates on page 4 of the Proceedings. Will you please write in his name in your copy of the book?

Welcome to Rotary

There has been issued recently a pamphlet under the above title, by Rotary International, and it is an excellent present to make to your new members. You must have received a copy of this booklet already, and if you want additional copies write to the Chicago Secretariat.

Lucknow

As I could not personally present the Charter to the Lucknow Rotary Club, and in order to avoid delay, I requested Lt.-Col. C. Warren-Boulton, Vice-President of the Calcutta Rotary Club—and he kindly agreed—to deputise for me and present the Charter to that Club on last Sunday, the 24th April. I have not yet received any report of the meeting, but I trust they had a very successful meeting. Congratulations, Lucknow Rotarians!

Colombo Conference—Subjects for Discussion

I should be grateful if Clubs would communicate to me before the middle of October next, the subjects which they would like to see discussed at the next District Conference at Colombo, from January 30 to February 1, 1939. I think it will perhaps be far more satisfactory to have as subjects for discussion questions which are of direct interest to the Clubs than for the Governor to have to select these subjects. There is no immediate hurry, but it is time that we started thinking of our next Conference from now onwards, and thereby ensure its success.

Calcutta Children's Treat

Calcutta Rotarians are on the 'screen' as "producers" and "stars." That Club every year conducts a Children's Treat, and this year I am told they have made a film of the occasion. It may be possible for your Club to borrow this film, either for publicity purposes or as a matter of interest in what another Rotary Club is doing in the field of Social Service. Write to the Secretary.

On to San Francisco

I had a visit from Rotarian C. S. Thacker of the Surat Rotary Club who left for the Far East on the 2nd instant, en route to San Francisco to attend the International Convention. As I mentioned in my last monthly letter, he is the official delegate of the Surat Club, and will also be acting as proxy for delegates from other Clubs. He is accompanied by his wife, daughter and son, and he is taking a round-the-world trip visiting many places.

(Continued on Page 37)

The Ireland of the East

J. Reid Forrest describes in the *Oriental Travellers' Gazette* the beautiful island at the tip of India which, he says, is now experiencing a cultural renaissance following its recent sweeping political advancement.

CEYLON used to be referred to as the Garden of Eden, but nowadays people are more apt to describe it as the "Ireland of the East"—an Ireland because of its predominant agricultural industry and the revival in language, culture and education which, with the new industrial drive, has characterized its new-found democratic independence.

The change in title typifies the change which has come over the Island in the last decade or so. From being a sleepy corner of the globe where one had to suffer extreme heat, flies and bumpy jungle tracks, in order to view its matchless ruins, it has grown into one of the most modern playgrounds in the East.

A spider's web of first class motor roads has been thrown across the island, its railway system, following the purging influence of an expert commission from Home, has been brought right to the forefront in comfort and speed, and this month (January 1938) will see the inauguration of a five times a week air service linking the island to the all-empire route.

There are first class hotels in the half dozen principal tourist centres, and good rest houses serve a score or so of the smaller places. Behind this complete and satisfactory service for the tourist lies the country's enthralling history and tradition and its breath-taking natural beauty.

In Ceylon, which is a little smaller than Scotland, can be found landscapes comparable with nearly everything between Kashmir and Fiji. In the north the Jaffna Peninsula is a little bit of India, a rather unique, strangely isolated little bit, living its fiery,

nationalistic life beneath the palmyra palms, which, incidentally, grow nowhere else in the island.

In the North Central Province the jungle which swept over the holy city of Anuradhapure centuries ago still holds sway, and runs like a green sea right up to the base of the Sigiriya Lion Rock Palace, now one of the show places of the Government Archaeological Commission. Further off, again, Polonnaruwa, another capital of the once powerful Sinhalese nation, lies buried beneath the green foliage.

In the centre of the island the mountain masses rising to seven and eight thousand feet remind one of the Himalayan foot hills. They throw fantastic shadows across the valleys at sunset and during the brief tropical dawn, and their sides are streaked with waterfalls of every description.

Along the South Coast the scenery is Polynesian. A motor drive over the 150-mile road to Hambantota reveals bay after bay, long crescents of palms, yellow sand and white surf.

The Portuguese and Dutch colonised Ceylon in turn before the British, and both have left their mark on the customs of the country. Portuguese songs and dances, which closely resemble the modern rumba, can still be heard and seen in Colombo alleys on festival nights, and solid Dutch bungalows are found all over the Island.

Against this variegated cultural and scenic background the Sinhalese are giving the East its first concrete example of modern democracy in operation. British control of the government has been reduced to a minimum and the change-over has been

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Rotary in Holland

By Dr. Herbert Schofield of Loughborough, England

The following article was prepared by Rotarian Herbert Schofield of the Rotary Club of Loughborough, England, following a recent visit to the Rotary clubs of Holland at the request of District Governor Trudus Teves of the 59th District of Rotary International, for publication in "Rotary Holland." On his visit to Holland he attended and addressed inter-city meetings at The Hague, Zutphen, Groningen, Nijmegen, Utrecht, and a luncheon meeting at Apeldoorn.

THE month of January is not generally to be regarded as an ideal time for travelling widely in Western Europe, and following upon the unusual gales in the middle of the month I was not looking forward with any outstanding pleasure to the experience of crossing the North Sea on the night of Sunday, January 16th. It is true that the severity of the gale abated a little, but still the North Sea was not at its best, and certainly not very kindly disposed to any traveller unaccustomed to steam-boat travel. After a rather stormy commencement, however, the weather was most kind to me, and I had a week of almost spring-like conditions in which to make my journeys North, South, East and West.

With that outstanding courtesy which is so characteristic of District Governor Teves, he got up in the small hours of Monday morning and was there to meet me on the boat at The Hook, actually before I had risen. This was indeed Rotary hospitality. We had a cup of tea together and then by car proceeded to The Hague, where my old friend, Past District Governor De Cock Buning and his wife were ready to sit down with us to my first breakfast in Holland. Buning is now chairman of the European Advisory Committee of R. I. It was quite a meeting of old friends, and a great delight to discuss innumerable current Rotary problems with possibly our most experienced Rotarian on the Continent.

The day passed, for me, very profitably. I took the opportunity, which I had long been desirous of obtaining, of visiting the

Technical University at Delft, and of seeing its new hydraulics laboratory under actual working conditions. Holland is to be congratulated upon its progressive enterprise in this respect, and undoubtedly the laboratory will substantially assist in solving many of those difficult questions concerned with water action, a solution of which is so vital for Holland.

The special laboratory dealing with soil technology was also particularly interesting to me as a civil engineer. It was the first of its kind I had seen, and I am afraid we just concentrated upon these two sections of the university work, leaving the remainder of the great buildings of Delft to what is, I hope, a not far distant future, when I shall have a chance of obtaining a more comprehensive idea of what Delft is doing in the way of higher technical education for Holland.

My first meeting was at The Hague, where quite a representative number of Rotarians from surrounding clubs turned up at the Witte Brug Hotel to welcome me. After an excellent repast we settled down to Rotary business, and I think both speaker and listeners benefited greatly from making contact one with another. As is usually the case, the discussion carried on in an unofficial way far beyond the close of the formal meeting.

I was up next morning and on to Zutphen, breaking my journey at Apeldoorn in order to sit down with the Apeldoorn Club at its midday meeting. They were particularly kind and considerate, going to the trouble of arranging an exhibition of most excellent

lantern slides of the surrounding country instead of taking their usual address, in a language which I am afraid I should have only dimly understood. The president and secretary of the club took me round the adjoining grounds of the summer palace, and then up to the great radio station at Vook, where there was much of interest for me to see.

I went by a late afternoon train to Zutphen, being met at the station by President Van Vliet, and then after a very happy meal in his own house we all went on to a great meeting with the Zutphen Club, ladies of Rotarians being present in large numbers. It was a great joy to meet once again my old friend, Past District Governor Wildervanck De Blecourt, and a little very good-tempered "leg-pulling" ensued. After the address, some most interesting questions were put, which again resulted in considerable amplification of the subject to the mutual advantage of all concerned. I stayed with President Van Vliet and we journeyed by car next morning to Zwolle, staying for about an hour at Deventer, where Rotarian Stoffel proved a most expert archaeologist, full of most interesting information concerning that fine old city in mediaeval days. From Zwolle I went by train to Groningen, where I stayed as the guest of Rotarian and Mrs. Niemeyer, whose delightful hospitality has to be experienced to be adequately described. They made me feel entirely at home, and I was able to exchange many interesting stories of my American travels with Mrs. Niemeyer.

Professor Van Os and Professor Keuper were indefatigable in showing me the glories of the ancient University, and the modern earthworks protecting the coast of Holland on the extreme north, whilst Rotarian Niemeyer took me for a run round the countryside and showed me the beauties of the heather-covered moorland, reminding me of the uplands of my native County of Yorkshire.

We had a good meeting in Groningen, with possibly the best question time of any of the gatherings. I think I 'ran the gauntlet' fairly successfully, but it was very revealing

to me to learn the extent to which my Dutch friends had thought out Rotary's implications and resultant policy.

A further day was spent at Groningen, and then I went south to Nijmegen after meeting again the president of the club, Rotarian de Goede. Here I experienced my first taste of unpleasant weather, but it was not very disconcerting because most of the time in the afternoon was spent in the inspection of the great new power plant, supplying the whole of the province with electrical energy. This plant was a revelation in its completeness and magnificent organization. It is certainly the finest I have yet seen on the Continent.

Next morning we were early afoot and proceeded by car to Utrecht, where I met all the presidents and secretaries with many of the past governors at luncheon. The afternoon was devoted to a district assembly, but again, as the proceedings were in Dutch I took the opportunity, kindly made possible by Rotarian Kaiser, of seeing something of the district, especially the now world-famous Soosdyke Palace and the Castle at Doorn, where one of the world's most interesting figures resides.

My impressions of Rotary in Holland are extremely good. The standard of membership is very high, and men take their duties and their obligations very seriously. From our standpoint, it is possible that we might suggest to many clubs that they could, with advantage, increase their membership, but it is certainly true that as a result of most careful selection, Holland has reason to be proud of those who constitute its Rotary personnel. I shall long carry with me memories of a delightful week. I came back more than ever impressed by the potential possibilities of the Rotary programme in the realm of international service, and I am deeply grateful to Governor Teves, to the presidents and secretaries of the clubs I visited, and to many other Rotarians who made my visit so extremely happy and informative.

Appreciation of Indian Art

Mr. Ravishankar M. Raval gave an illuminating address on the "Appreciation of Indian Art" at the Ahmedabad Rotary Club. The lecture was unique—unique in the approach to the subject and unique in the exhibition of rare pictures and photographs.

THE Indian art, Mr. Ravishankar began, had its own unique and inherent qualities and had a definite message to offer to the modern world. Before fifty years, it was the general belief of many that Indian art was barbaric, monstrous and superstitious and it had nothing to give to the modern world, but thanks to the attempts of some European friends like Mr. E. V. Hevell and other people like Mr. Anandakumarswami, we have come to know that they are full of potentialities and richest specimen of high craftsmanship. The lecturer mentioned that he had collected many pictures from various sources and added they are all pregnant with spiritual abstractions to a high mark hardly attained by the arts of any other country. The great spiritual period of India was the age of art fertility and culture and when the Greco-Roman art was not even ripe, Indian art ideals had produced images of Buddha, Shiva and Parvati. This art was essentially simple and expressive and had a deep message to offer to the people, the message of elevating life to a spiritual reality. These works of Indian art are even to-day as fresh as when they were produced and worthy to be placed on a higher pedestal than the average art that one will see in the exhibitions and picture galleries.

Then the lecturer projected pictures collected by him on to the screen by means of an Epidiascope, attended with brief description and interesting comments thereto. He covered the whole field of Indian art in all its stages. He showed the picture of Buddha in meditation, a rare find from Java and a wonderful piece of sculpture, of Shiva with Parvati, a Durbar Scene and a dance scene from Borobadure temple, which were executed with a masterly hand

and unsurpassed in excellence and perfection. He also showed the picture of a plastic mould of the head of Bhima, with its satirical smile and a face that will brook no opposition. Then the lecturer projected on the screen transparent pictures taken from the famous Ajanta caves, which were carved from 300 B.C. upto 800 A.D., i.e., at a period when there was no such thing as art in the west. These caves are situated in the Nizam State, and are taken much care of to preserve this great heritage of India, perhaps of the world. There are 89 caves carved out in rock and ravine. There are two types of them. One is called 'Chaytya' where worship and prayer is offered to the relics of Buddha, and the other is called 'Vihara' where the monks resided in great rectangular halls with pillars and large verandahs. Some of the verandahs are cut 100 or 180 feet deep. These halls were painted all over on the inside except the floor, but most of the pictures are destroyed or demolished by vulgar villagers or armies, yet the few remnants are undeniable proof of the high art and technique of the great past. These works of art, though many centuries old, are still fresh and unrivalled in its roundness, exuberance of ideas and the flourish of life-like lines. The lecturer illustrated by projecting appropriate pictures how there was fulness in their work, rhythm and poise in their bearing. The picture of the scene of a woman, condemned to die by the King, kneeling down before him and praying for mercy, the picture of the play of the elephants, the deathbed of a princess and her maids consoling her, were all masterpieces. Indra with 'Apsaras' and Gandharvas (Musicians) going to worship, two princess talking together and the image of Buddha in meditation, with serene and

calm face, with absolute peace and attention directed inward, were all pictures of unrivalled excellence. At this stage, the lecturer said, there is evidence that the west took inspiration from Indian art, which travelled to as far a place as Spain.

After Ajanta there seemed to have fallen a long gap of art inactivity in India, but we have strong evidence that there were great patrons of art at Malwa, Mysore and Ceylon to continue the great traditions, but the onrush of foreign invaders have worked havoc in North India with everything that was idolatrous. But it is certain that the same art was carried beyond the boundaries of India. The ancient finds in Asiatic Turkestan, Tibet and China are direct proto-types of Ajanta and even Japan has preserved this gifted tradition if the temple of Horiuji, the art handed down by Buddhist monks via Korea and even early Italian painters show a tendency to this orientation.

But during the lull of art in India, a strange form of art sprung up in Western India, known as Rajasthani art. It was the desire to illustrate and illuminate religious texts of Jains, Vaishnava and local poetry. Being born out of calligraphy, it has a simple rapid expressive stroke of line and various conventions of forms, specimens of which are found from Jain Grantha Bhandhars (Temple Libraries). But the style developed in bold colourful school known as Rajput Painting, in the 15th and 16th century. It is unsurpassed in its directness of purpose and tell-telling power. When the Moghul Emperor intermarried with Rajputs, they accepted and encouraged at their courts the local as well as Persian artists from Teheran. Ultimately there happened a very happy fusion of both styles known as Moghul painting. The Moghul art gained in colour and began to draw scenes and figures which they saw instead of subjects of imagination in which Persian art never could surpass. Excellent portraits and Durbar scenes, Shikar scenes, are left by these artists as proof of high talent and craftsmanship of the period and brilliant records of the best period of history. Nobody could study Moghul period properly without studying these miniatures and pen pictures.

The great upheaval of art in this period suffered a death-blow in the time of Aurangzeb on the religious plea that to draw figures is sin. All artists were dismissed and they fled to various states of India for patronages, but very few had the same atmosphere and status they enjoyed at Moghul courts where the artists enjoyed the rare privilege of being companions to the emperor. A few artists fled to the hills, to the states of Jammu and Gharwali and kept on the technique of the Moghul court but with new and charming subject matter. They depicted songs of Ratha and Krishna, painted portraits of Rajputs in a manner noted for its loveliness and simplicity.

The East India Company took no notice of the remnant of Indian cultural talent. Occasionally some of these artists were asked to draw a few pictures for Sahebs for fun or curiosity. Many of their families died in the earthquake of 1905 in Kangra District.

The modern Government or universities formed on western lines maintained neglect and even contempt to the arts of India and as a result the education seems to have suffered in her mission to impart feeling and sensibility towards forms beautiful and inspiring. Educated Indians, administrators, professors and merchants have done nothing to respect and preserve the great monumental works of art of this country which abounds in every place in spite of pillering of foreign countries. Many of our best pictures, statues, images and manuscripts are treasured in the museums of London, France, Berlin and Holland. The sculpture of Ellora, though grand and stupendous compared with stiff figures of Greek art, is hardly represented on the walls of any great institution of India, while foreign replicas are imported in the palace and museums of Indian States.

But now the Indian artist has regained his consciousness and is awakened to the greatness of his past heritage. He is now prepared to take his lessons from Ajanta, Rajput and Tibetan masters and has avowed to take his profession again as the priest of beauty and design creator of new world and if given right supporting, will not fail to rise fully to the occasion.

The Future of Rotary—Extension

Field Representative Rotarian M. W. Bryant

At the Easter Penang Conference, Rotarian Boyd, of Malaya gave an address on "The Future of Rotary in Middle Asia", i.e., in the 79th, 80th and 89th Districts. He drew attention to the fact that one fifth and one quarter of the total population of the world lived in Middle Asia. Is there, he said, anywhere in the world an area so divided within itself by language, religion, custom, culture, ways of thought, political thought, hopes and aspirations? What message has Rotary for the millions of Middle Asia? Do I see Middle Asia covered with Rotary clubs? That there will be a considerable increase in the number of clubs I have no doubt, he continues, but I do not see any quick multiplication of the number of Rotarians. The conditions for large expansion do not at present exist. At present Rotary is largely fostered by the foreign elements in the various countries who live in the large towns, mostly at the ports. Until Rotary is adopted by the indigenous people of Middle Asia, and developed by them in their own languages, I cannot see how any great expansion proportionate to the vast area and population can be expected.

Rotarian Boyd of Malaya thus speaks for us in the 89th District, albeit the discussion on the same subject at our own District (Baroda) Conference showed a none too confident tone when it came to the matter of extension beyond our large towns, due no doubt to the fears of some that the pace may be too rapid under existing conditions. The situation calls for continuous experimentation, and by the process of trial and error, the best method of advance will be found. The wise course it seems to me is to be ever ready to encourage and actively assist the members of every group, ready and willing to experiment with a local club, wherever found. Let us recall what is actually happening in the matter of extension in the Rotary world generally.

During the year 1936-37 under the Presidentship of Rotarian Manier, 348 new

clubs were chartered by R. I.: 221 in USCNB and 127 in other countries. This was a record. Previously the 300 mark had been exceeded only twice, viz., 303 in 1923-24 and 305 in 1927-28. At the International Assembly last June, says a recent R. I. "News Letter," outgoing President Manier predicted 500 clubs for this year, and incoming President Duperrey said "let us make it 500." When this goal was set there was every hope that many new clubs would be established in China and Japan, in fact the former country had planned for a large increase of clubs this year, under the leadership of Governor Fong Sec. Notwithstanding the present conflict, it is good to record that two new clubs have been organized in China, with a third in process of organization, and six new clubs in Japan.

New Clubs total 318.—On April 12th there were 4615 clubs and 194,662 Rotarians, in the world, that is an increase of 332 clubs since July 1st 1937, just 182 from the goal. Actually this is a fine achievement, when world conditions are considered—and the goal may yet be reached.

In the 89th District.—When, less than 10 years ago, Rotarian Jim Davison came to Asia on his Rotary mission, the 89th District consisted of two clubs, Calcutta (1919) and Lahore (1927). At that time there were altogether 3177 clubs in the world. Commissioner Jim founded the following clubs before he sailed for Malaya—Bombay (March 1929), Madras (May 1929), Colombo (July 1929), Thayetmyo (July 1929) and Rangoon (Sept. 1929).

We in the 89th District have this year also made our contribution. Since July 1937, seven Charters of membership have been granted and two applications are in the post, giving us 25 Chartered Clubs, with Guntur in the provisional stage.

Recent Towns.—Bengal, the U. P., Punjab and the N. W. F. Province have in turn been visited. In Bengal, where the

number of prospects is not large, some advance has been made; thanks to the efforts of the Directors of the Calcutta Club.

Burdwan was first visited. One was tempted to compare it with a town like Barsi, the population being 30,000; the main source of revenue being derived from agriculture. A meeting of interested men was convened, the Maharaj Kumar of Burdwan, being the host, at the Palace. President Rai Bahadur B. M. Das, Past President Dr. A. C. Ukil, Secretary C. A. Newbery, and Chairman of the Programme Committee Rtn. S. K. Mitra travelled by car from Calcutta to attend this meeting. A local Committee was set up, with Deva P. Mukerji as the Secretary, to go further into the matter.

Asansol.—One found this E. I. R. centre a hive of industry. Coal mines, Iron and Steel Works, Brick and Pottery Factories, Carriage and Wagon Works, besides the classifications one ordinarily finds in a district town. We were fortunate in finding a ready response from some of the leading men. At the first convened meeting it was decided to organize a club. A preliminary list of Charter members was drawn up and a Committee appointed. A date was also set for the inaugural meeting.

That the plans were completed and an application for membership in R. I. despatched is due to the enthusiastic co-operation of those who became the first Officers of the Club, viz., S. V. Peeling, Dr. K. Sen, Rev. H. S. Williams, J. Madath, A. Gilbert, A. Pearce, Lal Singh and Seth Sen, particularly Rotarians Peeling and Williams on whom the initial burden fell. Calcutta sent two of their experienced officers for the inaugural meeting, viz., Vice-President C. Warren-Boulton and Secretary C. A. Newbery.

A club for Howrah is on the tapis, and if this materializes, the old Calcutta Club will have enough neighbour clubs for some helpful inter-city meetings and conferences. She can already count on Jamshedpur, Dacca, Lucknow and Asansol. Recently Vice-President C. Warren-Boulton, as the Governor's representative, presented the Charter of membership to the Lucknow Club.

Cawnpore.—This city was again visited, but local opinion favoured a start in the cold weather.

Punjab and N. W. F. Province.—The Directors of the Lahore Club, under the capable leadership of President B. L. Rallia Ram, want to have some good Rotary neighbours. Secretary Saudagar Singh, keen and active on extension service, had secured the Lahore members' co-operation. Rawalpindi and Peshawar were selected for immediate attack, with other cities on the waiting list. Lahore Rotarians had written to their friends, which opened many doors. I received both at Rawalpindi and Peshawar, a warm welcome and nothing but kindness. There was a lack of knowledge of what Rotary's aims and objects were, but no lack of desire for local Rotary clubs. Following the usual survey, group meetings were held and proposals made to organize a local club. The following Committees were set up to complete the plans. Our friends in Lahore, acting as the Sponsor Club will work in the closest touch and will send deputations and visitors, as and when needed.

Rawalpindi Committee.—Major-Genl. Hamilton, D.D.M.S., E. H. Carnochan, W. Ebeling, Dr. R. R. Stewart, Bukhashi Hirban Singh, Lala Sita Ram, Capt. H. Bindra, Jaswant Rai, Lt.-Col. M. Puri, I.M.S. and Rai Bahadur Hari Singh.

Peshawar Committee.—The Hon. K. B. Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan, B.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna, M.L.A., L. Charanjit Lal, S. S. Jaswant Singh, M. Bakhshi, Sardar Raja Singh, The Rev. A. M. Dalaya, B.A. (Hons.) Oxford, LL.B., R. B. Dina Nath, and P. C. Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L.

Amritsar. Amritsar is also active in Extension Service. Her near neighbour Jullundur is likely to have a club if present plans mature. Following a visit and discussions, in which Secretary Saudagar Singh of Lahore happily joined, Sardar Bahadur Teja Singh, the Sessions Judge of Jullundur, invited a group of local men together to discuss the proposal. Amritsar having accepted the duties of Sponsor Club, sent President Sardar Sahib Santokh Singh, Secretary P. C. Bhandari and Chairman

of Committee H. Advani to explain to their friends in Jullundur what Rotary was all about, and a decision was taken to further explore the field and to consider the possibility of including in the Charter list, some men from Kapurthalla. We can safely leave Jullundur to our good friends in Amritsar.

Following our original plan of finding neighbours for existing clubs, Lahore, the second oldest club in the District, will thus have a group of 5 clubs for inter-city activity, etc.

Madras has, through the efforts of Past President Cherian and Secretary Hamid, found a neighbour for themselves in Guntur, and this, of course, is the best method of extension. If every Board of Directors would look around them, they would be almost certain to find some centre within easy reach of their own club, where a local

group is actually ready to start on a Rotary adventure. Governor Sethna would, I know, be even more enthused about Rotary extension than he is now, if he could add to the number of his Sponsor Clubs and Special Representatives.

I am wholly at one with Rotarian Boyd, quoted at the outset, when he said "it is impossible for anyone of us to look below the surface of things in Middle Asia and not to see the crying need for understanding, goodwill, and peace. We Rotarians, present and future, are pledged to play our part in supplying this need in a spirit of service."

Personally convinced as I am that the more clubs we establish, the more spheres of influence we create for the propagation of this idea, I would fain have every Rotarian in the District sharing in the wholly rewarding task of Rotary extension.

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INTERNATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAMS—NOW?

What would you say to a Rotarian who thinks that it is incongruous to talk about international understanding and goodwill when international relations are in their present disturbed state?

When business is bad, we work more earnestly than ever to improve it. When disaster, such as fire or flood, threatens the safety of our families and our property, we increase our efforts to safeguard them.

By the same token, when danger threatens three of Rotary's objectives—international understanding, goodwill, and peace—then is the time for actively coming to their aid. Rotarians are not responsible for the achieving of world-peace, but they have undertaken to advance international understanding and goodwill as a basis for peace.

In an address before the Rotary Club of Chicago, President Duperrey commented as follows:

"I shall endeavour to stress what Rotary is in a position to do in bringing about intellectual and moral co-operation among the different countries. Many among you are undoubtedly of the opinion that it is rather ironical to speak on such a topic at the present moment. On my part I am convinced that it is never more indispensable to consider such a problem than at the very moment when this co-operation appears to be forgotten, indeed rejected, by most governments. . . . Rotary is in a position to exert a beneficial action in preparing the ground for solutions based on understanding and conciliation."

President Duperrey has also said:

"The task is a difficult one we know and its very difficulty should mean increased incentive to greater accomplishments. I maintain that the tools at the

disposal of Rotary, provided they are skillfully handled, can produce most excellent results."

PREPARATIONS FOR 1940 AND 1941 CONVENTIONS

The 1940 Convention.—Before the close of this fiscal year (30th June, 1938) it is the duty of the Board of Directors to determine where the 1940 Rotary Convention will be held. The board at its January, 1938, meeting deferred until its June meeting its decision pending further investigation as to whether the Rotary Club of Rio de Janeiro will be able to provide satisfactory facilities and arrangements for the holding of the 1940 Convention at Rio de Janeiro. Should the results of the investigation now in progress prove that it is not feasible to hold the 1940 Convention in Rio de Janeiro it will be necessary that consideration be given to designating some other city to be host to the 1940 Convention.

Although it is the intention of the board to locate the 1940 Convention in Rio de Janeiro if possible, it is evident that there should be in hand invitations from Rotary clubs of other cities desiring to entertain the 1940 Convention in the event that it cannot be located in Rio de Janeiro. Such invitations should be delivered to the Secretary of Rotary International at Chicago on or before May 31st for presentation to the meeting of the board to be held in Del Monte, California, during the week of June 5th.

The 1941 Convention.—It will be the duty of the members of the board who come into office on July 1, 1938, to determine the location of the 1941 Rotary Convention and undoubtedly consideration of this matter will be on the agenda for the July, 1938, meeting of the board which presumably will be held in Chicago during the week of July 10th. Therefore, Rotary clubs desiring

to extend an invitation for the holding of the 1941 convention in their cities are requested to send their invitations to the secretary of Rotary International to arrive in Chicago not later than 1 July, 1938.

Form of Invitation.—All invitations should be submitted on a form which will be provided by the Secretariat upon request from any club.

ROTARY IN SHANGHAI

Rotarian Edward L. Faupel, U. S. Marshal for China, is reported as having made recently the following interesting statement before the Rotary Club of Los Angeles:

The Shanghai Rotary Club is truly international in its make-up. In its membership of 115 there are 21 different nationalities. About half are Chinese. The meetings are conducted in English. There are several Japanese members, and an amazing tribute to the Rotary spirit is exhibited in the fact that the Chinese president of the club at each meeting invites one or more of the Japanese members to sit at the speaker's table, and that during the time of strictest press, mail and wire censorship, Matsumoto,

Japanese member of the club and Shanghai representative of the Domei News Agency, saw to it that the Rotary communications to other clubs and Rotary International went through without hindrance.

TELL THEM IN ADVANCE

Occasionally a Rotary club finds itself embarrassed by a press report on some statement made by an invited speaker in his address to the club or to news reporters. Several examples of such an embarrassment have been reported to us recently.

Whenever a Rotary club invites an outside speaker to address the club, it should inform the speaker that Rotary includes in its membership men of many nationalities, religions, and political beliefs, and therefore, it is the policy of Rotary clubs not to discuss matters of religion, to engage in political debates, or to endorse partisan measures or candidates for political offices. Rotary seeks to develop good-will based upon understanding. A Rotary club, therefore, prefers not to be associated with any statements which might be considered propaganda directed against the people or government of either its own or other countries.

Today

"It is a gloomy moment in history. Not for many years—not in the lifetime of most men who read this—has there been so much grave and deep apprehension; never has the future seemed so incalculable as at this time. In our own country there is universal commercial prostration and panic, and thousands of our poorest fellow-citizens are turned out against the approaching winter without employment, and without the prospect of it.

"In France, the political cauldron seethes and bubbles with uncertainty; Russia hangs as usual, like a cloud, dark and silent upon the horizon of Europe; while all the energies, resources and influences of the British Empire are sorely tried, and are yet to be tried more sorely, in coping with the vast and deadly disturbed relations in China.

"It is a solemn moment, and no man can feel an indifference which, happily, no man pretends to feel—in the issue of events.

"Of our own troubles (in the U. S. A.) no man can see the end. They are, fortunately, as yet mainly commercial; and if we are only to lose money, and by painful poverty to be taught wisdom—the wisdom of honor, of faith, of sympathy and of charity—no man need seriously to despair. And yet the very haste to be rich, which is the occasion of this widespread calamity, has also tended to destroy the moral forces with which we are to resist and subdue the calamity."

After reading above, reverse page and read the postscript.

18 YEARS AGO!!

Page 642 of the issue dated Oct. 10, 1857—printed from "Harper's Weekly," Vol. 1, remember that the following article is re-When worrying too much about to-day

("Miami Rote," March 1st, 1938).



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

A New Club: Rotarian President Dr. H. M. Desai announces that Rotarian Governor Sethna was pleased to appoint our Club as the Sponsor Club for Rajkot and that with the concurrence of the Directors, he has appointed the following Sponsor Committee:—

1. Rotarian Mankad (*Chairman*).
2. .. Heble.
3. .. Medora, and
4. .. Jitendra Mehta.

Business in the Service of Man: Rotarian Rallan delivered an instructive address on "Business in the Service of Man". He said that business in its original sense meant being busy. It means now habitual occupation, profession, trade or serious engagement. In the Latin it denotes self-denial of ease—*Negotium*—"I deny myself all pleasure and self-indulgence for the sake of business."

The ideal of the Rotary organisation is 'Service above self' and that of a businessman 'Business above self'. Business implies employment in useful affairs for the purpose of profit or improvement. Economists define business as the economic activities of man for the purpose of securing profits. Mr. Rallan asked if business is a money-making fetish after all and answered that business is now being looked upon as service to the public and that the prevailing spirit of the business world is 'Service above self' instead of 'Business above self'.

Mr. Rallan defined service as benefit conferred on, or exertion made on behalf of someone. It is anything said or done to please, instruct or benefit people for the purpose of creating goodwill. Business involves an organisation of persons, wealth and knowledge, whereby the needs of man are supplied and through which a number of persons are engaged in making a living. A businessman cultivates, produces, manufactures, gathers together and distributes those things which are in demand on account of their usefulness or will confer benefit on mankind. Mr. Rallan dwelt at length about the service rendered by organisers of business—higher wages for workers and improvement of their efficiency and the benefit to the purchaser in as much as he gets a useful thing at a lower price and went on to say that the businessman increased his profits at the same time increased the friendliness and good will of the customer and wages of workers. He added there was nothing wrong in making a profit, which 'must and invariably will come as a reward of good service.'

Mr. Rallan emphasised that the customer is the boss of business now-a-days. He is treated with courtesy, backed by honesty and reliability. The employees are treated in such a way as to win their goodwill and loyalty. The businessman does everything possible for them in return for their honest and loyal service. Mr. Rallan then gave instances of businessmen who have made tons of money and who have given away a substantial portion of their earnings to the benefit of man.

Concluding Mr. Rallan said that business is essentially a social activity. A businessman, in his own interest, should render service to the public and he who confers the greatest benefit on mankind will be the most successful. It is this ideal of service that every individual should endeavour to attain. 'Survival of the fittest' is the law of nature and the fittest are those who serve.

Appreciation of Indian Art: Elsewhere in this issue is an address delivered by Mr. Ravishankar M. Raval on this subject.



President: Sardar Sahib Santokh Singh
Secretary: P. C. Bhandari

Progress of Rotary: The Amritsar Club during April was fortunate in having two excellent speakers—one being our energetic Field Representative. After presenting the Poona Club Flag, Rotarian Bryant described the progress of Rotary in India. He said that Rotary gave freedom to individual clubs to adopt any local language they preferred, as the movement itself rose above all distinctions of creed or race. Its chief object was to develop friendship among business and professional men so as to make their vocation prove of service to their fellow beings. He suggested that the Amritsar Rotary Club should carry out a survey of the different aspects of social service that could prove useful to the city and then endeavour to focus public opinion in the direction of unexplored fields of community service.

Referring to the "trials and tribulations" of a Field Representative, he recounted some humorous anecdotes of his visits to various parts of the country where he had established Rotary Clubs. In Jamshedpur, he said, the whole atmosphere was one of steel. People talked of steel, thought of steel and ate nothing but steel, and a leading geologist of the place had told him that there could be no place for Rotary where the people had hearts of steel. And yet, he said, Rotary was flourishing in that centre and was rendering very good social service particularly in the direction of ameliorating the condition of lepers.

Touching upon the question of membership Rotarian Bryant counselled the Club to follow the middle course.

The Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker which was carried with acclamation.

"My Job": Then followed an interesting "My Job" talk by Rtn. Gupta who said that his job was designated in Rotary as "State Banking". In the daily work at places like Amritsar a State Banker, however, hardly saw the larger landscape of high finance regarding which he was unable to speak and that he could only talk about his job from the aspect that he knew.

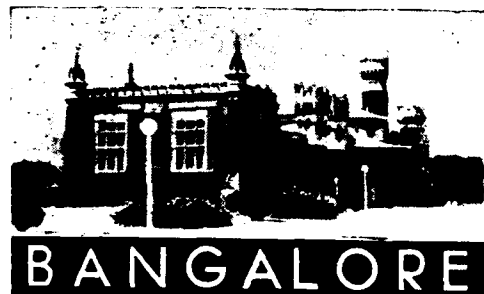
The ordinary duties of a State Banker were (1) the conduct of the State's Banking business, (2) the superintendence of the supplies of coin and notes in all parts of the country and (3) the detection of fraudulent currency.

In the conduct of Government account at a State Bank elaborate rules laid down by the State's Officers had to be followed which sometimes caused annoyance for which the banker was usually blamed.

The maintenance of the supplies of the currency upcountry had the careful attention of a State Banker. Figures for the demand for each kind of notes had to be carefully worked beforehand. Similarly the demand for rupees and small coins had to be carefully estimated.

Of late years, Rotarian Gupta remarked, the utterance of forged notes had been very small, but this could not be said of rupees. An unpleasant duty of his was to cut bad coins presented at the Bank, much to the annoyance of his constituents, but he said that that was a part of his job and if any passed him he had to pay up when his money went up to the Mint or elsewhere.

In the end, he expressed his thanks for his selection as a Rotarian and thus allowing him to contribute his humble share towards the fulfilment of the common job of all Rotarians, viz "Community Service".



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

Rural Welfare: Rotarian K. V. Anantharaman gave a very interesting talk on "Rural Welfare as applied by the Government of Mysore".

In November last a Rural Welfare Centre was established with its Headquarters at Closepet. The centre is working in close association with the Rural Health Centre at Closepet.

The object of the Centre is to carry out intensive work for improving the existing conditions of rural life and economy by concentrating attention in compact groups of villages. Such work consists mainly in introducing the results of the experiments that have already been tried out by the several development departments; in disseminating information and in carrying such improved methods to the door of the agriculturists. With a view to enlisting the live interest of the people in such work, the experiments and demonstration are being carried out in the village itself, and, as far as possible, with the co-operation of raiyats themselves and on their own lands.

The officers of the several development departments such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary, Co-operative and Industries and Commerce, are assisting the Centre in this reconstruction work.

The operations of this Centre extended over all the villages now included in the area served by the Rural Health Unit at Closepet, namely, 72 original villages and 64 hamlets in Closepet and Channapatna Taluks with a population of 50,623.

Continuing he described in detail the method and system adopted by the Government in setting about this admirable work. Systematised in its many and varied branches some of which embrace Village Survey, Drinking Water, Sanitation, Agriculture, Education, etc. a great improvement is rapidly taking place.

In conclusion he stated that arrangements are made for conducting bi-monthly meetings of officers posted for work in the Centre for reviewing the work done during the fortnight and for drawing up the programme of work for the next fortnight. The economic survey of two villages in the area was made and the report thereon is ready. Temperance propagandists have delivered 54 lectures by means of the magic lantern and health charts. Attendance in the schools has considerably increased and additional teachers have been sanctioned for three village schools. Cub packs have been formed. Flower and fruit plants have been raised in some school compounds and the boys have evinced a keen interest in gardening.

A vote of thanks was given by Rotarian Medapa.

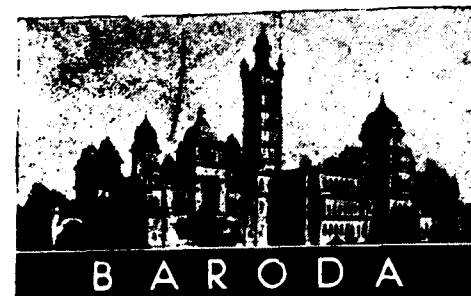
Theft-Proof Treasure

Surely profit isn't just the difference between gross cost and net selling prices. Profit is that certain intangible satisfaction that comes to you and to me as the result of our fair trade one with the other, a feeling of having given value plus service and having received payment plus appreciation. These trades are daily occurrences in modern business. Such is the Romance of Business. Success, then, may be defined as accumulated satisfaction. This success we can take with us. It is the treasure that thieves cannot steal nor rust corrode. Truly he profits best who serves most.

AL. POST, Rotarian.

Oceanside, California

(In a daily column he writes for the Oceanside "Blade-Tribune").



BARODA
 President: S. V. Mukerjea
 Secretaries: T. M. Desai and D. M. Desai

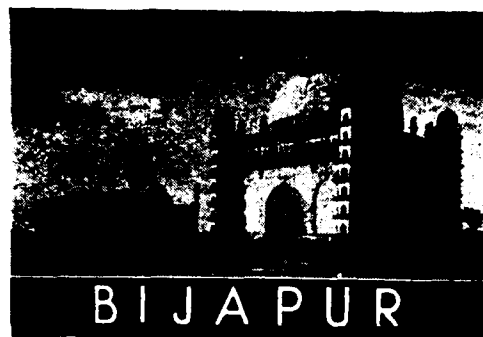
Aspects of Banking: Rtn. V. R. Sunalkar gave an interesting talk on some of the practical aspects of the working of the Bank, and dwelt at some length on the difficulties of Bankers and Bank managers to accommodate the public in matters of overdrafts, loans and advances on the strength of securities which were liable to heavy fluctuations in value. He next discussed the appropriateness of different types of negotiable securities offered by the public against advance and explained why the Bankers accepted certain kinds and refused others. The speaker was of the opinion that immovable property in the nature of land and buildings, etc., shares and other documents of like nature were not considered by the Banks as suitable securities for purpose as their value was liable to large fluctuations and was dependent on a number of unforeseen contingencies. He quoted various instances in his humorous way to show how bankers had come to grief on the account and went on to show the dangers the Bankers had to face in times of unstable economic and political conditions in the world, and said that from experience it had been found that in such times, even a ten per cent. margin was not found adequate guarantee for safeguarding the public funds when advanced against bullions etc., which were at all times held to be the best security in market. He then dwelt at some length on the peculiar interpretation of Law when bank was a party to a suit which added to their difficulties and said that all creditors were looked upon as Shylocks out for their

pound of flesh and were expected to exercise all possible care in their dealings and not to bank on the law to protect them in times of difficulties. In conclusion, he urged them to realise the peculiar responsibilities of bankers as the custodian of public money apart from safeguarding their own position and the organisation they conducted. He assured the members that the banks were always ready to help the genuine investors to tide over their difficulties but were last to extend their hand of co-operation to speculators who were a menace to themselves, the persons who help them and to the people at large. He thought the institution of banking either western or indigenous was a very essential unit in the fabric of the society and rendered its quota of service to the people at all times.

The speaker was warmly thanked by Rtn. L. M. Doctor for his illuminating talk on the practical aspects of his profession.

Transport: "The work of the genius who first thought of coupling with the axle, a pair of wheels i.e., pieces of tree trunks to start with, has been and will be appreciated throughout the ages. The development of transport has, at different stages, progressed slowly or quietly according to the conditions and features of life prevailing in different parts of the world. The physical and climatic conditions of the country have again either helped or retarded the progress and improvement of transport and wherever complex conditions existed, the help of scientific minds and engineers for its development was necessary," declared Rotarian Rai Bahadur Ram Kishan, the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Gaekwar's Baroda State Railways, in course of his very illuminating talk on "Transport and its development" at the last meeting of the Rotary Club of Baroda at the Baroda Hotel, Rtn. S. V. Mukerjea presiding. Mr. Mardee Jones, the Labour Member of the British Parliament, was the distinguished guest attending the meeting.

A vote of thanks was moved by Rtn. Manibhai B. Amin.



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

A pleasant function was held on April 3 when the presentation of the Club Charter was made. Rotarian Vice-President Dr. N. H. Vakeel of the Bombay Club officiated on behalf of Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna who unfortunately was unable to come and present the Charter himself.

Rotarian Vakeel read out the message sent by Rotarian Governor Sir Phiroze and then addressed the members explaining the significance of the Rotary movement and the duties and responsibilities of every Rotarian.

Rtn. Dr. Henriques, the newly elected President, then gave a short history of this club and said that it was only a seven months baby and though it had not done so much, yet they were hoping to thrive in the near future. He thanked Rtn. Vakeel for so kindly taking so much trouble in coming to Bijapur for presenting the Charter. He asked him to convey to the Rotarian Geovernor sincere thanks for the Charter.

Thinking, Not Feeling

We must encourage and promote a spirit of right thinking, instead of right feeling. We, as Rotarians, should give serious thought when it comes to the subject of war, to impress on the minds of the youth of our land the cruel fact that in all wars the young men do the fighting, the mothers the weeping, and the older men reap the profits, and that wars never settle anything.

ALVIN C. BOHM, Rotarian,
 Edwardsville, Illinois.



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

Traffic Congestion in Cities: "Traffic congestion" was the theme of a talk given by Rotarian A. S. Trollip, Honorary Joint General Secretary of the Safety First Association of India, at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay at Green's Restaurant on 5th April. Rotarian Dr. N. H. Vakeel presided.

Rotarian Trollip traced the history of traffic congestion from the time of Julius Caesar when the entry of chariots into the trading centres of the city was forbidden, and said that the time had now come when the streets should be kept for moving traffic by prohibiting or restricting parking or allowing minimum waiting time to load and unload or by making goods vehicles load and unload outside peak hours. Parking in a public street was a privileged use of the highway not contemplated by law. Main streets were provided for the movement of live vehicles and not for the storage of dead ones.

Continuing, Mr. Trollip stated that the causes of congestion were many; they might be broadly classified under the headings of faulty use of the road and faulty street planning.

Traffic congestion resulted in delay and accidents, and therefore cost time and money. Supposing that the cost of congestion in Bombay amounted to Rs. 1,000 per day, at 5 per cent. interest this would total to a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs per annum, an expenditure which would go a long way towards improving the street system and improving the property value of the city.

It was important, therefore, he said, that for business reasons they examined the problem of traffic congestion so as to find out the causes to enable them to indicate the means available for their removal.

Remedies: "The remedies which suggest themselves," said Mr. Trollip, "can be conveniently dealt with under two headings, namely, making traffic fit the streets and making the street fit the traffic. Making traffic fit the streets is largely a question for the police, but in order to secure the full measure of usefulness from this, it is essential that local authorities should co-operate and provide finance to make the necessary minor engineering revisions. The chief directions upon which this policy needs following are the segregation of slow from fast traffic; the provision of pedestrian facility; the freeing of streets for moving traffic; the automatic control of traffic at intersections, and means of attracting slow traffic to the left of the carriageway."

Master Plan: "Making traffic fit the streets is, however, palliative and is a reflection on the original designers of the city. Street systems should be made to fit the traffic. For this we must have a master plan based on the system of rings and radials to which all future developments should conform. This is not as costly as is sometimes thought, as it can be done by a bold application of the blessed gospel of opportunism, by the inevitability of gradualness."

Illustrating this point, Mr. Trollip pointed out that the most inspiring example of rationalised opportunism was the street system of Paris. There two or three generations ago, Haussman and his associates designed a scheme for replanning Paris, which is being steadily realised from that day to this with magnificent results.

Speaking of Bombay, Mr. Trollip deplored the number of missed opportunities, as rebuildings took place and leases expired, to redesign streets to suit the requirements of modern traffic and to the question "who is at fault" he replied, "it is we; for the public itself must be educated to appreciate the advantages of planning as permanent progress is achieved only by educating from the bottom up, rather than supplying plans from the top down."

Rotarian W. B. Burford proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.—*Times of India*.

Blood Transfusion: "Blood transfusion" was the theme of a talk given by Lieut.-Colonel S. R. Prall, at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay, at Green's Restaurant on 12th April. He stressed the necessity for the organisation in Bombay—the second City of the Empire—of a blood donor agency for the benefit of the poor. Rotarian Dr. N. H. Vakeel presided. He congratulated Rotarian Sultan Chinoy upon his being elected Mayor.

At present, said Lieut.-Col. Prall, the City had no blood donor agency or organisation whereby the lives of poor hospital patients could be given the chance of survival by a voluntary donor coming forward to give his blood. If no near relative with a suitable blood group was available, then the blood transfusion could not be done. The nearest approach to a blood donor agency was a small organisation which had a small band of professional blood donors. These men were most satisfactory, but were only available to those who could afford to pay.

Tracing the history of blood transfusion, Lieut.-Col. Prall said that its actual beginning should be dated from the discovery of the circulation of blood by Harvey. That discovery resulted in much experimentation. Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's, was the first to inject solutions of medicaments into the veins of dogs. These experiments were continued by Robert Boyle and others, and in 1659 the infusion of solutions of drugs into human beings was performed in London on a convicted criminal. The universal adoption of blood grouping had served as a basis for the selection of blood donors. It was really the application of blood grouping that had led to the revival of blood transfusion as a therapeutic measure. During the Great War hundreds of lives were saved from haemorrhage by blood transfusion, and the number of conditions in which transfusion was utilised from therapeutic benefit was constantly increasing.

Rotarian Maj. S. K. Engineer proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.—*The Times of India*.

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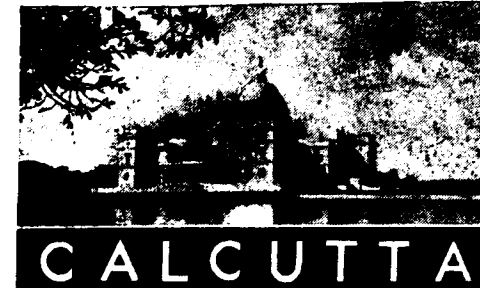
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President: Rai Bahadur B. M. Das

Secretary: C. A. Newbury

In the absence of our President, Vice-President Warren-Boulton took charge of the meeting and introduced the Club Guests.

In place of the usual International Service toast, the Club paid tribute to Rtn. Fisher, who is departing on leave preparatory to retirement almost immediately. The Vice-President referred to him as our 'silent member'. Never within the memory of the Club had he ever been induced to speak at any of the meetings, but, on the other hand, Rtn. Fisher had evinced the true Rotary spirit and endeared himself to the entire membership by that quiet service which had characterised his association with the Club. Both in Club Committees and outside he had been a keen worker, and we were sorry to lose him, and in token of our appreciation of all he had done, the Club rose heartily to drink to his health and great happiness in his well earned retirement. And would you have a true picture of Rtn. Fisher—a lasting memory than which nothing could be more characteristic of his unassuming—(may I use the term in its fullest sense?) gentlemanliness, it was when he responded to the demands of "Speech!" and rose to say, "I think that was awfully nice of you," and sat down again.

"The Position of Glass Industry":
—Speaking of the Glass Industry, Mr. D. N. Sen told us of the establishment of the first glass factory in India in the year 1870 at Jhelum, and of the first factory to be established in Bengal twenty years later.

Continuing, the speaker said that manufactures in the country of glass totalled somewhere in the region of forty lakhs of rupees, which represented some 25% of the total consumption of glassware in the country. The industry was not a success when viewed from this standpoint and this was due to a number of difficulties. The glass factories were working with equipment which was inefficient, the raw materials available in the country were inferior in quality and investors were impatient. Nor was this all, competition was so keen that foreign countries, particularly Japan, were in a position to sell glassware in India at a price even below the manufactured cost of the local product, and so far the demands of the industry for protection had fallen on deaf ears. Government had done practically nothing for the glass industry if one eliminated the new and more efficient type of furnace which Government had designed for it. Even in the matter of railway freight that had received no relief. Sand costing two annas per maund at the quarries cost five annas per maund in railway freight to the factories.

Then in the matter of soda ash, Government had given no assistance as they had refused at first to reduce the duty on this important ingredient on the ground that it was an imported article. After much agitation they had secured a rebate, but the terms demanded the submission of an estimate of their expected consumption of soda ash during the year, and it was impossible to say exactly how much they would require so there was still trouble on this score, but it was hoped that the establishment of a factory in India would shortly remove it. Mr. Sen concluded on a very pessimistic note, but was grateful for the interest which the Rotary Club had shewn by allowing him its platform for the ventilation of the grievances of the industry.

In opening the discussion, the Vice-President wanted to know what articles were manufactured in the country, and had some pertinent remarks to make on the subject of protection; if other people could manufacture glassware at low prices there seemed no real obstacle in the way of India doing the same thing.

Rtn. Nemenyi thought it curious that no Managing Agents had so far taken up the question of the glass industry. They had it in their hands to provide not only finance, but the technicians which it appeared were so essential to the modernisation of the industry.

Rtn. Boothroyd went a step further. It seemed to him that the glass industry was trying to find a footing without either knowledge or equipment. These were things which any industry had to find for itself; it was not the least use to expect Government to do the manufacturer's job for him and saddle itself with his problems. He had wished to get some simple glass balls made in India, but when he had approached the glass manufacturers about it, they said they couldn't do it and were quite content to leave it like that. No industry would flourish on those lines.

Rtn. Buchanan took up the question of raw materials, and as one interested in a sister industry said that, so far as he had been able to ascertain no better raw materials existed in the world than those available within the shores of India. He went on to echo and to amplify a good deal that Rtn. Boothroyd had said. The glass industry should first of all help itself by modernising its equipment, securing trained men and putting the business on a proper footing; at present it was as crude as could be imagined.

In his reply, Mr. Sen said that they had been particularly unfortunate with the technicians they had tried, and while in Rtn. Buchanan's opinion the raw materials left nothing to be desired, in their experience, the industry had found it impossible to get the correct results with them.

A very interesting meeting, which promised a good deal more discussion had time permitted, came to an end with a very hearty vote of thanks to the speaker.

Tuesday 26th April 1938: Club Guests on this occasion were the speaker, Rtn. Irvine, Mr. G. T. Thadhani, Controller of Purchase, I.S.D., and Mr. Wakefield Kent, Editor of the "Assam Review". These were welcomed by the President. Personal guests of members were then introduced according to picturesque custom and of the four Rotarians with guests, two were audible. The Club welcome was given by Rtn. Dossani.

Under Club business, the Honorary Secretary told us that the Sunshine Box, with some persuasion, had been forced to yield up its secrets which included Rs. 70-7-3 in cash at first sight, but on closer investigation it was found that four of the rupees were "dud". The pice was allowed to remain in the box as a nest egg!!

We were pleased to learn that, at the request of the District Governor, our Vice-President had been requested to attend the inaugural meeting of the new Rotary Club at Lucknow. We offer them our very best wishes for a very speedy growth and lots of 'active service'.

Rtn. Irvine in an address on "Planned Economy" thoughtfully provided printed copies of his paper and his address left no doubt that he had gone to great pains and a lot of research in its preparation.

Planned economy, the speaker said, was not so much a matter of saving money as of spending it; it was the exploitation of social credit, by which he meant the aggregate of the potential productive power of a nation.

Social system throughout history had waxed and waned, giving place to something better suited to the conditions, and our present competitive system, which did not meet existing conditions satisfactorily, was doomed. Co-operation was productive of the prizes of life.

In support of his contention, Rtn. Irvine showed how the smaller competitors of the past had been eliminated by the more powerful amalgamations of capital, and how, more recently, some countries of the world were prepared to eliminate competition by war, and he quoted extracts to show the trend of advanced opinion.

Our present social and economic theories needed changing. Modern methods of production demanded an intelligent worker, who in his turn demanded a share of the wealth of the world, but while mass production as applied to industry might mean an increase of immediate dividends, it must mean an ultimate decrease of dividends as it reduced the number of operatives and thus reduced the purchasing power, and this had its repercussion on production.

Planned economy depended upon its international character; the sterile exchange of money benefited no one, and unfortunately the fundamental principle of barter had been obscured in the ramifications of a superstructure of finance. Planned economy aimed at the re-establishment of equilibrium between production and consumption; prices must be controlled; production must be controlled. The hoarding of money must be prevented by the State making itself responsible for old age pensions, and the removal of the causes which necessitated the hoarding of money.

There would be no unemployment as increased demand would absorb every worker; an excess of a particular commodity would be met by the closing of that industry to further labour and capital and a reduction of hours, but not a reduction of wages.

"When we consider that the paramount problem of today is the disposal of surplus produce we must eradicate from our minds any idea of future poverty and concentrate upon the importance, not so much of the production, as the distribution of wealth. In Rotary, we see a newer concept of the attitude of the business man towards his neighbours. With such a motto as "Service before Self" (Service *above* Self, Rotarian Irvine) we see the growth of an idea that the individual has a responsibility to his fellow men, that the prosperity of all depends upon the mutual trust and service of each of us to one and all."

An interesting discussion followed in which Rtns. Sarkar, Nemenyi, Buchanan, Mehta, Boothroyd and Buchan took part, and the allotted time of the meeting had passed ere the President's vote of thanks brought the proceedings to an end.



President: Sir R. K. Shunmukham Chetty

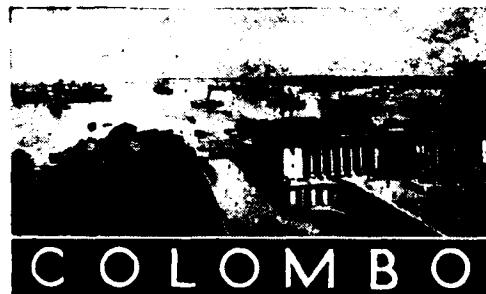
Secretary: H. R. Mills

Ag. Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan

Rotarian K. Achyuta Menon's address on 'The Revenue Department and the Early Europeans in Cochin' was listened to with great interest. He said that 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.

CLUB VACATION: The Club will close for the summer recess from April 6, 1938 to June 4, 1938. The first meeting after the re-opening will be on Saturday June 4, 1938. Please note the dates.



President: A. Gardiner

Secretaries: Wm. Falconer & John A. Pye

Newara Eliya: "Shanti," Newara Eliya, was the venue of a most successful Rotary foregathering during the Easter Holidays. President-elect Rotarian Gardiner was the host to all Rotarians who found it convenient to be present. Ten Members from Colombo, 2 from Negombo and 1 from Calcutta formed the happy party, dispelling the age-long theory that 13 is an unlucky number. Rotarian Gardiner proved an ideal host. A bountiful repast was provided. This gesture on Rotarian Gardiner's part augurs well for the good times in store for Rotarians during the year 1938-1939. Our best thanks to Rotarian Gardiner and we must not forget to include in our appreciation Mrs. Gardiner who did so much to make the occasion so memorable a one.

Last Meeting: The last Meeting was a "Farewell" Dinner Meeting at the Grand Oriental Hotel to one of our most distinguished Charter Members, Rotarian Rt. Revd. Mark R. Carpenter-Garnier. Col. Vandersmagt, the President, in proposing the Toast of His Lordship, said that it often fell to the lot of a speaker to refer to the great deeds of a great man, but it was seldom his privilege to be able to speak of the many good deeds of a good and great man. His Lordship thanked the President for his kind words and went on to say:

"I have profound belief in Rotary, and before I sit down I would like to say just a word on that subject in rather a serious strain. I have often been asked 'What is Rotary trying to do?' And I have sometimes been asked with a suggestion of superciliousness whether all we do is to meet for lunch once a week. I have felt inclined to tell those people that Rotary undertakes

a great work which all of them should do—pulling down mountains, filling up valleys and great gaps and building a great bridge. And Rotary is doing that in a country where those things need doing to a very large extent indeed. So that if Rotarians meet once a week to do that job they are doing a very great service to Society—a service which may possibly make this difficult world a little more tolerable to live in. And if you are really going to do a thing of that sort you will have to have a good deal of idealism about you."

It was, however, he said, a tough job to have ideals whenever everything was pulling against them. Neighbourliness and good fellowship were not popular in a good many parts of the world. If Rotary was really going to do that work of cultivating neighbourliness and good fellowship they were going to be tested to a very severe extent. He believed that Rotary was going to be tested in a very fiery furnace indeed. In this country they had a most wonderful chance of putting to the test their idealism and sticking to it and he hoped that the work which Rotary was doing at the present time would not only be continued but increased and extended.

"I believe," said His Lordship in conclusion, "that the time has come when we have to take ourselves seriously and realise that the lot has fallen upon us to make a stand for that very thing for the lack of which there is so much suffering in the world to-day."

(Continued from Page 14)

effected by entirely constitutional means in little more than a decade, without any of the bitterness of feeling which has marred political experiments in other eastern countries.

Ceylon at the moment is undergoing a very definite cultural renaissance. Its national songs, dances and poetry are finding favour as they have never done since pre-European days. Young Ceylon is keen to tell the world all about himself and his country, and the increasing attention which is being paid to tourists is one of the principal manifestations of this spirit. A generous welcome awaits you there.

DACCA

President: Dr. R. C. Mazumdar, PH. D.

Secretary: S. K. Chatterji

Jt. Secretary: Altaf Husain

At the meeting of April 12, the President welcomed Rtms. E. Montgomery, S. K. Mukherji and Sultanuddin Ahmed as new members.

The meeting was addressed by Rtn. P. C. Chakravarty on "My Trip to Nepal." His interesting account created great interest among the members and two guests—Messrs. B. C. Gupta and U. N. Ghose. The speaker replied a series of questions put to him by the members and guests about the education, social custom, etc., of the Nepalees.

At the meeting of April 27, Prof. D. N. Banerji, Head of the Department of Political Science, Dacca University, spoke on "Should the Indian Speaker follow the British or American Model?" He said that he did not agree with the view expressed by Mr. Purushotamdas Tandon, the speaker of the U. P. Legislative Assembly and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that the speaker should be permitted to take part in politics outside the Legislature, provided he discharged his duties impartially in the House.

Prof. Banerji observed that in the peculiar circumstances of India and particularly in view of its parties on religious or communal lines, the speaker should follow the British rather than the American or the French model, if unfortunate consequences were to be avoided. Parties in this country were, and would for a long time to come, be unfortunately formed on communal or religious lines. The lines of cleavage in the two countries were fundamentally different.

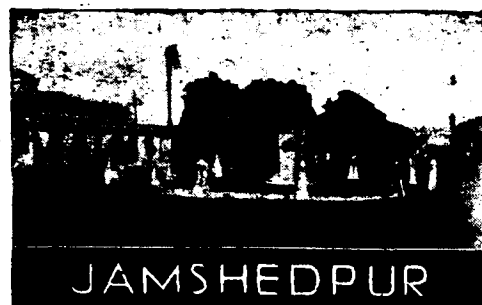
Mr. Banerji differed with the views held in certain quarters that the speaker should be allowed to take part in politics. It was difficult, he said, for a person to be an active party man outside the House, and to be strictly impartial in the performance of his duties as Chairman inside a Legislature. The speaker's conduct both inside and outside a Legislature should be as that of a judge. And the same considerations which forbid a judge to take part in politics, should prevent the speaker from participation in politics.

Prof. Banerji contended that the British practice was in itself, so far as the speakership was concerned, superior to the American or the French, and, in the peculiar circumstances of India, would best suit its requirements.

FORESTRY

*From lookout high as eagle's nest
I keep with ever-watchful eye
My vigil over oak and pine.
I watch, with field glass levelled wide,
Across a nation's timber lands,
Lest smoke's blue haze, lest molten sky
And the wild charge of fear-crazed beasts
Tell all too late the tragedy
Of man's rank carelessness.
I, guardian of a finer wealth—
Projector of a finer dream—
Wage an unrelenting war
On flood and all erosion's toll;
Yet, by the very way I strike—
Yes, even by the war I make—
I build, preserve, reclaim, and leave
Reforestation's magic gifts.
New wealth, new beauty in my wake.
Upbuilder of a nation's wealth,
Forestry, proud profession, I.*

—ROBERT FABER in *Rotary Magazine*.



President: E. D. Johnson

Secretary: E. P. Hillier

"The Future of Rotary": In opening a discussion on this subject, Rtn. K. A. D. Naoroji reviewed the position of the Jamshedpur Club in relation to the four objects of Rotary. He said that we are more fortunate than most Clubs in view of the fact that everybody here knows everybody else fairly intimately and this lightens the initial task of Rotary in developing acquaintance. It remains for us to provide this group of friends with opportunities for service to the community. Rtn. S. N. Bose at one of the earlier meetings presented a splendid survey of the various beneficent social activities that were being conducted in this town by various organizations who were in great need of encouragement and moral support, such as men of the calibre of Rotarians could give. He appealed to members of the Club, in pursuance of the 3rd object of Rotary to which they had subscribed as Rotarians, to individually sponsor one or other of the local social service activities and thus make this Club a living force for good in Jamshedpur.

Rtn. Dr. F. G. Percival stated that much of the literature which we receive from Rotary International does not appear to be of practical help to us in tackling Indian problems and that steps should be taken to adapt our methods and procedure to Indian conditions in order to make Rotary more effective in this country.

Rtn. Buchanan (Calcutta) in conveying the greetings of Calcutta Rotary, said that while agreeing with both the preceding speakers, he was of the opinion that the only thing to do was to go ahead and forge new machinery and methods to enable

Rotary to tackle problems as we find them in India. He was very pleased to learn that we had appointed a Public Affairs Committee in Jamshedpur Rotary, because he assured us that of all the Committees this is the one which Calcutta Rotary found most useful in Calcutta and that in Community Service its work was more important and productive of public good than all the others put together. The two great problems of this country, he said, were, in his opinion, communal and labour problems and he was confident that Rotary could contribute greatly towards their solution in the spirit of fellowship and service.

Rtn. J. Leyshon referred to the discussion at the Baroda Conference on the question of Rotary and the communal problem. He explained that the Conference was ultimately of the opinion that in view of the political tinge which coloured the communal problem, Rotary as a body could not officially have anything to do with it; but that individual Rotarians representing different sections of the Community should, in keeping with the spirit of fellowship and service, try to bring about better understanding and goodwill between all parties.

Rtn. A. M. Hayman said that the future of Rotary was largely what we chose to make it. The criticism that the Rotary Club is for Burra Sahibs is not true. The nature of its organization may limit its membership to the heads of firms and professors, but the work it does is for the poorest and neediest, as is exemplified in Jamshedpur by the work which this Club has taken in hand for Leprosy Relief. He supported Rtn. Naoroji in maintaining that only so long as Rotary keeps service to the community in the forefront will it flourish and grow great in every country and in the world at large. One of the greatest services which the Jamshedpur Club could do, in his opinion, was to tackle the question of debt relief, which is one of the biggest problems among the poorer employees of the Town.

Mr. N. P. Thadani, Deputy Commissioner (a guest), in thanking the Club for inviting him to its meeting said that at first he felt strange and wondered what he had let himself in for by coming. As however the meeting proceeded and he heard what

was said and the spirit that actuated the various activities of Rotary, he felt himself to be in complete accord with his hosts; in fact he felt he had been a Rotarian in spirit all his life. In regard to the 'Future of Rotary' he said that from what little he had understood of the principles of Rotary, no Rotarian need hesitate or be afraid of the future. For the basis of Rotary, it seemed to him, was intellectual co-operation and understanding between the best individuals of the community. Given such a basis Rotary might assume that its goal was already in sight and nothing could stop it, from realizing its ultimate aims, be they communal understanding, international goodwill between nations or international disarmament. It is where there was no understanding or co-operation between the best minds of different parties, communities or nations that there was risk of conflict or friction. Rotary seems to have overcome that handicap at the start and so all that was needed now was faith in its mission and courage born of good intentions and goodwill to all. He wished Rotary the unqualified success that was its due and assured the Jamshedpur Club of his personal co-operation in everything that made for the public good.

(Continued from Page 13)

Club-of-the-Year Contest

Last year the *Rotarian* magazine conducted a contest for selecting from the Rotary Clubs of the world those which have done outstanding work in four of the recognised fields of Rotary service—Club, Vocational, Community and International. On page 40 of the April issue of the *Rotarian* is announced the result of this contest. It is proposed to renew this contest this year again, and it is hoped that from the manuscripts telling of Club activities many more ideas and plans of procedure will be brought to light that will be of inestimable value in various ways in furthering the aims and objects of Rotary. Complete details and entry forms will be sent to you by the Chicago secretariat soon. Is your Club going to be among the winning numbers?

Yours sincerely,

PHIROZE SETHNA.

Governor, 89th District R. I.



President: Kazi Khudabux

Secretary: T. B. Dalal

Meeting of 2nd April: Rtn. President Kazi Khudabux was in the Chair.

The meeting at the Table was very lively and cheerful. Rtn. Dental Dr. Patel and Rtn. Professor Ram Sahae were exchanging humorous anecdotes and sallies assisted respectively by Rtn. Muzumdar and Rtn. Irani. Nor that other Rotarians were silent spectators. Each one took part in the duel according to one's own might. The wit and humour spread by the Rtn. Dental Doctor verily proved anaesthetic to Rtn. Dr. Major C. P. Bhatt inasmuch as the Major forgot his aching tooth, and felt the good lunch served quite toothsome. Rtn. Banker White was free from all worry, as the day was a bank holiday on account of Chetichand. But alas! Cotton was open half a day, and only one cotton man was present. There pervaded the correct atmosphere for a friendly and cheerful gathering; but I forgot to note that Rtn. Dental Doctor came out successful as a Champion.

Reception to President Duperrey and Madame Duperrey: On Monday, 11th April, a delegation of the Karachi Rotary Club accorded a hearty welcome to Monsieur Duperrey and Madame Duperrey as they alighted from the K.L.M. plane by which they were travelling to Penang to attend the Middle Asia Regional Conference.

The delegation consisted of Rtn. President Kazi Khudabux, Rtn. Vice-President C. Voegeli and Mrs. Voegeli, Rtn. Secretary T. B. Dalal, Rtn. Treasurer C. P. Bhatt,



PRESIDENT DUPERREY AT KARACHI

Rtn. Shivji. V. Kothari and Mrs. Kothari,
Rtn. V. D. Muzumdar and Mrs. Muzumdar,
Rtn. T. Yanagawa and Rtn. M. N. Ahuja.

An 'unofficial' member of the Delegation was Pushpa, the five-year old daughter of Rtn. Shivji V. Kothari. She had the unique privilege of garlanding the distinguished visitors on behalf of the Karachi Rotarians and of eliciting their cordial affection and receiving a farewell handshake.

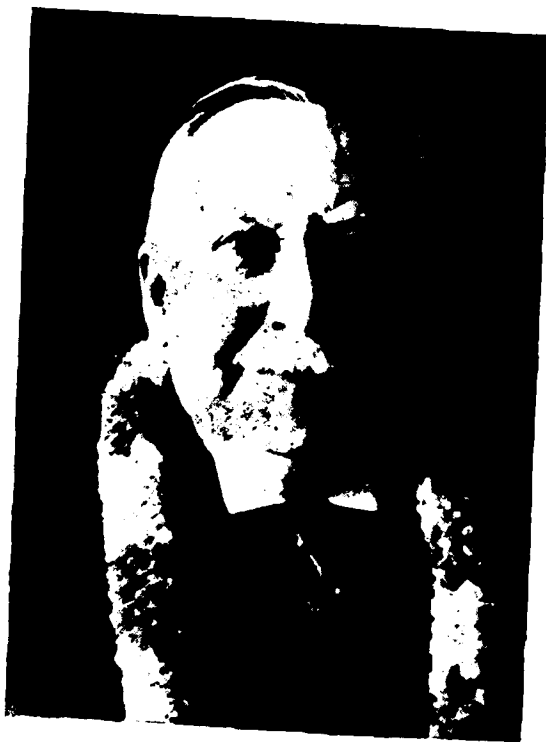
The garlands were made of pure Indian Yarn, hand spun and hand woven and were symbolic as was explained to President Duperrey, of the abiding spirit of nationalism which the Rotary movement promoted as part of its wider mission of international brotherhood and helpfulness.

After Tea, Rtn. President Kazi Khudabux conveyed the thanks of the Karachi Rotary Club of Monsieur and Madame Duperrey for providing them an opportunity of according welcome to one who was the head of an international movement of great repute and spread the message of goodwill

and fellowship, love and friendship. The Karachi Rotary Club, proceeded Rtn. President Kazi Khudabux, had but been started very recently and so they could not render to their Chief any glowing account of their work but he hoped that in due course they would be able to fall in line with the older organisations elsewhere. He hoped that Monsieur and Madame Duperrey would afford the Karachi Rotarians an opportunity of meeting them on their return flight to France after attending the Penang Conference.

Monsieur Duperrey thanked the Karachi Rotarians for the welcome they had extended to him and Madame Duperrey.

"I have been travelling extensively all over the world and I find everywhere Rotarians are as enthusiastic in their work of service as you are here," observed Monsieur Duperrey. The Rotary movement could claim to have done some really good work; he proceeded and said that 340 Clubs had been started last year. "We expect to double the number this year and every day two



PRESIDENT DUPERREY'S ARRIVAL IN INDIA

new Clubs are being formed in some parts of the world or the other," added Monsieur Duperrey, and hoped that at the end of this year there would be at least 700 Clubs in all and 4,000 Sections. The work of Rotary Clubs, continued Monsieur Duperrey, was really beneficial in war-stricken China and Spain. He referred to the Relief Fund, which had been started recently at Shanghai.

Relief to refugees was a special act of service of Rotarians in Spain.

Monsieur Duperrey, however, added that the Rotary did not interfere with religion and politics in any place but was confined to social and humanitarian work.

There was every prospect of the Movement growing and growing, he continued and referred to the encouraging account he had heard of its progress in China from the Ambassador of the Chinese Government whom he had met at Washington two months ago.

He had no doubt, said Monsieur Duperrey in conclusion, that within a few decades it would be possible to have 20,000 Clubs all the world over.

Monsieur Duperrey is not only the head of the Rotary International, but he is also a Counsel for Foreign Commerce in France, and the Treasurer of the Permanent Committee of Foreign Fairs in the French Ministry of Commerce.

He was not inclined to give his opinions on French and European politics, particularly as the Rotary did not on principle identify itself with any political party or religious denomination.

He, however, said that at the time he left France the Blum Cabinet had not gone out of power and received the news from the pressmen of the new Cabinet under M. Daladier.

He added that M. Daladier was a very good man and as a Minister of War on a former occasion he was popular with the Army, and said "I am sure he will do something."

M. Duperrey however felt that the foreign policy of France would not change by a change in Government and added that the accord with Britain would continue to be maintained.

Europe, continued the Rotary President, was at present faced with two ideologies, Marxism and Socialism but he was sure that Democracy would not be shaken but would be preserved by the concerted action and co-operative endeavour on the part of France, Britain and U. S. A.

M. Duperrey added that his latest activities *en route* to Penang before reaching Karachi were the attending of a District Conference at Beyrouth and the handing over the seal of appointment to the first Rotary Club at Damascus, when he spoke in Arabic.

In this connection M. Duperrey added that he could speak at least 11 languages.

Asked as to the position of Rotary movement in Germany, M. Duperrey admitted that it had not been banned from the country although Nazis had been asked to sever their connection with it. He, however, thought that the movement would be re-established in Germany and Austria very soon.

The Rotary Club, concluded M. Duperrey in his interview to pressmen, was "a cross-section of the town in which it is established," and conveyed with pride the fact that two Clubs were being formed every day in the world and there were now 4,600 in all.

TODAY WE LIVE

Why wait for tomorrow?

It may not come;

Winter, Spring, and Summer's

Race may not be run.

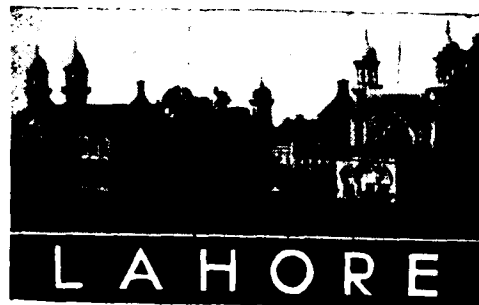
Tomorrow is a long, long time

Away from me, today

I live and serve,

And let my song be gay.

—ENDA RAMSEY BUTLER.



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

Beggar Problem: Rotarian J. G. Bhandari, Convenor of the Community Service Committee, said that a Sub-Committee consisting of Rotarians W. J. Campbell, Dr. Vishwa Nath, B. L. Rallia Ram and himself were given very sympathetic hearing by Mr. A. C. MacNabb, the District Magistrate and the S. S. Police. He said that they had come to the following conclusions:—

There are two types of beggars, namely,

- (a) Those suffering from some deformity and incapable of working
- (b) Those who are able-bodied and can work.

The police had no powers against class (b), but class (a) consisting of lepers etc., could be dealt with by them. It was ultimately decided that the cases of beggars posing as lepers etc., should be dealt with by the police occasionally. The problem could not, however, be satisfactorily solved unless avenue of employment were opened for the able-bodied beggars. There were no poor houses to speak of in the city. There is one poor house which is aided by the Municipality and Mr. A. C. MacNabb said that he will persuade this management to accommodate some beggars. Sir Ganga Ram Apahaj Ashra was willing to take a few, but this constituted only a partial solution of this vital problem. The police will arrange for periodical drives against beggars as soon as conditions are favourable.

Rotarian W. J. Campbell said that the police action alone will not solve the beggar problem and that legislation was the only remedy. It was necessary to provide for the deformed and arrange work for able-bodied beggars. The proposed Vagrancy Bill sponsored by the Calcutta Rotary Club should be adopted here with necessary amendments to make it suitable for this Province.

Rotarian Campbell announced that Rotarian S. P. Singha has promised to introduce the bill in the Assembly as soon as same has been amended to make it applicable to this Province.

Keep Walking

A fellow met Socrates on the street one day and said: "Our Master, how can I go to Mt. Olympus?" Mt. Olympus was the heaven of the Greeks. It was a place to which all the Greeks came, and the poor fellow wanted to get to the peak of Mt. Olympus. And the only answer that the wisest of all the Greeks could give to the most ignorant was: "My friend, if you want to reach Mt. Olympus, keep walking in that direction." If Rotary expects to reach the Mt. Olympus which lies in the golden days ahead, let's keep walking and walking, just walking in that direction."

JULIAN S. MILLER, *Rotarian*
 Charlotte, North Carolina

(In an address to his Rotary Club).

* * *

Truth about Robinson Crusoe

Many think of Robinson Crusoe alone on a desert island as the ideal of individualism. But he carried with him the inventions and tools and ideas of countless thousands whose names are now lost in oblivion, and when his man Friday appeared, there arose many advantages, but many obligations. Companionship and co-operation made his life easier and happier.

H. E. RANDALL, *former Rotarian*
 Flint, Michigan.

LUCKNOW

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

The Charter meeting of the Rotary Club of Lucknow was held at the Carlton Hotel on the 24th April 1938 at 8-30 p.m. Covers were laid up for 50 persons.

The proceedings began by the President welcoming and introducing the speaker of the function, Rtn. Col. Warren Boulton, Vice-President, Rotary Club of Calcutta. The President also welcomed the other guests of the club. Rtn. Col. Warren Boulton presented the Charter and read a message from the Rtn. Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna, and also a message from Rtn. President B. M. Das, of Calcutta Rotary Club. The speaker then presented the Rotary Club of Lucknow with the Charter No. 4568 and also with the banner of the Calcutta Rotary Club. Rtn. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta then gave a speech on 'Objects of Rotary' and Rtn. Ram Prasad Varma, Secretary of the Club, read messages of congratulations received from various clubs.

Rtn. Col. Warren Boulton, who is one of the oldest Rotarians in India, then gave certain suggestions and advice and answered the questions put to him by various members.

The function was a very pleasant one.

Message from President of Calcutta Rotary Club: The following is a message to the Members of the Lucknow Rotary Club from the President of the Rotary Club of Calcutta:—

FELLOW ROTARIANS,

On the occasion of your inaugural meeting I have great pleasure in sending you the

felicitations of the members of the Calcutta Rotary Club, the oldest club in India, Burma and Ceylon, the territory now covered by the 89th Rotary District.

Nineteen years ago Calcutta realised the worthiness of the Rotary movement and formed a club. Since then Clubs have been started at their centres in the district and to-day you are inaugurating a club at Lucknow. Your city is noted for the best form of Indian courtesy and this fine human trait should be an excellent background for the growth and development of the Rotary spirit in you. Courtesy is the expression of Goodwill and Fellowship among men and an important object of Rotary is to cultivate this Goodwill and Fellowship. So in one sense you, of Lucknow, are already the proud possessors of those qualities which go to make a good Rotarian. For you, therefore, Rotary ideals will be easy of attainment. Not only that, you will enrich the movement with your own refined qualities and we who are often called the hard headed business men of Calcutta will have a chance of imbibing some of those qualities by our contact with you, which your club is opening up with us to-day.

The motto of Rotary is Service Above Self and Rotary seeks to render this service to humanity through a world Fellowship of business and professional men. A Rotary Club consists of representatives of different callings and by the coming into intimate contact with men in different walks of life Rotarians got to know and respect the other fellow's point of view. In this way our outlook on life is widened and the desirable qualities of tolerance, fellowship, and goodwill are developed. In the distracted and discordant world of to-day the one essential for world peace is International goodwill. Coming nearer home the great thing necessary for peace and contentment in India is Inter-communal harmony. Owing to their very nature Rotary clubs have men of different communities in India as members. Here in these clubs there is the chance of developing goodwill among the diverse communities. The Rotary Clubs are, therefore, one of the best means of solving the communal problems in India.

In forming the club at Lucknow, you are thus helping the cause of peace in India and peace in the world and are joining a World Federation of men who are willing to serve and help one another and humanity. I wish you God speed.

(Sd). B. M. DAS,

President, Rotary Club of Calcutta.

* * *

The following is a copy of extract of message received from Sir Phiroze Sethna published in the *Pioneer* :—

"The following message was read by Rtn. Col. Boulton on behalf of the Rtn. Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna :

"The presentation of the charter to the Lucknow Rotary Club and its acceptance by that Club signifies their formal entry into the world fellowship of Rotary, and henceforth Lucknow will be an important link in that gigantic chain of world fellowship which encircles the globe, known as the Rotary International. I would appeal to them with all the force I command not only to be members of the Rotary club but also learn and 'live' Rotary in the truest spirit.

"We speak of problems—problem of International and inter-communal discord, of recurrent revolutions, of industrial and social discontent, of envy and fear, of unemployment and economic uncertainty—but these problems are 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.

"The Lucknow Rotarians will have the first opportunity of attending the annual Conference next January at Colombo, which will be held from the 30th January to the 1st February next."



President : A. G. Vere

Secretary : Capt. M. Abdul Hamid

Activities : With the advent of the hot weather the Club's activities have been curtailed, the usual weekly meeting being suspended in favour of a fortnightly Meeting. Attendances have dropped appreciably, but this being as seasonal as the rise in temperature no undue anxiety need be felt.

In a laudable endeavour to vary the usual programme a *Tea Meeting* was held early in April, but, despite the fact that such serious matters as "*Rotary's part in promoting Communal Goodwill*" and "*The Ratification of the Baroda Conference Resolutions*" were on the agenda the attendance was discouraging. Madras suffers from a plethora of meetings, the majority of which are held in the evening, and it would appear that Rotary must retain its Luncheon Hour prerogative if it is to attract its Members. This is unfortunate, as the tiffin hour is frequently so rushed that speakers are required to compress important subjects into a twenty minutes' discourse, a feat which perhaps renders their talks encyclopaedic but destroys their literary flavour.

Evening Meetings evoke a more social atmosphere, which, after all, is an important part of Rotary and I hope the Club will persevere in its endeavours to popularise such Meetings.

As the report on the Club's protracted but somewhat negative discussion of the "Communal Goodwill" problem is *sub judice* I regretfully defer comment.

It was anticipated that Rotarian Past Governor F. E. James would address the second meeting of the month but unfortunately pressure of other business denied

us this pleasure. The opportunity was happily seized, however, by Mr. G. E. Walker, M.L.A., the versatile Secretary of the European Association, Madras Circle, who at very short notice entertained the Club with his humorous legal reminiscences.

Rotary on the High Seas : Rotarian W. P. Blakesley kindly furnished us with an extract from a recent *Cunard White Star Bulletin* which, if not allusive to this Club, is of general interest to all Rotarians.

The extract reads as follows :—

"One of the most interesting phases of the social round which is such a popular feature of life on board the "*Queen Mary*" is the Rotary meeting which is held on board. The "*Queen Mary*" indeed is becoming a favourite ship amongst travelling Rotarians judging by the interesting figures just received from a correspondent.

These figures reveal that since the first voyage of the vessel, in May 1936, up to the end of 1937, no fewer than 943 Rotarians from 521 Clubs in some 47 different countries and geographical regions have attended "*Queen Mary*" Rotary meetings. The number of Rotary flags which have been presented to the "*Queen Mary*" fellowship by members attending meetings has now grown to almost 100, and our correspondent adds, that this must "be one of the finest collections of Rotarian Flags in the world."

Nor must this figure be taken as representing the total number of Rotarians who have travelled in the ship as occasions do arise when passengers who are also Rotarians do not attend meetings."

Apropos of the above, I am informed by a Rotarian who recently made a tour of the United States and Canada that travelling Rotarians who notify their arrival and itinerary find this information given prominence not only on the majority of North Atlantic and Lake steamers, but at the reception desks of all the leading Hotels. Rotary does these things well in America, and we are left with the dubious feeling that India at times does not offer such organised and yet spontaneous reciprocation.



President : T. W. Hockly

Secretary : R. H. Spencer Schrader

Our Charter : A letter has been received from the District Governor, Sir Phiroze Sethna, that our Club has been admitted into the fold of Rotary International, and has been granted the 4645th Charter.

Rotarian Carron, who was the Speaker at the evening meeting, gave us an exceedingly interesting talk on "How a Lawyer Looks at a Case". A lawyer, he said, collected his facts from his client and considered those facts from the point of view of the Law, since Justice had to be administered according to Law, which was, really, only crystallised common-sense. If certain facts disclosed by his client made the lawyer feel that he was unable to do his best, or if his client insisted on following a course which his lawyer thought was likely to damage his case, then it became the lawyer's duty to retain another lawyer. While a lawyer could not help his client to do something which he knew was wrong according to law, he was not at liberty to disclose any admission, however damaging, or any confession that his client had made to him professionally. Just as it was a lawyer's duty to give the best advice he was capable of giving, so it was the client's duty to act on that advice, and not as he thought best.

A very interesting discussion followed Rotarian Carron's paper, and the ordinary layman learnt many things. If, for instance, his client confesses to a lawyer whom he has retained to defend him, that he is guilty of the murder with which he has been charged, the lawyer had to do his best to obtain his acquittal.

The word "client" meant, originally, a retainer who was part of the old feudal system of ancient Rome. The Roman Patrician, who had many retainers, was bound in honour to defend any of them, his clients, if they were in trouble. He could demand no fee, but he carried on the back of his cloak a purse into which a grateful client could slip a gift. Barristers called to the English Bar carried such purses, but the gown worn by the Ceylon advocate was different, and had no such purse.

It was an interesting fact that one of the finest legal enactments in India and Ceylon—The Law of Evidence—was drawn up by Lord Macaulay who was not a lawyer at all! This Act had been drawn up for India and subsequently taken over by the Ceylon Government. The best legal talent had not been able to find any fault with it.

Teach the Truth

The world needs a new type of education—an education that teaches historical facts as they are, rather than distorting them in a camouflage of self-righteousness; and education where the youth of the land is taught that patriotism does not necessarily alone require military service, nor dazzle their eyes by shining uniforms and fill their ears with martial music; an education that does not teach that one's country can do no wrong and that her causes have always been noble and righteous ones; that does not confine itself to the glorification of military heroes and the achievements of war and that the battlefield is the only place where lasting glory can be gained; that will teach that it is as patriotic to live and live nobly for one's country as it is to die for her.

H. C. WEGNER, *Rotarian*,

Waupun, Wisconsin

(In a Rotary Club address)



President: Dr. C. W. B. Normand

Secretary: Rev. A. R. Cooper

Meeting Notes: 'Haripura' was the subject of a short talk by Rotarian F. P. Pocha at the meeting on April 28.

At the outset the speaker gave a short geographical survey of Haripura, which is situated in Bardoli Taluka and could be reached by road from the nearest Railway station, Madhi. The place can be reached either from Surat or Navsari—32 miles by road in each direction.

Haripura was selected by Mr. Gandhi for the significance of its name—Hari Pura and also for the importance of Bardoli, the centre of the last Satyagraha movement.

In paying tribute to the organizing ability of the workers, the speaker said that Haripura, organizationally, was the most successful of all Congress sessions. Everything was on an immense scale. The panoramic layout of about 2½ miles, the vast number of huts for visitors and delegates, the huge kitchen whereon one of the days 700 maunds of rice was cooked, besides many other things, was spectacular. The waterworks was specially constructed for the supply of about 13 lacs of gallons of pure filtered and chlorinated water. The grand pandal, the magnificent exhibition grounds, the large herd of cows in a well-equipped dairy were all conceived and planned to accommodate over 2,00,000 visitors.

From Mahatma Gandhi's point of view the Haripura Congress was a failure. Here the speaker read out some extracts from 'Harijan,' from Mahadeo Desai's notes and Mahatma Gandhi's articles and speeches. Mahatma Gandhi's idea of a village session

(Continued on Page 46)



President: U Ba Win

Secretary: S. Chatterjee

Baroda Resolutions: At a meeting held on April 5 the resolutions passed at the District Conference at Baroda in January 1938 were taken into consideration and were ratified and only the Resolution No. 9 was postponed for further consideration at later meeting. General views

regarding the contribution to District Fund were that present contribution to the R. I. Headquarters as per capita tax was too high and adoption of this resolution would add to financial burden to members and the Club. After some discussion on the subject this was deferred for consideration after views of other clubs in District 89 were known. With regard to bifurcation of the District it was agreed that should there be a bifurcation then Rangoon should be in the same group with that of Calcutta and Madras.

[The Rangoon Club have been busy making arrangements to give President Duperrey and Madame Duperrey a great welcome and a dinner in their honour was held on April 12. Further news has not yet come to hand, and will be published in the next issue of the *E. R. W.*—Ed.]

OFFICERS OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF RANGOON



Standing (L. to R.)—S. Chatterjee (Hony. Secretary 1936-37-38-39), W. T. McIntyre, M.H.R. (Director and Acting Vice-President 1937-38), Richard B. Rushall (Director and Acting Secretary 1937-38 & Jt. Hony. Secretary 1938-39).
Seated (L. to R.)—Prof. D. H. Peacock, M.A., D.Sc. (President 1936-37), S. N. Haji, Bar-at-Law, M.H.R. (President 1937-38), U Ba Win, B.Sc., B.L., M.H.R. (President 1938-39), L. H. Ruffin (Hony. Treasurer 1937-38-39).

(Continued from Page 44)

is not to make the villagers Congress or city-minded, but to make the city dwellers village-minded.

The speaker referred to the extract of Mahatma Gandhi's appeal at Faizpur to get the peasants off their backs by participating in their daily toil, by doing the scavenger's job, by washing for themselves and grinding their own flour.

Speaking on the spirit of Haripura, Rotarian Pocha said that though he was neither the member of the Congress nor a politician, he could see one thing and that was the desire for complete freedom, as the ultimate goal. He observed that Mahatma Gandhi was still the guiding spirit of the Congress. Whether leftists, or rightists, all were agreed upon one point of Swaraj—India for Indians.

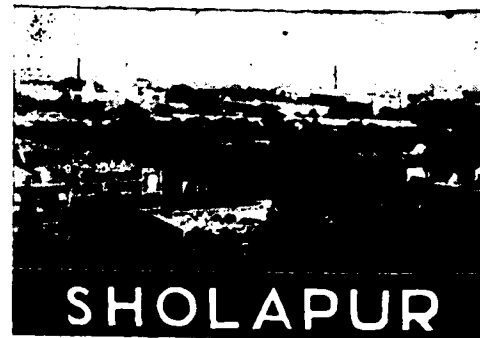
In his concluding remarks, the speaker alluded to the fourth objective of Rotary—International friendship and expressed the hope of understanding and goodwill between the Government and the Congress for the consolidation of India. He said that India and England joined in honourable and equal partnership will prevent any war.

Lastly, the speaker sincerely hoped that the Rotarians would do their duty.

Rtn. Bhagwat thanked the Speaker on behalf of the members for a very interesting talk. He gave a short account of his experience of the Congress Session at Faizpur.

Tourist's Delight, Road 9,000 Miles long.

In August, 1933, I suggested that the old imperial road of the Chinese silk—the longest, oldest, and best known, as well as most picturesque, of all roads on earth—be revived throughout Asia. It would spring back into existence again, not, as in olden times, to serve as a thoroughfare for silk commerce, but, aided by all modern and especially American technical resources, would become the chief artery for automobile traffic.... The Westerner who likes to take long automobile trips would surely get his fill on this road. The distance from Shanghai to the Atlantic in a straight line is 6,600 miles; the road, with its curves, is about 9,000 miles.—Sven Hedin, Swedish explorer, in the Rotarian Magazine.



President: Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye
Secretary: V. B. Sathe

"Blindness—its causes and prevention" was the subject of an address by Rtn. P. C. Gogate, in the course of which he said:

For a layman there can be nothing striking about blindness when it is regarded as a divine curse.

According to the 1931 census the number of the blind is 601,370. These figures include only blind by both eyes totally. If we adopt the British Blind Relief Association's definition "So blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eye sight is essential," this number will naturally rise.

Blindness is congenital. It is due to small-pox, dust and continuation with infected persons may produce bad results. Defective diet makes the growth and maintenance of the epithelial tissues difficult.

Traachoma is many times a cause of blindness in the tropics.

In old age the chief cause of blindness is cataract. Unwillingness to take medical aid before it is too late is also one of the important causes of blindness in this country.

The importance of the care of the eyes must be made clear by propaganda. School examinations should be carried out with the idea of giving advice and isolating infective eye cases.

There should be societies for the relief of the blind with a view to make their life less unhappy. Besides teaching the blind there should be provision in schools for training in handicrafts and some fine arts.

Rtn. R. P. Umarigar thanked the speaker.



President: P. J. Taleyarkhan
Secretary: Dhun Framji

"Purchase and Sale Union": The speaker at the meeting on April 9 was Rotarian Chimanlal D. Clerk. He gave an interesting talk on "Purchase and Sale Union", in the course of which he briefly outlined the history of the co-operative movement, its progress and activities and explained the necessity of the Purchase and Sale Union.

The brief summary of his talk is as follows:—

FELLOW-ROTARIANS,

As you all know the Co-operative movement as far as India is concerned is meant for the benefit of the indebted agriculturists. It was in 1904, that an Act for the Co-operative Societies was passed. Co-operative Primary Society is a small Bank being managed by its members. In the beginning the Societies did suffer for want of good workers. As far as Surat is concerned there are various Talukas containing in all about seven lakhs of population, out of which about five and a half lakhs of souls are agriculturists. There are at present about one hundred and fifty Societies in all in Surat District.

Indebtedness was the first question which was taken up by the Co-operative Societies but as a matter of fact, we have not been able to solve the question fully, so far. Much depends upon the management, supervision and sacrifice.

Unless and until we all with the peasants take up the question of purchase and sale nothing good can be done in the matter. At present the Primary Societies and Cotton Sale Societies give loans to the peasants and

they borrow also from the money-lenders, and the indebtedness has increased. In this way the movement is not going to help the agriculturists in the way it should. The stock of the goods requires to be accumulated in a godown under the management of the Purchase and Sale Union by adopting some organized scheme, and should be sold in the open market. The Purchase and Sale Union also provides for seeds, implements, cattle, etc. The Purchase and Sale Union of this type was started in Dhulia.

We can do a very large business with a very small capital. It should be borne in mind that this should be done with a view to help the millions and not with a view to derive interest from the capital invested. The chief thing in establishing a Union is good capital and the second is loyalty of members concerned. The Surat District Purchase and Sale Union has been started in 1937. It has a capital of Rs. 1,00,000/- dividing into 7,500 shares of Rs. 10/- each which are styled as 'A' class, and 25,000 shares of Re. 1/- each for members of the Primary Societies. The Members of the Rotary Club of Surat can do a great deal in this direction. We can help the movement by investing small capital in the share of this Union, and encourage the same by loyally being the purchasers of the goods available through the Union only.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Diwan Bahadur Gandhi to the speaker and the host and a vote of thanks to the Chair by Rotarian Chaitanyalal, the meeting terminated.

*** The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts; they are the melody makers of life. And the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

One of the deepest yearnings of life is for a sympathetic and understanding friend.

Paul Super, Director of Y.M.C.A.
in Poland.



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and Cellar... First class
Orchestra and Cabarets
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ROTARY LUNCHEON EVERY
THURSDAY

Rotary in India

In the April issue of "The Rotarian" the Editor in his Editorial Comments says:—

A DOOR OPENS IN INDIA

Rotary is not new in India... but it has taken a new turn. The first Clubs to use the Indian vernacular have become a fact at Pandharpur and Barsi. Meetings are conducted in *Marathi*.

Indian Rotarians are exultant. The successful establishment of vernacular Clubs means that no longer is Rotary restricted to cities with large English-speaking populations. Rotary's future in India, Rotarians there declare, has now no bounds and one writes that "Past President Will R. Manier's vision of 2,000 Clubs in India is almost practical politics."

Behind this stands the Rotary Club of Sholapur. Though but a year old, its eagerness to share Rotary with neighbour cities has resulted in the opening of a Rotary Club at Bijapur and the Clubs at Pandharpur and Barsi, and in laying the foundation for a possible Club at Sangli. "If Rotary," says

President H. P. Hinchcliffe, of the Sholapur Rotary Club, "is to be as strong in India as it is in America, and there is no reason why it should not; its future lies in small Rotary Clubs spread over the country, conducting their meetings in their own language."

To acquaint quickly the members of the new vernacular Clubs with Rotary thought, the Sholapur Club has translated the Four Objects and several informational pamphlets into *Marathi* and has distributed them. It purposes, also, to arrange frequent intercity meetings of the four or five Rotary Clubs in its neighbourhood.

Calcutta may claim the first Rotary Club in India, a Club which now counts 19 years of life and has 101 members. Since its organization, 18 other Indian Rotary Clubs have been admitted to membership.

"We were laughed at," says Rotarian Hinchcliffe, "when we proposed establishing a Club at Sholapur. Today the Club has 54 members." And, though he inclines to believe that Indian Rotarians suffer from "the big Club mentality," he is pleased to report that the new Rotary Clubs are also sizable ones.

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. Phone No. 2120 or 7050. Hon. Treasurer: J. A. Gandhi: Imm. P. P.: Sir Mahbubmia Kadri. 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: 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 Sardar Sohan Singh. Directors: G. Durrant, Vishnu Bhagwan, and Satya Paul Virmani.

Meetings: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 8-15 p.m., Library Room, Rambagh Gardens.

ASANSOL.

(Provisional)

President: H. V. Peeling. Vice-President: C. F. Gilbert. Hon. Secretary: Rev. F. G. Williams, Ushagram, Asansol. Hon. Treasurer: L. Sen. Directors: L. J. Barraclough, S. K. Mondol, M. M. Mukerji and G. L. Hudspeth.

BANGALORE.

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

President: G. H. Krumbiegel. Vice-Presidents: K. V. Anantharaman and P. Medapa. Directors: J. B. Hance, Elliot Miller, A. H. Bridle, B. G. Rajagopal and Yunus Sait. Hon. Secretary: H. Richardson, West End Hotel, Bangalore (Phone: 2123). Hon. Treasurer: R. Sutramdas.

Meetings: Dinner meeting 1st Wednesdays, 8 p.m.; Luncheon meeting penultimate Saturdays, 1 p.m.

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, Jt. 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.

GOCHIN.

June 25, 1937. Charter No. 4377.

President: Sir R. K. Shanmukam Chetty, *Kt.*
Hony. 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. Pyc. Hon. Treasurer: A. P. Browne. Directors:
H. E. Newnham, C. Stewart-Orr, S. J. C. Kadir-
gamar, 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). Jt. Hon.
Secretary: Altaf Hussain. Hon. Treasurer: A. K.
Das.

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

GUNTUR

(Provisional)

President: Dr. Roy Strock. Hon. Secretary:
P. V. Krishnayya Choudhri, Garden House, Gun-
tur. 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: B. E. Van Reyk.

KARACHI.

March, 1933. Charter No. 3593.

President: Kazi Khudabux. 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. Ralla Ram. Vice-President:
Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas. Hon. Secretary: S. Sanda-
gar Singh, Warris Road, Lahore (Phone 4113
Res. 2760). Hon. Treasurer: S. Inder Singh.
Directors: W. J. Campbell, C. C. Garbutt, 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. Rungganadhan.

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

NEGOMBO.

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

PANDHARPUR.

September 19, 1937. Charter No. 4494.

President: Rai Bahadur G. B. Paricharak.
Vice-President: Mr. N. M. Atre. Hon. Secretary:
Dr. G. P. Phadke, C/o Municipal Office, Pandhar-
pur. 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-Presi-
dent: 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.S.C., 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. Hony. Secretary:
S. Chatterjee, M.J.I., 204, Sparks Street, Rangoon.
Hony. Jt. Secretary: R. B. Rushall (Jr.). Hony.
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: Diwan Bahadur N. C. Limaye,
V. President: K. B. Abdul Latiff. Hon. Treasurer:

G. N. Hardwick. Hon. Secretary: V. B. Sathe,
157, Railway Lines, Sholapur. Directors: R. B.
V. V. Mulay, N. S. Sen, V. S. Thakore, N. V.
Kanitkar.

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.

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Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon) for April 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	27	52	3	55	53	0	1	52
AMRITSAR	2	15	43	5	50	38	0	1	35
BANGALORE	2	16	43	3	52	37	0	0	37
BARODA*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BARSI*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BILAPUR	2	18	46	9	80	27	4	3	28
BOMBAY	3	96	65	9	70	145	6	1	150
CALCUTTA	4	41	42	18	50	97	1	0	98
COCHIN	1	10	33	2	33	30	0	0	30
COLOMBO	2	47	49	18	61	93	2	2	93
JAMSHEDPUR	2	24	69	4	75	35	0	0	35
KARACHI	1	14	32	10	42	43	0	0	43
LAHORE	3	19	39	0	72	56	0	0	56
LUCKNOW	1	27	75	1	77	28	10	0	38
MADRAS	2	28	38	26	46	74	0	2	72
NEGOMBO	2	12	60	1	63	20	0	0	20
PANDHARPUR	2	12	30	..	..	24	..	..	24
POONA	2	19	61	5	73	31	1	0	32
RANGOON	4	21	31	20	44	64	3	0	67
RAIPUR	2	25	47	5	52	52	2	1	53
SURAT	2	9	45	2	50	21	0	1	20
THAYETMYO	2	8	57	2	67	12	2	0	14

*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 760. Telegrams "Rotacub".General Agent: Richard Sidney, Secretary for Asia, Rotary International, Battery
Building, Battery Road, Singapore. (Phone 7638. Telegrams
"Interotary").The Eastern Rotary Wheel is published monthly under the auspices of the District Governor for
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19 Mount Road, Madras.

Editor—J. Munro.

Rotarian Sultan Chinoy of the Bombay Rotary Club has got busy again in the cause of charity, and when he gets busy collecting funds for any cause, he generally puts up something interesting and attractive. Here are details of his One Rupee Fund for the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

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Receipt bearing the number corresponding to the number contained in the sealed envelope marked No. 1 ..	Rs. 5,000
Receipts bearing the number corresponding to the number contained in the sealed envelope marked No. 2 ..	" 2,500
Receipts bearing the numbers corresponding to the numbers contained in the sealed envelopes marked 3, 4 and 5 ..	" 1,000 each
Do. 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 ..	" 500 "
Do. 11 to 40 (inclusive) ..	" 100 "
Do. 41 to 100 (inclusive) ..	" 50 "

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The Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and all its Branches

The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and all its Branches

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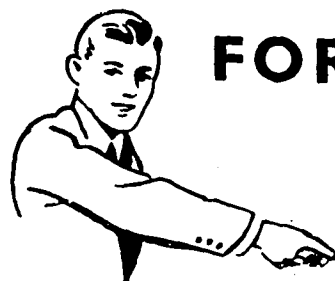
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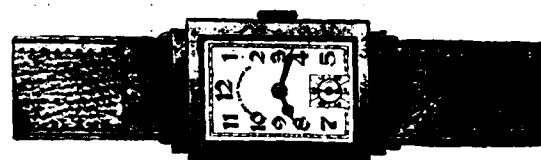
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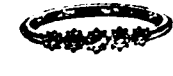
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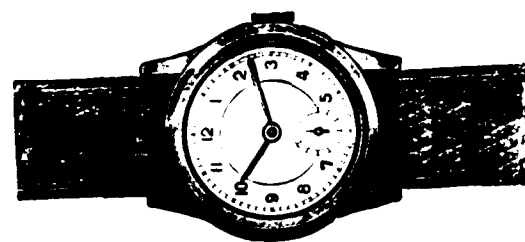


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Madras, Negombo, Pandharpur, Poona, Rangoon, Sholapur, Surat,
and Thayetmyo.

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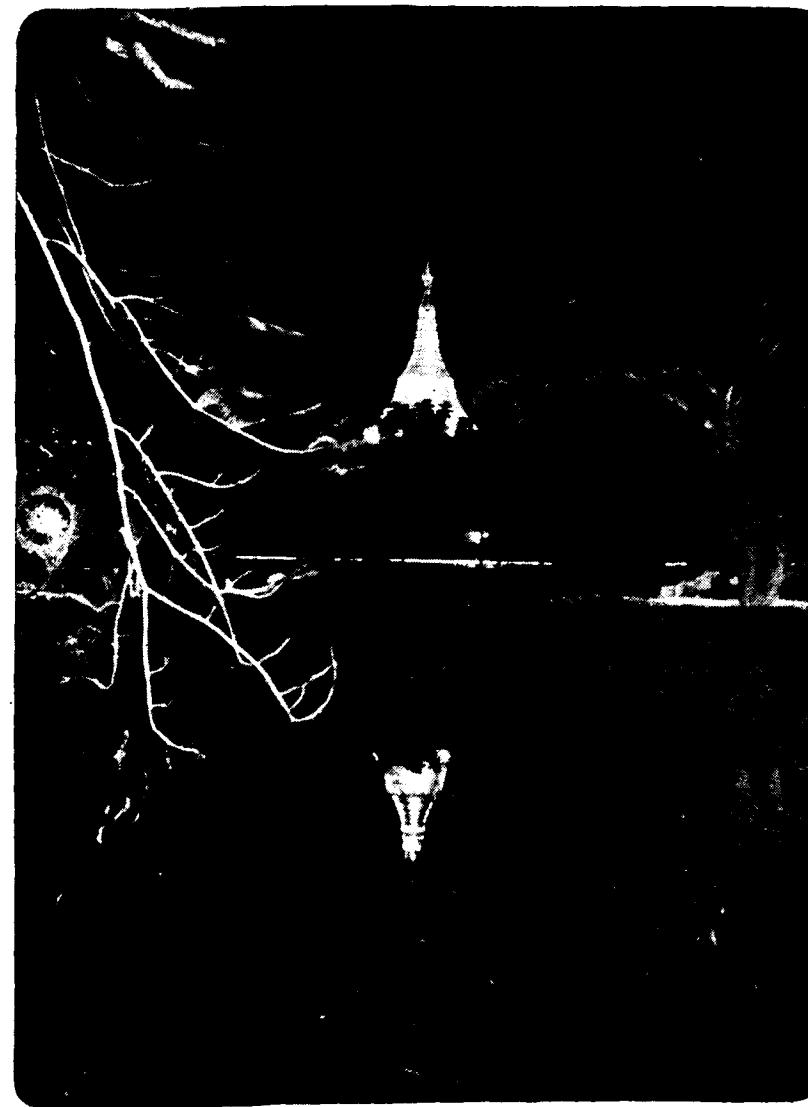
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RANGOON

The Royal Lake with the Golden Pagoda
Shwe Dagon in the background flood-lit
at night and reflected in the water.
This is one of Rangoon's beauty spots.





"NOT up to the Mark": A Club in our District has had the courage to write and state that they do not consider the *E. R. W.* is 'Up to the Mark', and they would like to see an improvement. We thank them for their candour and welcome criticism and suggestions from other Clubs in the District. We do see room for improvement but this can only be brought about by co-operation from all the Clubs.

At the last three District Conferences, Bangalore, Madras and Baroda discussions and resolutions have been recorded relating to the future conduct of the *E. R. W.* Important among which were:—

That every club appoints one of its members to be correspondent to the *E. R. W.* whose duty it will be to send in every month a resume or write-up of his Club's activities for publication.

That Clubs appoint a committee or a member to assist the Editor in securing advertisements.

With the exception of four Clubs, no communications from other Club Correspondents come in. Some Clubs send in their bulletins regularly and in time, sometimes with press cuttings or the type-written address of a speaker but, the majority of Club bulletins are meagre in detail, usually recording in brief the business part of their Club activities. Many interesting addresses that are delivered would make good reading in the *E. R. W.*, and we would like

to have some of these for publication. Would Club Correspondents and Secretaries who in the past have not collaborated with us please do so and help to make the *E. R. W.* more interesting and less dependent on articles appearing in other Rotary Magazine.

Future of Rotary. Elsewhere in this issue appears an article under this heading by Rotarian C. Warren-Boulton, Vice-President of the Calcutta Rotary Club which we commend to the earnest attention of every Rotarian.

He has a complete mastery of Rotary ideals and what Rotary can accomplish and the contribution he makes is as inspiring as it is educative. With new Clubs coming into being and new members joining, this contribution could very well be taken as a guide, as to what Rotary is and where it leads.

* * * *

Inadvertently we omitted to acknowledge the magnificent photograph of the Colombo harbour which appeared in the May issue of the *E. R. W.*

The reproduction was from a photograph sent us by Rotarian S. J. C. Kadirgamar of the Colombo Rotary Club by kind courtesy of the Director, Ceylon Government Tourist and Publicity Bureau.

The Future of Rotary

By Rtn. Warren-Boulton

IN considering the Future of Rotary we must reflect upon its past and present, as the growth of any movement, as with a tree, must depend on the seed and soil.

The ideals of Rotary with its Fellowship and Friendship have taken root in us, and in this Club, as in others all over the world, we have representatives from various professions and trades, we have made contacts and cemented friendships with men of different professions and callings. We have in this Club men of many different nationalities, communities and creeds and the friendships thus made must tend to remove all misunderstandings, whether communal or national.

As the Rotary Movement progresses as we believe it must, we may look forward to the time when every town of importance throughout the world will have its Rotary Club, and Rotary may become a World Force for the good of its people.

Thinking over what I should say to you on the subject of the Future of Rotary, a favourite quotation from Hugh Black came to my mind—

"True Friendship teaches something of the joy of service and the beauty of sacrifice—we cannot live an utterly useless life if we have to think for and act for another. It keeps love in the heart and God in the life."

I think this expresses in a very few words the Future of Rotary, and this must have been in the mind of our Founder, Paul P. Harris, a lawyer of Chicago, and his first group, consisting of Sylvester Ischele, a Coal Merchant, Gustavus Loehr, a mining Engineer, Hiram Shorey, a Tailor, Harry Ruggles, a Printer, and Will Jensen, an Estate Agent—who met alternatively at their respective places of business and rotating in this manner suggested the word "ROTARY".

Rotary is unique idea of an organisation dedicated to the principles of fellowship, friendship and goodwill, but as yet very few Clubs have as large a membership as they might have if more effort was given to searching out suitable men in the various Classifications not represented, and this is especially true in the larger towns and cities, a worthy business or professional man would always appreciate being asked to join Rotary, only a worthy one should be asked. At the time of the organisation of the National Association of Rotary Clubs in 1910 by the first 16 Clubs, there were about 1,500 members, by 1920 the membership had increased to around 56,000, the next ten years saw a tremendous growth, the membership in 1930 standing at 155,000, and in 1937 at about 185,000, with a total of 4,335 Clubs, while, as you are aware, India, starting with Calcutta formed in 1919, has now 20 Clubs, with 2 in Burma and 2 in Ceylon, comprising District No. 89.

Rotary is to every member largely what he makes it, and each member will prefer certain things in Rotary better than others, each Rotarian activity will have its ardent Champion, and the value of membership does not depend so much on the information which we gain from the addresses which we hear as it does upon whether or not we gain ideals of good, clean, vigorous and serviceable citizenship, and it is the ability to express such ideals in deeds which counts.

In the heart of every normal human being there is the desire to do a good turn to the other fellow, it may not make itself felt with the Boy Scout regularity of doing a good deed daily, it may come to the front only occasionally, but it can be cultivated and its manifestations will increase in frequency.

That is what Rotary is doing for thousands of its members whose hearts and minds

are seeking practicable ways of developing the humanitarian instinct to be of service to others.

Rotary points out the way for helpful service to others by methods that are easy and simple, and from the early days of our organisation Rotary Clubs joined in with other groups in carrying on charitable and philanthropic Community work, in many instances assisting in setting up the proper independent organisation for carrying on the work, where none existed before.

That is as it should be, for Rotary should never undertake Community service for which there is already a suitable organisation in the field, it should only foster and encourage the existing organisation.

But it will be easily understood that to engage in some of these activities, worthy and necessary as they are, we are treating effects instead of causes. If a number of people should be taken ill from some local unhealthy condition our first effort would be to assist the sufferers, but we should then turn to the cause and see that this was eradicated.

So in the matter of social ills—Rotarians, as good citizens, first, should dig down and root out the evils making corrective measures necessary. Social injustices must be corrected, so that there may not be so many pitiful conditions and distasteful results to cope with, but before a Rotary Club should undertake a community or civic project it should make sure that it has the man-power and the means to carry it to a successful conclusion, for failure will not only reflect discredit on the Club but is likely to cause discouragement among its members, and as a general rule no Rotary Club should endorse any project no matter how meritorious, unless the Club is willing and prepared to assume all or part of the responsibility for the accomplishment of that which it endorses.

In all its activities a Rotary Club acts best and is most successful as a Propagandist, it should discover the need, but where the responsibility is that of the entire Community, it should not seek alone to remedy it, but should awaken others to the necessity of the remedy, seeking to arouse the interests

of the Community to its responsibility, so that this responsibility may not be placed on Rotary alone but where it belongs, on the entire Community. It should give full credit and support to existing organisations, even minimizing the credit to which the Rotary Club itself may be entitled.

The question of International Service is the greatest problem of Rotary, and when we say that Rotary is striving for World Peace through the establishment of International understanding and goodwill among the business and professional men of the world, it may at first appear to our minds an impossible task.

But while it is true that the problems are manifold and complicated, after all they are human problems, and, if so, can they not be solved by human beings? Every obstacle to peaceful relations between the peoples of the different nations was placed there by some person or group of persons. If we are only as intelligent as those who placed them there, we can remove them, but Rotary cannot do the job alone and unaided.

It can, however, fix the idea in the minds of its 185,000 members and through them it can convey this thought to the leaders throughout the World, and with Clubs located in nearly one hundred nations and geographical areas it can be seen that the possibilities are unlimited. At the present rate of growth we shall soon have 200,000 members, suppose that every one of these were able to convince ten other men that World Peace was possible of attainment through the establishment of friendliness and goodwill among the business and professional men of the world.

That would mean two million men enlisted in the cause of peace, and two million leaders scattered throughout all parts of the world, united in the same ideal, might secure peace.

This cannot be done in a day or a year, or possibly in a generation, but if we pursue our plans with sincerity, zeal and intelligence, success must crown our efforts. Courage and perseverance must be our watchwords. Eternal diligence the price of achievement. The challenge is to us, now.

Governments are composed of human beings, but they need to be humanized. Human beings settle their differences in civil fashion and Governments can be brought to civil practices in the settlement of disputes when an intelligent appreciation of human values and a friendly tolerance of human weaknesses can be made to prevail.

Rotarians must take advantage of every opportunity to propagate a world sentiment for goodwill and friendliness among individuals of different nations, in the belief that this must have its influence on the Governments of the World and tend towards a mutual regard for the rights of all peoples, in all nations, at all times and under all circumstances. Friendly individuals do not fight, nor will friendly nations fight when that feeling of friendship is based on friendship existing between the individual leaders of the respective nations.

Paul Harris in a recent article wrote—"Out of the contacts and experiences gained by Rotarians certain impressions and conclusions will develop, and I believe that one of these impressions will be the feeling that one's judgment of another people is almost always based on misconception and superficialities, seldom on actual understanding of the people themselves, their hopes and aspirations.

"There are people in every country whom we would love if we really knew them. There is no such thing as a 'bad' people, let us remember that a complete understanding of all the facts would have prevented War in the past, and will do so today. As individuals who have reached maturity you do not find it necessary to resort to force to maintain your honour. There is no more reason why nations should resort to arms to maintain their dignity than there are reasons why individuals should resort to fisticuffs to maintain theirs, the idea is archaic, a relic of past civilization."

Rotary has put before us a policy and programme which we believe to be good, and it will be no mean achievement if we continue to live up to it.

Men are being drawn into the movement from all walks of life, and we, as Rotarians, must be true to our accepted standard,

and although in the minority in any Community, Rotary is, nevertheless, destined by the very nature of its beliefs for leaderships in all causes which make for a better community and ultimately a better world.

Plans arrived at at the Nice Convention, 1937, call for increasing the Funds of the Rotary Foundation, established in 1927, to \$2,000,000.00 (about Rs. 5,50,000.00) for the purposes of the Foundation and particularly for developing International understanding through Inter-country Committees, institutes of international understanding, etc., and this is worthy of the consideration of every Rotarian, as undoubtedly many thousands of future generations will be benefited by this fund and Rotary will have an endowment that will enable it to carry the message of goodwill to all parts of the world.

I believe that Rotary is the most truly universal media in the world today for carrying the message of goodwill and brotherly love to receptive minds and longing hearts in all lands. It is not handicapped by religious prejudices or nationalistic narrow-mindedness, and Rotary is trying and I hope will continue to try, to weld the final link in the golden chain of friendship that must one day encircle the globe, and bind all nations, tongues and creeds in a bond of friendship, united in their efforts for the peace and happiness of the world.

IDEALS MEAN SACRIFICE

"Ideals in business are sorely needed. In the great struggle for existence men are apt to throw ideals to the winds. Some have ideas to make money as fast as possible and anyhow, no matter what may happen to other people. In our business lives we must study other people. Confidence in business life can only be based on fair and honourable dealings and consideration for one's fellow creatures. It might be argued that ideals cost money, but it should be remembered that there can be no ideal unless there is sacrifice."

ROTARIAN EDWARD LEAN (*Brixton*).

at *Barry*.

The Governor Speaking!

Governor Sethna's Monthly Letter for June

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

PRESIDENT Duperrey: I regret I forgot to mention in my letter for May, that it was Rotarian Ba Win, President-elect of the Rangoon Rotary Club, who so kindly entertained President and Madame Duperrey, at a Garden Party at Rangoon, on their way back from Penang. I understand it was a great success. Congratulations, Rotarian Ba Win!

Our Magazine

Time and again efforts have been made by those responsible for the publication of the "Eastern Rotary Wheel" for bringing out the magazine early in the month. But every time, the Editor is handicapped, because some Club or other does not send in the 'copy' for its column—and the Editor can hardly be blamed for this. Thus, for the remissness of one Club, others have to suffer. Will your Club please see that it fulfils its duty in time? If you will take care that a report of your Club's activities is posted to the Editor immediately after the last meeting of the month, that will eliminate the delay I am complaining of. May I request Clubs once again to appoint a correspondent to the "E. R. W." who must be charged with the duty of keeping the Editor posted with your Club news in good time?

Bifurcation and Regional Administration

Although more than three months have elapsed since I requested you to forward to me your Club's views on the above two important questions, I regret to note that many clubs have not yet replied to my circulars of the 24th February and 9th April. I am still awaiting the views of the following

Clubs, and would request them to let me have their opinions immediately on receipt of this letter:—

Bangalore	Lucknow
Baroda	Pandharpur
*Bombay	*Poona
Calcutta	Rangoon
Cochin	Sholapur
Dacca	*Surat
*Lahore	Thayetmyo

(The asterisk clubs have only to submit their views on the question of Regional Administration as they have already replied to the other question).

District Fund

The resolution passed by the Baroda District Conference on this subject requested Clubs to remit their contributions towards the District Fund, to the District Governor's Office, before the 30th June, 1938. So far, none of the Clubs have remitted any moneys, but I am glad to announce that the following Clubs have already agreed to the contribution, by ratifying the resolution concerned:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Baroda, Barsi, Bombay, Colombo, Jamshedpur, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Negombo, Poona and Surat. Clubs which have not yet replied are: Cochin, Pandharpur, Rangoon, Sholapur, Thayetmyo, Dacca, Lucknow and Asansol. Will these Clubs please let me have their decisions as early as possible. Also, may I remind those who have agreed to the contribution to remit the amounts to my office before the end of this month?

Myself

Urgent business necessitates my flying from Jodhpur to London on the 10th instant. I had no idea until four days back that I would have to leave India this summer.

(Continued on Page 28)

P.A.S.—Clinic for Ailing Governments Wins Wide Approval

Ailing governments, like sick people, may now "go through" a clinic. One operates especially for them. Public Administration Service (PAS) is its name. The clinic admits city, county, state, and national governments as patients and is equipped to make thorough diagnosis, prescribe treatment, operate if called upon, and supervise convalescence.

"IN the past few years," says Marc A. Rose, author and editor, writing on PAS in the current Rotarian Magazine, "it has treated 60 patients, from the State of New York with its 12 million population to the town of Shorewood, Wis., with its 13,479. It has done big jobs for the United States Government itself. The patients seem uniformly grateful—partly, no doubt, because the service is performed at actual cost.

"One of the most comprehensive jobs PAS ever has been called upon to do," writes Mr. Rose, "was to plan the reorganization of the whole State of Kentucky, and then install the new system. Kentucky had an old-fashioned government that by a process of accretion had acquired no less than 83 separate agencies and commissions and boards, overlapping and uncoordinated. There was no system of accounting worthy of the name. There was no civil service.

"Economies of the new set-up already are apparent. In the 1936-37 fiscal year, Kentucky underspent its legislative appropriation by \$1,750,000, while its borrowings from the banks, which stood at 19 million dollars, have been reduced to 11 million dollars."

Citing another example of this clinical service, Mr. Rose says, "An embezzlement scandal involving an employee of the municipal water and power department of Springfield, Ill., revealed loose accounting methods. Officials decided to call in P.A.S. As a result, an entire new accounting system has been installed and the operation of the department has been modernized throughout. In this case, as in many others,

PAS men are staying on the job to train the permanent employees for six months or so in the application of the new methods."

Public Administration Service is a non-profit organization. Its working capital, still intact, was supplied by the Spelman Fund of New York City. Its board of directors consists of the executive head of each of the national associations of public officials. Part of its staff are men experienced in governmental research, with academic background; part are former public officials—ex-finance officers, former city managers, veteran municipal engineers. Its secretariat is in Chicago. PAS heads no crusades, probes only where invited, and usually has a half dozen jobs in progress simultaneously.

A COMMENTABLE COMMENT

A Parable on Government.—There is a prayer used in the Church of Scotland before the opening of Parliament which runs something like this: "Bless, O Lord, the two Houses of Parliament now assembled and overrule their deliberations for the people's good." Overrule, mark you, not guide or direct, the assumption being that they are almost certain to be wrong. I would take these words as a parable, for they might well be our attitude toward life and that law and government without which life cannot be lived. We dare not overvalue authority, since we know it is our own creation, but we dare not undervalue it, because we realize its supreme practical need. So we obey it and we pray for it. —Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, in *The Rotarian Magazine*.

Bridge-Building to the Moon

By E. Hitchcock

Rotary Club of Christchurch, New Zealand

Our practice often falls short of ideals we hold,
but should we for that reason cease effort to span
the gap and avoid chaos?

"O H," cries the scoffer, "Ideals—!"
He says it with a sneer. Do
ideals deserve that sneer?

Ideals, it is true, are always better than those who hold them; otherwise they would not be ideals. The ideal is that to which we aspire. What we actually are, may be quite different.

Take a case out of Rotary's book. Our motto, we say proudly, is "Service above Self". That has a comfortable, high-sounding, satisfying ring. But suppose we bring it closer to earth. Suppose instead of "Service above Self" we make specific applications and say: The family before golf—The city's worst case of need before social standing—The unemployment problem before bridge. Under the acid test of specific applications, how near to our great ideal do we habitually come? How far short of it do we fall?

We are but human. There is a gulf between what Rotary preaches and what Rotarians practise. There always will be. There is a similar gulf in every movement that has an upward aspiration. The abiding place of ideals is somewhere on the moon or in the starry firmament, and we are of the earth; but the narrower the gulf that separates the ideal from the lived fact, the more earnestly we strive to bridge that inevitable chasm with high-purposed action, the less shall we leave ourselves open to those who think sneeringly of "Rotary's humbug" or, in more kindly vein, of "Rotary's failure".

Rotary, in my view of it, contains a stanch promise . . . and an insidious danger. How many organizations, if any, can truly

boast of an equal flower of membership in the variety of interests and abilities represented? With our human resources indomitably united for a given purpose, what forces could effectually withstand such a membership? None! But . . . our special danger lies—does it not?—in the fact that we draw our members largely from those who, in many associations, expect to be served, rather than to serve.

Among that noble band of men and women who in ages past have walked the earth triumphantly giving expression to service above self—women like Florence Nightingale and men like St. Francis of Assisi—there have been comparatively few, I suspect, born to the habit of luxury and high comfort. I presume it is true that not many of them came from the stratum of society from which Rotary mostly draws its members. Is it to be assumed, then, that leadership cannot typically come from the Rotary Stratum?

I for one should say that he is a poor philosopher who declares that there can be no moral worth except through being miserable. I should say it is time to challenge the ancient notion that when service becomes socially attractive, it should be suspect.

Who can challenge that notion better than Rotarians?

And what greater challenge lies before Rotarians than to accept the challenge?

Can we demonstrate, Rotarians, once and for all, that our particular social grade of material, our varied resources and contacts, can all be consecrated in deed and in truth to placing service above self?

Can we almost bridge, even if to the moon, that gulf between preaching and practice? Have we the power and the will and the determination to make the grim effort needed to lift ourselves steadily nearer to our ideals?

I think we can. I believe we shall. I know, deeply, that we should.

This age is faced with economic chaos. There are situations and developments now for which there are no precedents to guide us. Therein lies our chance to serve—to prove that we are leaders worthy to be depended on. A chance such as this has come to but few generations of men before.

What will that chance be? Who can say? Who knows but that the most startling potentiality in the application of Rotary ethics in this age is just this simple possibility, that in the social and moral field of human relationships, some idea or course of action now unthinkable may be made to become normal? May there not be some new social Crimea with an equally revolu-

tionary task just around the corner, awaiting Rotary's courage—something "impractical", perhaps, to-day, but on the morrow quite obvious?

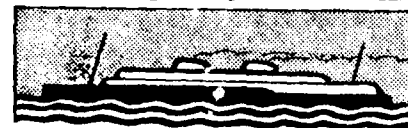
The great historical ethical sources upon which Rotary has drawn most deeply, developed victoriously despite a vain world, a collapsing empire, a wrecked civilization. Ours is a different age. Ours is a different kind of chaos. But with such an origin for the ideals we cherish, may we not consider ourselves a special tool sharpened for this age?

But—if we are to measure up, we must not merely possess ideals that roll pleasantly from the tongue. We must be possessed by them. Our ideals must be taken down into the arena to fight, and we alongside them. We must be ready to cover ourselves with dust and sweat. We must know no yielding and no defeat, no half-acceptances, no comfortable compromises.

We must *live* our ideals . . . Or say "Aye!" forevermore to the scoffers.—*The Rotarian*.



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Gains of Our Generation

By Lord Tweedsmuir

Governor-General of Canada

IN a letter written in the last years of his life, Mr. Gladstone wrote: "The world of today is not the world in which I was bred and trained and have principally lived. It is a world which I have much difficulty in keeping on terms with."

These are melancholy words. Men and institutions cannot live on the past if they desire to endure. If they lose touch with their age, it means that they have lived too long. An institution that seeks to survive for further usefulness can never afford for one moment to get out of terms with the present.

Minds of men fall naturally into two types. There are those who love novelties for their own sake, and, like the ancient Athenians, are always seeking after a new thing. There is the other type which adheres to old things—again for their own sake. That means two different kinds of bias. The wise and balanced mind will, of course, like neither the old nor the new for its own sake, but will consider their essential value. But few of us reason soberly, for at heart we are all sentimentalists.

It should be noted that each bias has its danger. The novelty-loving mind runs a risk of being blown about by every wind of doctrine and losing its roots. The other mind is in danger of sticking fast in a groove and losing any power of development.

The danger Mr. Gladstone spoke of belongs to the second type. His was what we may call the conservative mind, spelling the word, of course, with a small "c". So far as my inclinations are concerned, I frankly prefer the old-fashioned world of my boyhood. I am inclined to agree with what a friend of mine is never tired of declaring, that the horse is the basis of civilization, that the speed of a horse is the maximum speed for a civilized man, and that anything beyond that is barbarism.

In moments of exasperation I sometimes feel that civilization's worst enemy was the man, or the men, who invented the internal-combustion engine, which has given us motorcars and submarines and airplanes, and has dislocated our life by altering its tempo. I have little admiration for the Mr. Brisks and the Mr. Talkatives who exult childishly over every little improvement in our material apparatus. I sometimes have a fear that human happiness and even human comfort have not been greatly improved by scientific progress, and that my grandfather, who jogged about on an old horse and who was concerned simply with the affairs of his parish, had a better kind of life.

I think many of us must at times fall into that mood. It is sentiment, of course, not reason, and it is a dangerous sentiment which must be resisted unless we are to suffer Mr. Gladstone's misfortune. It is never any use to kick against the pricks. So, when these sad moods of reminiscence come over us, the right cure, I think, is, in the old-fashioned Scot's phrase, "to count our mercies". We must attain some kind of viewpoint and get a proper perspective. Let us, therefore, cast our minds back and consider how much gain there is in the last quarter of a century to balance the loss.

Look back to the years before the Great War. Our first thought about them is that in retrospect they seem a time of unbelievable ease and prosperity. But if we probe into our memory, we shall find that they were uncomfortable years. The world was arrogant and self-satisfied, but behind all its confidence there was an uneasy sense of impending disaster. Old creeds were largely in process of dissolution, but we did not realize the fact, and therefore did not look for new foundations.

But the War, with its abysmal suffering and destruction, did achieve one thing. It revealed us to ourselves. It revealed

how thin the crust was between a complex civilization and primeval anarchy. If I were asked to name any one clear gain from the War—and here I am speaking of our own people—I would say that it was a new humility.

We had our pride shattered, and without humility there can be no humanity.

The generation behind us is a period of loss and gain—tragic loss, but also, I think, of indubitable gain. Let me put to you some of our gains. A great storm destroys much that is precious, but it may also clear the air and blow down trees which have been obscuring the view and making our life stuffy, and reveal in our estate possibilities of development which we had not thought of.

The first gain I would select is the intellectual gain. Today we have fewer dogmas, but I think we have stronger principles. By a dogma I mean a deduction from facts which is only valid under certain conditions, and which becomes untrue if these conditions change. By a principle I mean something which is an eternal and universal truth.

Take, for example, democracy. In the last century we were inclined to define it too absolutely, and to regard a certain form of popular government as valid for all times and circumstances. Today we see that these forms may require to be modified. We have learned, I think, that we must constantly overhaul our stock of political ideas and reject what is ossified and out of date, for it is only by such recensions that the enduring truths are seen in their true perspective.

After the intellectual gain comes the social gain. In the last 25 years we have seen the breakdown of many meaningless class barriers, and the uprooting of a great deal of false gentility. Knowledge, through an improved system of education and through many new channels, has been spread in a wider commonalty. Classes now are not in such watertight compartments, but each understands more fully how the others live.

With that understanding has come, I believe, a livelier sympathy.

How different, for example, is the attitude of the better-off people now toward the unemployment problem, compared with what it would have been in the pre-War years!

We recognize more of a personal responsibility for the misfortunes of others. We feel the nation to be an organic thing, with the interests of all classes closely knit together. We realize that if one part is diseased, the other parts cannot be in health.

In the narrower sense, too, there is the political gain. The State is not regarded as an aloof and impersonal thing, but as the whole people so organized that the powers of the community can be used, if necessary, to succour any part which is in distress. We have not lost that individual freedom which is the traditional basis of national life, but we realize that freedom depends upon the acceptance of discipline. We are coming to see that the true meaning of civilized society is the free effort of individuals for ends which are also the ends of all.

Above all, there is the moral gain, which I should describe as a wider humanity. Our sufferings have taught us that no nation is sufficient unto itself, and that our prosperity depends in the long run not upon the failure of our neighbours, but upon their success. The late King George, after his illness seven years ago, spoke some wise words to his people. "I cannot dwell upon the generous sympathy," he said, "shown to me by unknown friends in many other countries, without a new and moving hope. I long to believe it possible that experience such as mine may soon appear no longer exceptional; when the national anxieties of all the peoples of the world shall be felt as a common source of human sympathy and a common claim on human friendship."

We may still be far from realising that hope, but I believe that we are on the road to it.

We must remember that we live in a world where life must be conducted according to rules.

We must be critical, but we dare not carry the critical dissolvent too far.

We must have a house to shelter us.

Civilization, after all, is a kind of conspiracy. We need certain working conventions, and, while these conventions must be jealously scrutinized, some rules, some conventions we must have if we are not to

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Central America and Its History

Bombay Rotary Club Lecture

ROTARIAN H. S. WATERMAN, Consul for America, gave a geographical and historical description of Central America in the course of a talk at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay, at Green's Restaurant, on Tuesday, 31st May 1938. Rotarian T. W. Brough, Vice-President of the Club, presided.

Central America, said Rtn. Waterman, as could be seen on the map, was somewhat of the shape of a truncated isosceles triangle. There were five Central American Republics with a population of about seven millions. They were, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador. Central America was one of the greatest epi-centres of earthquakes.

NUMBER OF EARTHQUAKES

Some of these earthquakes were witnessed by Rotarian Waterman. The whole town of Guatemala was practically demolished by an earthquake that occurred in 1917. In San Jose in Costa Rica another earthquake occurred in 1924 with practically the same results. A third one occurred in the second city of Costa Rica, Cartago, a year or two before when a third of the population was killed. Four or five years ago, the capital of Nicaragua was visited by an earthquake, and the whole town collapsed. A few days ago, yet another earthquake occurred at Leon in Nicaragua.

The original inhabitants of Central America, said Mr. Waterman, were the Maya Indians. On the Atlantic side in Central America, there were some well-known Maya ruins. The first European who settled in that country was Pedro Alvarado, who had an Indian sweet-heart, through whose assistance the conquest of Mexico was accomplished. Alvarado organised the Captaincy General of Guatemala, which was under the Viceroyalty of Mexico. Central America became independent of Mexico and Spain in 1821. For the first

10 or 15 years after that there was continuous fighting. In about 1833, Henry L. Stevens was appointed American Minister to Central America. In his memorable book *Voyages in Central America*, Stevens described how he roamed about trying in vain to find the President of that country to whom he wanted to present his credentials.

WILLIAM WALKER

No story of Central America, said Mr. Waterman, will be complete without mention being made of William Walker, the filibuster. On account of his superior knowledge and education and his undoubted qualities of leadership he became a leader of adventurers and gamblers in California. Walker's first adventure was his unsuccessful expedition in Mexico in 1851. Four years later, there was trouble in Nicaragua between the two political parties—Liberals and Conservatives—with headquarters in Leon and Granada respectively. Walker joined with the Liberals and conquered Nicaragua.

With the assistance of the Liberals, Walker was elected President of Nicaragua. He received financial support from William Vanderbilt.

After mentioning how Walker met his end, Rotarian Waterman referred to Walker's book of memoirs, and said that it was a stirring publication in which the adventures of Walker had been graphically described.

Mr. Waterman then described the coffee trade of Central America, pointing out that London was the principal market for Central American coffee. The higher the coffee grew in Central America the better was its quality. He concluded his talk by referring to the circumstances in which the famous Panama Canal came to be constructed.

Rotarian S. T. Dockray proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. —*Times of India*.

"My Impressions of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry"

At the meeting held on May 17, introducing the speaker of the night, Mr. S. K. Khan, Rtn. Desai said that the subject "Mill Industry" was an all important one to Ahmedabad and that Ahmedabad lives or dies with it.

Speaking on "My Impressions of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry," Mr. S. K. Khan said that Ahmedabad produced 100 crores of yards of cloth consuming about five lacs of bales of cotton. The cloth produced if tied end to end would encircle the earth 23 times and the bales, if lined end to end, will extend from Ahmedabad to Bombay Central. The post-war period was the period of real development of Ahmedabad Mill industry, attaining to the predominant position which it now holds.

A VERY interesting and informative address on the above subject was delivered by Mr. Sohrab K. Khan at the dinner-meeting of the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad held on the 17th May. The subject was divided into five phases of the mill industry covering (1) the Industry, (2) the Millowners, (3) the Mills, (4) the Textile Profession, and (5) the Appendices of the Industry. Presenting his paper, Mr. Khan began by impressing upon the hearers the enormity of the influence the mill industry swayed on the life in this city and the place of supreme importance it occupied, and the bearing it had on its prosperity. To indicate the same he narrated some informative facts, stating that this city represented 24 per cent. of the total cloth productive capacity of the country, informing his hearers that Ahmedabad produced nearly 100 crores of yards of cloth annually, illustrating the enormity of this length by pointing out that if all this cloth was tied end to end it would go round the whole circumference of the Earth some 23 times. This comparison was further driven home by telling that to produce all this cloth Ahmedabad mills annually consumed nearly

5 lacs bales of cotton, and if all these bales were put in line end to end the same would extend from Ahmedabad station to Bombay Central.

Continuing, the speaker described how experiencing various vicissitudes and vacillating between the fortunes of trade booms and the misfortunes of trade depressions the Ahmedabad mill industry completed its first six decades, until at the end of the Great War it found its real metre and forged ahead to expand and develop in a manner and to an extent which simply left the others standing. He further traced the growth of the industry in the post-war period which was described as the really important and the most significant in the history of the industry covering a period of 80 years. He mentioned that in the post-war period of a decade and a half (1920-1937) the number of mills in Ahmedabad had increased by 60 per cent., and stressed the significance of the last decade (1927-1937) by pointing out that in this short space of 10 years the spinning capacity of the industry had increased by 41 per cent., and the weaving capacity by 59%; likewise, the night shift working

of mills increased by nearly 200%, and the annual consumption of cotton by 64%. Mentioning this as a wonderfully elaborate development, the speaker paid a high tribute to the industrialists of Ahmedabad who achieved all this within so short a time, stating that the Ahmedabad mill industry stands to-day as the premier textile centre in India, if not in numbers, admittedly in point of progress. In substantiation of this statement, the speaker quoted an extract from the Report of the Special Tariff Board (1936) which states, "An examination of the figures for Ahmedabad mills generally shows much better results than the Bombay mills."

Describing next "the Millowners" classifying them under three heads, the speaker gave a vivid description of those in the top-most class what he described as the "Incomparables"; in this category he portrayed an interesting pen-picture of those leaders of the industry and the selected few who stood at the top of affairs, who had achieved the reputation of being all-India personalities, the stamp of whose ability and perspicacity was impressed deeply in the Secretariat at Simla and even in Whitehall in London; the speaker called all these reputed industrialists "the embodiment of shrewdness and sagacity," eulogising their supreme perception of facts and mastery of essentials, their complete understanding of the laws and principles of Capitalism, and their grasp and execution of the thousand and one problems of the industry ranging from the intricacies of Company Law to the embarrassment by Labour claims, and for all these mental gifts of a high calibre paid them a deep tribute. Continuing, the speaker then described the bulk of the Millowner class passing over with a description of their normal acquirements. In this category, he placed the average typical millowner, describing this typical character as "a phlegmatic personality, which never gets flustered while discussing business, wears an equipoise appearance under all conditions, can give affront with equanimity, and has a lucidity in speech which is hard to beat and difficult to resist. Concluding this vivid pen-picture the speaker drew attention to what he called the outstanding characteristic of Ahmedabad Millowners and to which, he contended,

could be ascribed the eminence and prosperity of the industry to-day. This was their indefatigable capacity for work which was a magnificent obsession with them. He described their ideal to be "Work is Worship," and giving a humorous description of their indissoluble absorption in their work and devotion in running the mills, drew an analogy with the Rotarians and their motto of "Service above Self", pointing out that the Millowners too observed this principle—"Service to their Mills above their Self-pleasures".

Describing "the Mills," the speaker illustrated the modernity of the best mills in Ahmedabad which would vie with any of the first class mills in the world. He narrated the excellence of their design and equipment of machinery, all well-laid out and well-kept, and the shrewd sense of proportion and equilibrium found in the construction and working arrangements of these newly constructed modern mills. Further, the elaborate technique and machinery adopted in the finishing of fabrics and the marketing of goods, the extensive adoption and utilisation of the most modern methods and machinery of manufacture, and the very well designed and carefully selected power plants with high thermal efficiencies, as also the continuous and extensive renewals and renovations of machinery and augmenting of same in the case of the older mills, were all described in an interesting and informative manner. The speaker concluded this by saying that quite a good number of the mills in Ahmedabad work either with newly installed machinery, or with renovated and augmented plants, and that the Ahmedabad industry as a whole was thus well-equipped in plant and machinery, which was very efficient in productive capacity with a sound capacity for turning out quality goods.

Dealing with the "Textile Profession," the speaker made some observations about the irrational attitude of a large number of men in the textile profession, and many in the top positions, in not paying the very necessary and needful attention to keeping abreast of all the latest developments in textile technology, and acquiring all such knowledge through the media of the present day up-to-date technical literature

so readily and cheaply available. Claiming to take a detached and dispassionate point of view, the writer deplored this outlook in conflict with realities which these key men of the industry often had in this respect, and their lack of desire to grasp fully and imbibe thoroughly the potentialities of the phenomenal development in textile technology, to learn and know of which continuously and regularly was an absolute essentiality for fulfilling their part efficiently and meritoriously in the conducting of the industry. On the other hand, the speaker pointed out that the Ahmedabad textile profession possessed a selected number of men of Indian nationality who could adorn positions as they hold anywhere in the World, paying a tribute to their breadth of outlook, fund of knowledge, and capacity for scientific organisations and management. The speaker remarked about the large quota of foreigners in the textile profession, doubting the necessity of the retention of such a large number in preference to local men of equally good talents, and criticised the considerable increase in their number in the last five years.

Finally, the speaker gave a description of "the Appendices of the Industry," narrating how the different trades of cotton, coal, machinery and textile commodities strove incessantly to cater for the needs of the Industry; the significance and importance of the local cloth markets within the limited compass of which was available an extremely diverse range of specialised and beautifully produced varieties of cloth which offered an unlimited scope to the visiting buyers from the upcountry consuming markets, and the important part these cloth markets played in the disbursement of the produce of the Ahmedabad mill industry.

At the conclusion of the paper, Rotarian President Dr. H. M. Desai expressed that that evening they had a most interesting and informative address which gave to the hearers a wider and better insight into the city's staple industry, and complimented the speaker for the able manner in which he had prepared and presented the paper.

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The Education of Defective Children

Summary of a lecture delivered by Mr. P. M. Advani, Principal of the School for the Blind, to the Rotary Club of Karachi on 14th May 1938.

DEFFECTIVE Children should include the mentally defective as well as those incapacitated from ordinary work by loss of limbs, but the Educational Departments in our country have not yet handled these problems and mean by defective children the deaf-mutes and the blind.

No school for the Education of the Deaf-Mutes exists in Sind. Although the school of which the speaker is the head is styled "School for the Blind and Deaf-Mutes", it is in reality a School for the Blind and whenever deaf-mute destitute children are taken, they are only taught cane-basket work and sewing along with the blind. A Government School for the Deaf-Mutes was recommended by the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1920, and the present Government of Sind is considering the matter and the speaker hopes that it will soon come into existence. The deaf are not mute *per se*, most of them are also mute because not being able to hear they have not learnt to speak. Schools for the deaf-mutes teach them to speak and also with the aid of lip-reading almost enable them to hear others by watching the movements of their lips, particularly if the speaker speaks slowly. Thus there is a very great urgency of educating these unfortunate children of ours, who with reasonable help could be led to overcome their handicap. The Teachers of the Deaf in India have been able to come together and their annual conventions are exercising a powerful influence in the direction of awakening the conscience of the country to the needs of these defective children. Their last convention was opened by H. E. Lady Linlithgow, who has consented to be their Patroness-in-Chief, and the Government of India has brought to the notice of the Provincial Governments the urgency of looking into the scheme prepared by the Convention for a 10-year course of compulsory education of the deaf in the country.

As said above, a proper School for the Blind exists in Karachi, and has been doing very useful work for the last 15 years. It is managed by the Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association, who would considerably expand their work but for want of funds. The blind learn to read and write with the help of Braille, a system evolved in 1829 by Louis Braille, a blind Frenchman, and consists of the 63 possible combination of 6 dots arranged in two columns of three each. These can be easily written by the blind with the help of a guide consisting of a row of small slits notched on both sides to mark the position of the six dots. The writing tool is a small blunt awl and the paper has placed under it a metal plate with small pits dug into it to prevent the paper from being pierced more than is necessary. The blind people read what is thus written by turning the sheet over and feeling the dots with their fingers.

With the 63 letters of the Braille alphabet, it is easy to make up a code for any language whatever. The problem in India is to have a common code for Indian languages. The need of this will be at once seen when it is realised that in India we have no Braille Press, and every book is hand written and so we have very little of literature for the blind in the Indian languages. Again every Indian knows more than one language, generally the vernacular of the province to which he belongs and in addition Hindi or Urdu or both and perhaps one or more other vernaculars and if he had a common code he will be able to tackle the available literature in all these languages. He uses a common alphabet, the Braille, and it is absurd that the same letters of this alphabet have different values in different closely allied Indian languages.

The problem should be easily solved but for the fact that each school in India, as it started, developed its own Braille Code and the teachers in each such school who have

laboriously built up a manuscript literature for their school have got attached to their own code of Braille and would not give it up even though it be pointed out that a common code would be for the good of the blind for whom the schools exist. In 1921, the speaker visited a number of Schools for the Blind and suggested to them a conference of the teachers of the blind and was told that the time for it was not yet. But he also went to the Government of India and had the good fortune of being invited to advise the Central Advisory Board on Education on some problems of the Education of the Blind, and the Board in turn allowed him to place his proposals before them which they recommended to Government. Among them one recommended Government to start a Braille Press in India and another requested them to appoint a committee to travel all over India and frame a Braille Code for all Indian languages which all schools could then be made to use in about five years. He pointed out that three such codes already existed, namely the Sheriff Braille which is based upon the English Code and which is being successfully used for a number of Indian languages and could be adapted to all, the Oriental Braille of Messrs. Knowles and Grathwait, which was framed on a more ambitious plan of suiting all Asiatic languages and the Braille Code framed by the Sindhi

Braille Committee of which the speaker was Secretary and which was used in the School for the Blind in Karachi. Anyone of these codes or an entirely new one may be adopted by an All-India Committee of the nature proposed by him. This awakened the teachers of the Blind in India to the danger of a new man stealing a march over them and a conference of the teachers of the Blind and Deaf-Mutes met in Bombay in 1923 and requested Government not to take any steps in the matter until the Conference made their recommendations to Government and the Conference has never been able to meet again.

The education of defective children is comparatively very expensive. Provision has to be made by schools to even lodge and feed students and take full responsibility with regard to them. Then there are other difficulties of the nature suggested earlier in the speech. These made it necessary for all people working for the welfare of the nations to do their utmost to help them and help these our less fortunate children to become good useful citizens.

The speaker then thanked the Rotarian President and members gathered together for the opportunity extended to him to address them on the subject and invited them all to visit his school and see for themselves all that could be done for the blind.

MEN

"Men are things women marry. They have two hands, two feet and sometimes two wives, but never more than one collar or one idea at a time!"

"Making a husband out of a man is one of the highest plastic arts known to civilization. It requires sense, faith, hope and charity, especially charity!"

"If you flatter a man you scare him to death, and if you don't you bore him to death. If you permit him to make love to you, he gets tired in the end, and if you don't permit him to make love to you, he gets tired of you in the beginning!"

"If you wear gay colours and rouge and a startling hat, he hesitates to take you out, and if you wear a little brown toque and a tailor-made suit, he takes you out and stares all evening at women in gay colours, rouge and startling hats. If you are a "clinging vine" type he doubts whether you have a brain and if you are a modern woman, advanced and independent he doubts whether you have a heart. If you are silly, he longs for a playmate."

"If you are popular with other men he is jealous and if you are not, he hesitates to marry a wall-flower! What's the use?"

"Rotary—Ann Onymous."

Penang Rotary Conference

(Middle Asia Regional Conference)

Rtn. Chatterjie's Impressions

At the weekly lunch meeting of the Rotary Club of Rangoon held at Strand Hotel on May 10, Rotarian S. Chatterjie, M.J.I., Hony. Secretary of the Club, spoke on the "Penang Conferences" held there during the Easter holidays. At the outset Rotarian Chatterjie thanked the members of the Club for facilitating his visit to Penang to attend the Rotary Conferences as representative of the Rangoon Club. It was his proud privilege and it turned out to be a unique honour to him and the club to which he belonged as he found himself there as the sole Representative of the District 89 which comprised Burma, India, Ceylon and Afghanistan.

It would remain a memorable event in his life as a Rotarian but Rangoon had also shared the great honour being able to have its Secretary there to represent the entire district, the biggest district so far in this region. Rangoon had thus made a splendid contribution and he expressed hope that it would result in better friendship and closer contact between Burma and her neighbouring countries in the East. He had the pleasant privilege to accompany the International President of Rotary and Madame Duperrey in their flight to Penang and during the journey he had opportunity to discuss many matters of Rotary importance and acquaint the Rotary Chief with the problems facing the Rotary Clubs in Rangoon and in this district. At Bangkok the party was met by President Phya Srivasarn Vacha and members of Bangkok Rotary Club and during the breakfast Monsieur Duperrey gathered all informations of Rotary activity in Siam. In the whole of Siam there was only one Club at Bangkok but according to President Vacha attempts were being made to establish another at Chengmai. The journey was continued from Bangkok after about an hour's halt and at

the aerodrome at Penang there was a large gathering of Rotarians and prominent personalities to greet the distinguished Rotary Chief and his wife. A basket of beautiful roses was presented each to Mons. and Madame Duperrey by a son and a daughter of two Rotarians of Penang Club.

ROTARY WHEEL

The Rotary conferences commenced on April 15 at the Hutchings School which was artistically decorated and the proceedings took place in the Mortimer Hall where Rotary Flags and emblems were prominently displayed in artistic manner. At night the school building was festooned with electric lamps and a big revolving Rotary Wheel with multi-coloured lights made the public aware of the activities of Rotarians from different countries gathered together there.

The first day, April 15, was devoted to the annual conference of the District 80 (Siam and Malaya) under the chairmanship of District Governor W. Allan Eley of Singapore. President Grumitt of Penang Club, the Host Club welcomed the delegates and

the visiting Rotarians from Netherlands Indies and Burma after which the conference was formally opened by the Hon'ble Mr. G. A. de C. C. de Moubray, Resident Councillor, Penang. The conference lasted for three hours and the chief items of business were the nomination of Rotarian C. R. Samuel, of the Penang Club as the next Governor of the District 80 and the invitation of the Bangkok Club for holding the next conference there in 1939. The conference was followed by a lunch, a tea party in the afternoon at Street Boys Club where many Rotarians indulged in football game against the boys of the home which had been organised through the efforts of Penang Rotarians and a Chinese vegetable dinner by Penang Buddhist Association at their premises, a place worth a visit in Penang.

MIDDLE ASIA REGIONAL CONFERENCE

The Middle Asia Regional Conference of Rotary commenced on the following day and was in session for three days. This conference was opened by the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Small, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, who specially came from Singapore for this purpose. His Excellency Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Malay States was unable to come but sent a letter regretting his inability and wishing every success while a similar letter was also received from District Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., and was read out at the Conference by Governor Eley who presided over this conference. The conference closely followed the suggested programme received from the Rotary Headquarters in Chicago and in consequence there were many illuminating talks on different aspects of Rotary by various representative delegates. "Organising new clubs in Middle Asia Region" was the subject allotted to the representative of the District 89 and as the speaker happened to be the only delegate from the district it fell to his lot to address the gathering on the subject. At a such short notice and being a stranger to that region and also having no knowledge of the people and the country in that region the

speaker (Chatterjie) informed the gathering how Rotary was being extended in India through Vernacular clubs and efforts that were being made to extend the movement in Burma by his own club. He also urged that Rotary should be adapted to the requirements of the people and the locality and emphasised that to make Rotary effective and successful people of the locality should be turned into Rotarians as he learnt that there were few Malay members although there were a number of clubs in Malaya.

OUTSTANDING SUCCESS

The organisation of the conference both on its business and on social sides proved to be an outstanding success and from the beginning till the end of the conference every delegate sensed the completeness of the arrangements made for the visitors' comfort by the host club which published an illustrated booklet giving all informations and the programme with the history of Penang and the places for sight-seeing. The outstanding feature of every one of the social functions was their informality and this was helpful in freely mixing of Rotarians from different countries and places and also with those in sympathy with Rotary and the delegates thus made lasting contacts with people from as far as Java on one side, from Siam on another and from Rangoon in the north.

The success these conferences achieved was due to the presence of the World President Duperrey who was the main source of inspiration to the delegates. Whether at the conference meetings, at the lunch or dinner tables he always smilingly responded to the call for a speech and his inexhaustible stories full of wit and humour made every one more happy and gay. He made many speeches but his notable addresses were on the "Mechanics of Rotary" at 80th District Conference, "Fundamental Aspects of the Principles of Rotary" at the Regional Conference and "Practical Achievement of Rotary in International Service" at the Conference Banquet. These inspiring speeches, Rotarian Chatterjie said, should be studied by every Rotarian to enrich their knowledge of Rotary and these are capable of converting anyone into a Rotarian.

EXCELLENT PUBLICITY

The newspapers in Penang and other places in that region gave most excellent publicity to these conferences while most of the proceedings were broadcast from the Penang station. The host club spared no pains for the visitors for sightseeing in Penang and after the lunch excursions and drives were arranged to Botanical Gardens, Ayer Itam Chinese Temple, Snake Temple, Round the Island, trip up the Hill on the funicular railway etc., and the management of the Overseas Amusements Ltd., gave free admission to Visiting Rotarians and their ladies to Wembley Park Cabaret for fun and frolic. The Indian members of the Penang Club gave an Indian Curry tiffin at E. and O. Hotel and Mr. Lim Lean Teng, J.P., gave a Chinese dinner at his own residence. Because of his lavish hospitality where the delegates had occasion to watch the Malay dancing Mr. Teng was made an Honorary member of the Penang Club and was presented a Rotary lapel badge by President Duperrey himself. An interesting feature of this dinner was delegates from different countries spoke in language of the country he came from and speeches were heard in Malay, Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, Tamil, Hindustani, French, Dutch and English, the speaker being responsible for Burmese speech. Concluding Rotarian Chatterjie said the theme of the Regional Rotary Conference of Middle Asia the first of its kind to be held in the East, was "what Rotary can do for Asia" and all those who attended felt that much friendship among the people representative of the Middle Asia must result from these conferences. The speaker did not go there as the official delegate from the district and as such he could not contribute much as he desired but what little he did and for which he was happy, was forming acquaintanceship with the delegates and establishing friendship with Rotarian of each and every club that was represented there and he was sure that the friendship he had formed would be helpful to all members of the club who might visit those countries in future and this might be helpful to respective clubs and to countries as well.

Dr. P. Van Hulstijn, Governor of the Rotary District 79 comprising the Nether-

lands Indies and Prince Varnvaidya Varavan of Bangkok Rotary Club extended cordial invitations to their clubs and the latter made a special request to attend the Rotary Conference to be held at Bangkok in 1939 in large numbers as Rangoon was the next door neighbour to Bangkok, assuring they would make all visitors as happy and comfortable as possible. The speaker asked all members to keep in mind of the Bangkok Conference and expressed hope that the members would respond to this cordial invitation to cement the friendship between the two countries through Rotary.

In thanking Rotarian Chatterjie for his interesting talk, Rotarian W. T. McIntyre said the members were obliged to him as through him and because of him Rangoon was represented at Madras and Baroda Conferences in the past and now at Penang. He brought to them wealth of informations and established closer contacts between Rangoon and other clubs not only in their district 89 but also in other districts. He also agreed with the speaker that Bangkok being the next door neighbour just as Calcutta the members of Rangoon Club should try their best to attend the conference at Bangkok and he was sure it would be well worth attending.



Governor Sethna and President Duperrey in a hearty handshake caught by Leland Case, Editor, *The Rotarian*.

Extracts from

The News Letter

from

The R. I. Secretariat (Central Office)

AN UNUSUAL CLUB ADDRESS

Recently John B. Spence, Past President of the Pawhuska, Oklahoma, Rotary Club, addressed his club, from his bed where he has been confined for more than a year, through the means of a microphone which was installed at his bedside with a receiver in the club meeting room. His talk to his club was one of inspiration. We quote his reference to the part Rotary has played in influencing his life:

"I have no apology to offer in saying that the widest scope, the most satisfactory and enduring phase of my education was obtained in the school of Rotary. It offers to man the charm of a pathway strewn with the beauties that appeal to the head and heart of men of good will. In a happy and most alluring method, it teaches man to observe his obligations to his fellowman. And Rotary, in its true sense, cannot be practised without a corresponding quickening of the intellect and the soul. This is no idle dream. It is not an idealistic 'hocus-pocus' of a dreamer of dreams—it's a reality—and there is nothing mysterious about it for it is founded on the fundamental basis of service to your fellowman. This fundamental did not originate with the birth of Rotary; it was not a new idea but Rotary has established a most charming manner of actehing it to man."

MISSING THREE CONVENTIONS

Does your club ever send a notice to a Rotarian calling his attention to the fact that he has missed three meetings and if he misses the fourth one, he is automatically out of membership? (Of course, it's understood that the board of directors may excuse his absence for good and sufficient reasons.) Well, this is Rotary International's reminder to those clubs which were not represented in person or by proxy

at the last two Rotary conventions. If your club wasn't represented at Atlantic City or at Nice and isn't represented at San Francisco, California, it will cease to be a member club of Rotary International (unless excused by the board of directors of R. I.).

Don't trouble to write us on the subject now. Do your utmost to have your club represented at San Francisco. If that proves impossible of accomplishment, then write us on the first of July and explain to the board why you believe your club should be excused and continued in membership in R. I.

Any Rotary club outside the United States (the country in which the convention is being held), if unable to be represented at the convention by a member of its own club, can name any active or past service member of another Rotary club in its own district to act as proxy for its non-attending delegate or delegates. Rotary clubs in non-districted territory may designate as a proxy any active or past service member of any Rotary club.



Sir Phiroze addressing.
To his right is the Premier of Burma
and to his left is President Duperrey.

Distinguished Rotary Chiefs in Rangoon



No. 1.

THE 12th of April 1938 was the Red Letter Day of the Rotary Club of Rangoon as on this particular day the members of the Rangoon Club had the honour and pleasure of welcoming and entertaining the two distinguished Chiefs of Rotary—International President Maurice Duperrey and the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Governor of District 89 of Rotary International. President Duperrey along with Madame Duperrey was passing through Rangoon from Paris to Penang to attend the first Middle Asia Regional Conference while Governor Sethna came to Rangoon to pay his official call to Rangoon Club as well as to Club at Thayetmyo in Upper Burma. It was in Rangoon only Governor Sethna had occasion to receive and welcome President Duperrey and the happy meeting of the two Rotary Chiefs in Rangoon would remain a memorable day in the history of the Rangoon Rotary Club. Their meeting provided great inspiration to local Rotarians and Rotary attracted attention of the city for the time.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, Governor of 89th District, arrived by Imperial Flying boat from Calcutta on April 9 and was welcomed by all Rotarians and a large crowd of Indian businessmen (Photo 1) of Rangoon. Sir Phiroze was met by President Haji and Secretary Chatterjee at the wharf (Photo 2)

and introduced to other members present there. On April 12, Governor Sethna flew by Irrawaddy Flotilla Seaplane to Thayetmyo where he was received and entertained to a breakfast meeting by the Rotarians of Thayetmyo Rotary Club. He returned to Rangoon the same afternoon to receive President Duperrey and attended the Garden Party held in his honour by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce at the Jubilee Hall compound. Here Sir Sethna had

occasion to meet Burma's Premier Dr. Ba Maw (Photo 3) and citizens of Rangoon and witnessed the (Photo 4) Pwe (Burmese dancing). President Duperrey came and attended this function and had occasion to see the cosmopolitan gathering which represented the city of Rangoon.

On the night of April 12 the Rotary Club of Rangoon held a Dinner meeting (Photo 5) to which only the members and their wives and daughters were present. It was held in open air at the residence of President Haji and the members of the Club were all presented to Governor



No. 2.



No. 3.

and President Duperrey and Madame Duperrey. President Haji welcomed the distinguished visitors and replies to same were made by Governor Sethna and President Duperrey in bright witty speeches by both.

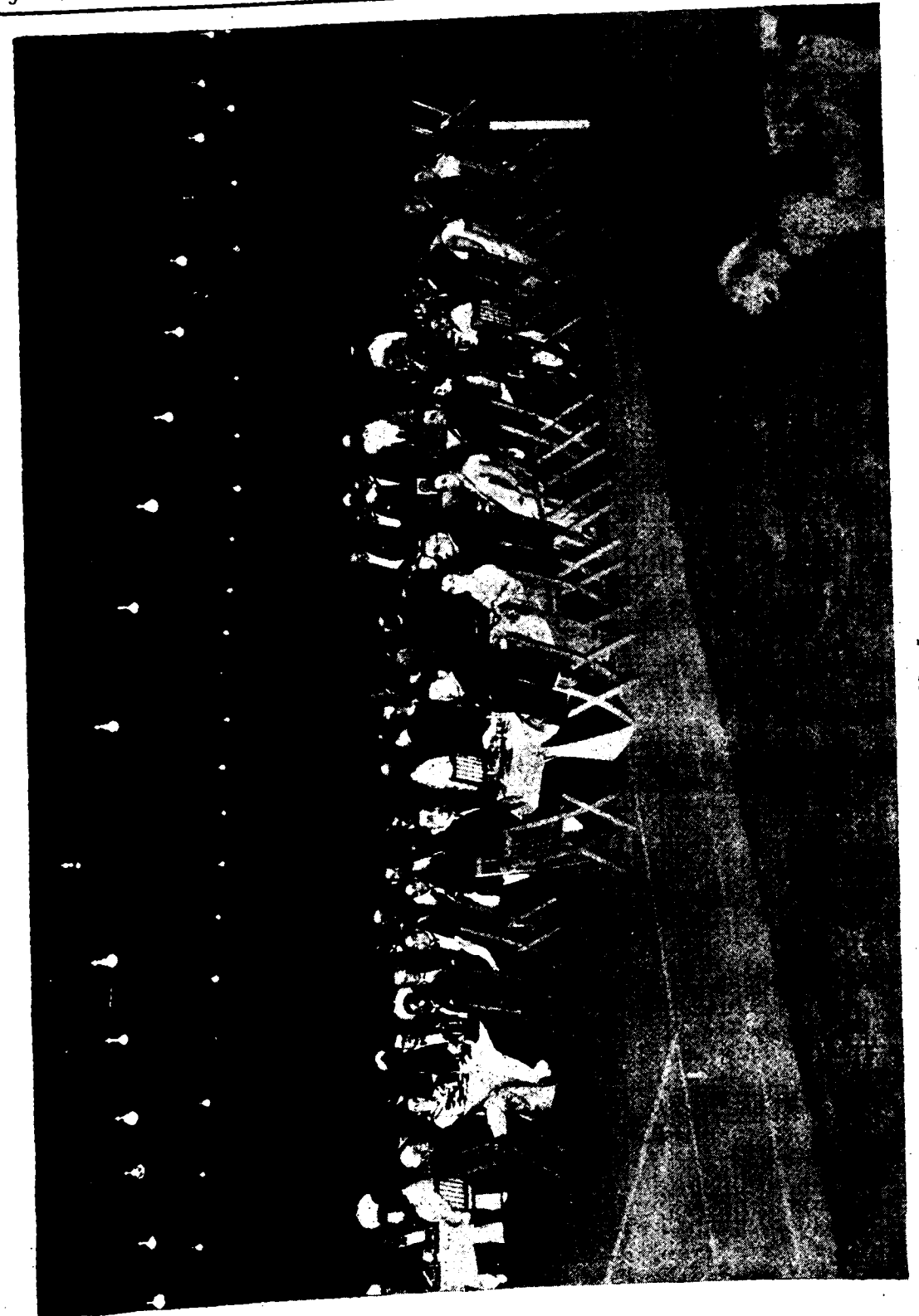
President and Madame Duperrey arrived by the K. L. M. Dutch plane from Paris via Calcutta and arrived at Rangoon at 5 p.m. on April 12 and were welcomed at the Mingaladon Airport by Secretary Chatterjie and members of Rangoon Rotary Club. Immediately after President Duperrey attended the Garden Party (Photo 3) in honour of Sir Phiroze Sethna given by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and later at night attended the Dinner of the Rangoon Rotary Club. After spending the night in Rangoon President and Madame Duperrey left the following morning by the same plane to Penang. They were accompanied from Rangoon in the plane by Secretary Chatterjie of Rangoon Club who was the only delegate from Rangoon and happened to be the sole representative of District 89 at the Middle Asia Regional Conference at Penang. On the way when the plane stopped at Don Mounge aerodrome

at Bangkok in Siam. President Duperrey was welcomed by President and members of Bangkok Rotary Club and entertained to breakfast at the aerodrome building. The halt there was only for 45 minutes after which the journey was resumed and the party arrived at Penang at 1 p.m.

On his return journey from Straits, President and Madame Duperrey spent another night of April 20 in Rangoon. They arrived from Singapore by the K. L. M. plane and landed at Mingaladon Airport at 3 p.m. and met by Rotarian Ba Win and others. President and Madame Duperrey paid a visit to Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Golden Buddhist temple and famous shrine in Rangoon which is regarded as the eighth wonder in the world and later attended the Tea Party meeting of Rangoon Rotary Club held at residence of Rotarian Ba Win, President of the Club, from 1st July 1938. President Duperrey enjoyed the Burmese singing and dancing and the Burma cigar and made a short speech in Burmese. In the early morning of April 21 he left with Madame Duperrey by plane for India en route to Paris.



No. 4.



No. 5.

News from the Clubs



President: Dr. H. M. Desai

Secretary: R. Natarajan

Mr. S. K. Khan's address on the subject of the "Mill Industry" of Ahmedabad appears elsewhere in this issue.

Safety First Association of India: Members will remember the inauguration day of the Safety First Movement in Ahmedabad.

Our District Governor, Sir Phiroze Sethna, sent a letter of greetings with an apology for his inability to attend the function.

The Rotary Club of Surat sent the following telegram:—

"Wishing you all success in your first achievement of Safety First attempt.—
President, Rotary Club."

Mr. A. S. Trollip, the General Secretary of the Safety First Association of India, wired as under:—

"On the occasion of the inauguration of the Ahmedabad Local Branch of the Safety First Association of India, the President, Council and members of the Bombay Provincial branch of the Association send you and the members of your branch their cordial greetings. The Rotary Club of Ahmedabad has proved worthy of its high traditions. Congratulations and good wishes.—Trollip."

A movement inaugurated with such blessings is certainly bound to flourish.

Herewith is an appeal from the President to every member:—

DEAR ROTARIAN,

You know the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad has sponsored the "Safety First" movement. It is up to us—nay—it is

our duty to make it a great success. Success of the movement will greatly depend upon membership. You are a keen Rotarian; you are the representative of your business or trade or profession. You command great influence. Will it be too much if I expect you to get at least five new members for the "Safety First Association" within the next month? I know you can do that very easily, if you only put your mind in it. Only a small effort is necessary.

Yours in Rotary,

(Sd.) H. M. DESAI,

President,

The Rotary Club of Ahmedabad.

Future of Rotary: At the last meeting of the Club held in May, *Rotarian President Desai* observed that to judge the future of Rotary, one has to see its past and that the seeds of the Rotary ideals of fellowship and friendship have taken deep root in our soil, as there are representatives in our club from all known trades and professions in the city. The club has helped to cultivate among members a kind of fellowship which can remove all misunderstanding, whether communal or professional. Rtn. Desai proceeded to say that when there is a Rotary Club in every important town in the world and every profession and trade is represented therein, then there would not be any misunderstanding or wars between different countries. So Rtn. Desai stressed the importance of the members acting up to the principles of Rotary even in their homes, so that their children may be imbued with the Rotary spirit.

Rtn. Desai concluded by saying that to his mind, the future of Rotary International will be fellowship, good-will and peace.

Rotarian Kadri was not much hopeful of the efficacy of Rotary being able to check wars which are raging at the present time in the two continents of the world. However, he was definite that so far as the spirit of service above self was concerned, Rotary has been able to achieve a lot. Rtn. Kadri spoke at length on the necessity of cultivating the proper spirit which should permeate to the masses and make them realise that

Rotary will only render only selfless service. In this connection he reiterated the importance of sending Rotary publications to the various libraries in the city, so that the ideals of Rotary may be spread. He also emphasised the importance of cultivating contacts with the general public.

Rotarian White thought that the future of Rotary can be assured if the slogan of 'Service above Self' is fully carried into effect, which will make the city a much better place to live in. Rtn. White traced how our club from small beginnings has made such a marked headway in the short space of two years.

As far as the future is concerned, Rtn. White was of opinion that we should concentrate our attention on making better citizens of the people of the city.

Rotarian Marfatia thought that the future of Rotary was bright and that this war-threatened world of to-day can find safety and solace in the one and only one doctrine and which is no other than this doctrine of ours—that of friendship, fellowship and service. The future of Rotary lay in the "unfortunate villages," where at present there was "ignorance, superstition, ill-health and suffering." The Rotary should carry its message to all corners of India by visits, lectures, cinema films, etc.

Rotarian Bhagat traced the history of the Rotary in order to visualize the future. The movement was started for selfish ends and slowly its outlook widened—from self-interest grew mutual helpfulness and from friendship to fellowship.

The future of the Rotary depends on the faithful following of the various ideals of service. The influence of Rotary will be felt in all spheres—home, profession and society. The boys' work movement will ensure the proper understanding of Rotary by the future generation. Speaking of International Service, Rtn. Bhagat said that the causes of war are many, not misunderstanding alone. The Rotarians of the future will refuse to propagate lies—the principles of Rotary will be so widely practised that ammunition factory owners will refuse to manufacture armaments. Such actions are only possible in democratic countries. Rtn. Bhagat thought that dictatorships will end sooner or later—"rather sooner than later."



President: Sardar Sahib Santokh Singh
Secretary: P. C. Bhandari

At the club premises on April 26, Past President Rtn. H. F. Maneckshaw introduced the speaker of the evening Mr. S. N. Chib, M.A., Programme Director of the All India Radio station at Lahore, and on behalf of the Club extended to him a hearty welcome.

Mr. Chib began by saying that the Radio stations in India existed primarily for entertaining the public and for this reason they always paid the greatest attention to criticism from the public. In his opinion, in many cases their critics were not aware of the great difficulty that they experienced in arranging the programmes. Hundreds of letters were received every day in every Radio station, some appreciative, others critical and still others full of nothing but abuse.

Usually their programmes were planned far ahead, nearly three or four months earlier than their actual performance. These programmes were prepared on a quarterly basis and were discussed at the Station Directors' Conference, where the Controller and Deputy Controller of Broadcasting were also present. They had to be particularly careful that there was no overlapping. Talks and music were arranged from the various stations in such a manner that if someone did not like to listen to the talks but music alone, one could easily switch on to another station. They had also to maintain judicious proportion between classical and light music.

The speaker drew a contrast between the Radio and Film Companies and brought out the point that although their primary aim was to cater for the amusement of the public yet their values were not entirely

governed by the demands of the listeners. Besides having talks in Hindustani and in English they broadcast one play every week. Due to a general lack of dramatic tradition in this country, the proper selection of plays was a difficult task but the speaker took justifiable pride in the fact that the plays broadcast by them so far were listened to with much interest and this was becoming the most popular item of their programmes.

The discussion which followed bore ample testimony to the fact that Mr. Chib's address was listened to with much interest and profit by the members present.

The Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker which was carried with acclamation. The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

(Continued from Page 7)

Past Governor James has very kindly agreed to attend to all important Rotary matters during my absence, and he certainly needs no introduction to the Clubs. Correspondence may be addressed to my office as usual and the same will be attended to promptly. If there is anything on which you would wish to communicate direct and immediately with Past Governor James, he can be reached at 200, Mount Road, Madras. I hope to be away from India the latest till about the third week of July.

Thank You!

With this letter, I shall be writing the last of my Monthly Letters to you as Governor for the first year. I should like to take this opportunity of placing on record the generous co-operation and extreme cordiality you and your members have uniformly extended to me throughout the year. I thank you most sincerely for them, and I would request you to extend to me the same co-operation and assistance during also the next twelve months. I have accepted the office for a second term fully relying upon your co-operation and your goodwill.

Yours Sincerely,

PHIROZE SETHNA,

Governor, 89th District, R. I.

Asansol

President: H. V. Peeling

Secretary: Rev. F. G. Williams

At the second meeting held on April 11, Rtn. Barraclough gave his address on "The Progress of Research into Coal Mining Dangers". The first recorded disaster was in 1621 when a man was fatally burned in a pit. Other early recordings were of explosions, and the first efforts in the direction of safety were to find light which would not ignite gas. An early machine produced light by making sparks. And yet in 1936 in Great Britain only 3 per cent. of accidents were due to explosions. 44 per cent. were due to falls of ground and 23 per cent. to haulage. Much research has been directed toward the cause of accidents. For instance, why does gas explode? The part which coal dust plays in the explosion has been a subject for investigation. Good ventilation was introduced to prevent accumulation of fire damp, and safety lamps to prevent the explosion. From 1873 to 1932 the number of accidents has been reduced to one fifth due to research.

Injury from fall of roof has been greatly reduced by the wearing of a light steel hat. Hard toe in boots have also reduced accidents. Research in this area is difficult due to the varied composition of the roof. Risk has been reduced to one half since 1873. Haulage accidents are fewer in India than in Great Britain due to better roadways. Improved ropes and slow banking devices are now so reliable that controls of the engine can be entirely mechanical. In 1936 in Great Britain there were no fatal accidents due to breaking of ropes or overwinding which means that 600,000 men were trans-

(Continued on Page 29)



President: G. H. Krumbeigel

Secretary: H. Richardson

As there was no speaker for the evening meeting held on May 4, Mr. Richardson gave a paper from the Bulletin of the Rotary Club of London, England, "TOO BUSY FOR ROTARY".

Too Busy for Rotary

(FROM THE BULLETIN OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF LONDON, ENGLAND)

I suppose the most disarming excuse that ever was offered was that of Charles Lamb. When taxed with coming late to the East India Office, he mildly remarked that if he was in the habit of coming late he always made it a practice to go early. There is no answer to that one.

I think the next most disarming excuse is that of the Rotarian who tells our Attendance Officer that he is too busy to attend his weekly lunch. It is so incontrovertible. Yet I shrewdly suspect that most of our members who come regularly are just as busy as he.

All of us feel the tug between our job and our Rotary. When I was a young Rotarian—even younger at it than I am now—I was very good for a few months. Then I fell away. The Rotary lunch became a nuisance. I was too busy to go. I became a slacker, and on one of my somewhat rare appearance

at the Cecil, two members of the Attendance Committee stood over me like two great beasts—"Did I know . . . ?" and so forth.

It was a crisis in my Rotary membership. I decided to give Rotary a real chance and came regularly for a spell. I got the weekly lunch habit and nothing but a business engagement that could not be dodged kept me away. If I didn't go, I felt I had missed something which I did not want to miss.

I want new members and old members, too, if they think the cap fits, to take themselves by the scruff of the neck and make themselves good attenders for a few months. If at the end of that time they don't feel the urge to come regularly, then they are not for Rotary and Rotary is not for them. It is no use talking about this fellowship stuff to men who have not experienced it, and men will only understand it by being good attenders.

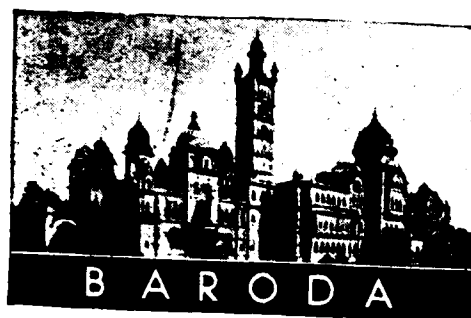
Look around our Rotary Club. There are members who come week in, week out, throughout the year. If they did not come, they would be missed. They are the salt of the club. Salt is good—let us have some more of it.

(Continued from Page 28)

ported up and down shafts, an average of over 300 yards deep for 240 days without accident—a wonderful record!

Miners' diseases, nystagmus which affects the eyes, and silicosis which affects the lungs, are being attacked by better lighting and ventilation. In conclusion, he said that through research accidents in the mining industry had been reduced from 2.24 deaths per 1000 per annum to 1 death per 1000 per annum which shows substantial progress during the past half century.

An interesting discussion followed.



President: S. V. Mukerjea

Secretaries: T. M. Desai and D. M. Desai

Meeting Notes: The last meeting of the Rotary Club of Baroda was held at the Baroda Guest House and Hotel at 8-30 p.m. on Friday, May 27th, 1938. Rtn. S. V. Mukerjea presiding, it was a close meeting when the members discussed the subject "The Future of Rotary" as desired by the Rotary International.

As the date of meeting happily coincided with the anniversary of the accession day of His Highness the Maharaja of Gaekwar the proceedings opened with Rtn. Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the head of the Baroda administration, proposing the health of the Maharaja Saheb which was very cordially responded to by all the members present. He then intimated the discussion of the principal topic of "The Future of Rotary", in the course of which he touched upon the international aspect of the world movement and its progress in recent years and went on to discuss what new activities the Baroda Rotary Club should take up to justify its existence in the State. He suggested the club devoting itself to the work of social service among labour in Baroda as one of the most urgent and important type of activity in which many members were interested. He outlined in brief, how the welfare work should be organised and invited the Secretary to convene a meeting of citizens interested in the problem to discuss the whole scheme in detail and further offered his wholehearted co-operation and help to any one in this direction. He felt confident if the members of the club devoted two hours a day, or one

day in a week to this work, they would be able to achieve some excellent results which would set an example to practically every kind of contemporary organisations in the city. Rtn. Dr. Majmundar dwelt at some length on the implications of 'Service above Self,' and pointed out that the future of Rotary in any particular locality depended on the qualifications of the members of the club and how far they were able to translate the ideal into action. The movement was young in India and as such the country could not boast of achievements scale as other countries in the world but it was never too late to begin. He thought a fair amount of social service could be done if the various committees took interest in the work entrusted to them and functioned properly. He also urged the need of gaining an Anti-Tuberculosis campaign in the State.

"The achievements of the Rotary movement are so highly encouraging as to leave no scope whatever for any passivism about its future," declared Rtn. M. K. Parikh, in the course of a critical review of the progress of the Baroda Rotary Club. He was of opinion that each individual Club was an important line of the whole Rotary body and if it was affected and not mended in time, it was bound to vitiate the whole organisation. He emphasised the need of enlivening the interest of members in the various schemes of social welfare that the club proposed to organise. He also suggested the appointment of a committee to devise ways and means whereby the end might be achieved and the club launched on its career of usefulness worthy of its existence. He regretted the poor attendance of members at Club meetings and suggested a thorough enquiry into the causes and remedy the defects if any.

Concluding the debate, President Rtn. S. V. Mukerjea reviewed the work done by the club during the last two years, in carrying out the ideals set by the movement and in establishing contact between persons following different professions and paving a way for fellowship. He suggested that members individually study labour conditions in the city and the problems connected therewith before undertaking a definite line of welfare activity

among the class. He showed the importance of the members acting up to the ideals of the Rotary in their names, in their profession as the community as a whole and pointed out that Rotary was to each member largely what he made it and expressed its ideals in deeds. The desire to do a good turn to a fellowman was inherent in every normal human being. Rotary afforded the scope and field to cultivate that ideal. The President concluded by outlining the various ways in which the Baroda Rotary Club could be of service to humanity.

Power Farming, a business and a Philosophy was the subject of a very interesting talk by Rtn. P. C. Patel, a prominent agent and distributor of tractors and other agricultural machineries in India.

Rtn. S. V. Mukerjea presiding introduced himself as a cultivator born and brought up on a farm from his early childhood. The speaker at the outset, gave in brief a resume how he got himself initiated in the intricate art of agriculture and primary processes of a growing crop. He laid great emphasis on the system of ploughing land which played a very important part in enriching the soil and the consequent growth and yield of crop if done in proper manner. He explained the difficulties of the farmers in turning the sods soon after the harvest in the hard cotton soils of Gujarat, though fully conscious of the fact that the operation which would expose the land to the sterilizing and nourishing of sun and air in the summer months bring about improvements all round.

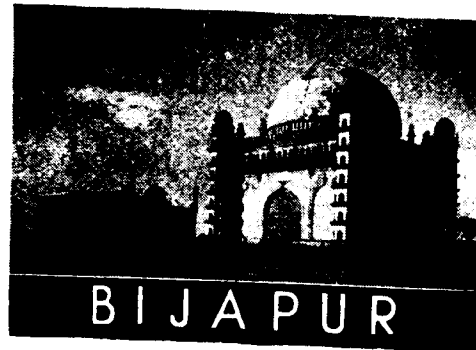
The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the illiterate Indian cultivators of Gujarat for thorough knowledge of agriculture despite the lack of systematic training in the art of agriculture.

He attributed deplorable condition of agriculture in India to the economic distress prevailing rather than to the want of knowledge or training.

Coming to the subject proper, the speaker dwelt at some length his reminiscences and his early experiments in power tillage and said that from his early age he was convinced that tractor ploughing would fill a definite need in our agriculture if it could be made

an economic possibility. The various trials made by the various departments of agriculture all over India, however, did not support his view. They were unanimous in their verdict that power farming was not possible in India on various grounds, principal among these being hard soil, small and scattered holding, ignorance of the intricate tractor machinery, poverty among the general run of agriculturist. The speaker then went to show how they broke through this labyrinth of devastating logical arguments and were able to look ahead into a future of struggle and achievement in making the Indian Farmers machine-minded. According to him the key-note of their success was the personal touch and a thorough understanding of the needs and difficulties of the Agriculturists. When the officers of the department failed for want of personal touch, they succeeded by their direct methods. From his experience he could say that farmers knew everything in matters of soil culture and the advantage of deep ploughing in a practical manner, but what was wanted was to translate the need into a demand for tractors. This they were able to do by service and propaganda and by keeping themselves continuously in touch with their clients and training their sons in handling the tractor and also carry out ordinary repairs. The speaker in the end envisaged a bright future for agriculture and an all-round co-ordination of agriculture and industry so that the raw products of the soil would go to feed the wheels of the industry and the finished products of the factories in turn would raise them in status socially and economically and thus liberate humanity from the bondage of flesh and blood and the inherent drudgeries of nature or in other words, create for them an equality of opportunity for self-development and happiness which was the goal of life.

The speaker was warmly thanked by Rtn. R. G. Allan, the Commissioner of Agriculture, who paid a glowing tribute to Rtn. Patel for his achievements in the field. Even though he did not agree to all that was being said regarding the scope of power farming in India, he added, Rtn. Patel could not be denied the meed of praise for what he had achieved by his business acumen and zeal to serve the humanity.



BIJAPUR

President: Dr. J. F. Henriques

Secretary: Rao Saheb R. D. Parulkar

Mrs. K. H. Jamakhandi, B.A., B.T.T.D. (Dublin), was the speaker at a meeting held at the Bijapur Gymkhana. Rtn. J. F. Henriques, President of the Club, introduced the speaker. She gave a very interesting and detailed description of the "Life in Africa". She described the customs of the various people in Africa and their language, education and living. After the lecture was over some queries were asked by Rtn. Dr. Parulkar, Rtn. Ilkal and Rtn. Dr. Vaze. The discussion was going on for a long time and the meeting lasted for a longer time than usual. Rtn. A. N. Ilkal thanked the speaker.

At the meeting, the monthly letter of the District Governor was read. The question of Bifurcation and Regional Administration was discussed fully. It was unanimously resolved that the 89th District should not be bifurcated as the number of clubs in the District is very small. When the number of clubs exceeds fifty or like that this question should be considered at the time.

HONOUR FOR R. I. PRESIDENT

Recently President Maurice Duperrey was called to the Peruvian Legation in Paris, where, by order of the Peruvian Government, he was decorated with the insignia of Commander of the Peruvian Order of the Sun.



BOMBAY

President: Dr. N. H. Vakeel

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

At the meeting on May 24 President Dr. N. H. Vakeel introduced the speaker, Mr. C. E. Leman, who gave us a very interesting talk on the "P. & O. Company", which the speaker described as "one of the greatest links of the British Empire". Speaking of the 100 years of service rendered by the Company, Mr. Leman said that the first mail contract to India was made with the Admiralty and not the Post Office; in spite of the "all-up" Empire mail service, the quantity of mail matter carried by the P. & O. Company has continued to increase. In 1869 the passage money paid included "drinks", but consequent to the reduction in fares shortly afterwards, this concession was withdrawn.

The speaker contrasted the earlier fleet of the Company with some of its present vessels, and remarked that if the latter seemed smaller in comparison to the QUEEN MARY, it must not be forgotten that the size of a P. & O. vessel was limited by the Suez Canal, from which handicap the Atlantic Lines did not suffer.

Referring to the service rendered by the P. & O., the B. I. and the Associated Companies during the Great War, the speaker said that the Companies lost no fewer than 81 vessels, representing a little short of half a million tons gross. He paid a tribute to the Company's Indian employees who continued to come forward with eagerness to serve the Company, as also to their loyalty during the Great War when no fewer than 415 gave their lives while at sea to the Empire.

Rotarian W. O. A. Young proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker on behalf of the Club.

"The Profession of Chemistry" was the subject of an unusually well-delivered vocational talk by Rotarian Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Principal of the Royal Institute of Science, at the meeting held on May 10. Though Rotarian Wheeler prefaced his talk by a warning that it was not meant to be "interesting" but merely informative and vocational, he failed to live up to the first part of this promise, and it was generally agreed one of the most "interesting"—in the truest sense of that much abused word.

In a humorous prelude, Rotarian Wheeler said he had voiced the opinion to a Committee that there should be more vocational talks—and was told that if he gave one himself it would set a good example, which might worthily be followed by even the Directors of the Club. (Laughter and applause). Anyway, they had before them a Rotarian who had volunteered to give a talk instead of one who had been dragooned into it!

Dealing briefly with the history of medicine, he said it was one of the world's oldest professions, but not until fifty or sixty years ago did the Institute of Chemists, with headquarters in London, come into existence. This controlled British chemists, though not to the same extent, perhaps, as the B.M.A. controlled doctors; it was not such a powerful "trade union". To become a chemist, a student had to spend five years at a recognised specialised day school for chemistry, or seven years at a night school of the same kind, and might then become an associate or fellow of the Institute. There were other qualifications, honours degrees, and certain recognised industrial experience might also prove an exemption to the training mentioned, though this exemption was not often given.

Chemistry was an employing profession, and few chemists were able to set up on their own account with practices like doctors had. They were employed by Government or firms, or as teachers. There were many recognised branches of industrial chemistry, such as dyeing etc., and as for Government

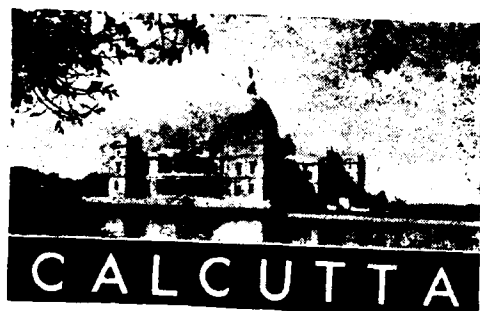
service, a good number were absorbed nowadays into "defence" schemes. The speaker said that ten years ago he himself was employed in the Woolwich Arsenal Research Department, and then they had some seventy chemists, while he felt that nowadays there must be many more. It would be a ticklish problem for any Rotary Classification Committee to decide about a candidate for membership who came forward with say "Chemistry, research, explosives". This classification could hardly be said to be furthering the cause of Rotary, yet the man would be merely doing his job, and what would the Membership Committee do about it? (Laughter).

Many big firms like I.C.I. employed large numbers of chemists and any who were thinking of putting their sons into chemistry might be assured that though they might never be very rich, they could always find good employment. Of 7,000 chemists in the Institute of Chemists, only some forty were unemployed at the present time. In India, too, the percentage of workless chemists who had left the Institute of Science in Bombay was smaller than the unemployed percentage in other professions leaving such colleges. It was also a very interesting profession with a wide variety of employment.

Rotarian C. W. Hayden voiced the thanks of the Club.

In the absence of President Dr. N. H. Vakeel, Vice-President T. W. Brough took the Chair. Rotarian H. S. Waterman, Consul for U.S.A., spoke to us on May 31 on "Central America", during the course of which he gave a geographical and historical description of Central America, which he said was one of the greatest epicentres of earthquakes. A summary of his address appears elsewhere in this issue.

Concert: It is suggested that a concert be given by Rotarians and their children, particularly the latter. Will those Rotarians and/or their children, nephews and nieces who are able and willing to play, sing, recite or dance please send their names as early as possible to Rotarian W. M. Martin of the Fellowship Committee.



President: Rai Bahadur B. M. Das

Secretary: C. A. Newbury

May 1938. In addition to our Speaker our only other guest was Mr. J. S. Graham and these were warmly welcomed by the President after which members introduced their personal guests and Rtn. S. L. Boothroyd did the honours. The International Service toast was proposed by Rtn. W. S. Irvine who selected the Rotary Club of Negombo, Ceylon, for this distinction. Under Club business the Hon. Secretary presented the banner of the Rotary Club of Ipoh, Malaya.

Unfortunately Mr. Lancaster's paper was heard by very few present. Although the microphone was placed in his proximity, his attitude towards it was something like that of the backwoodsman who came to a London hotel and sat in the lounge spitting deftly into every flower pot within range. An obsequious waiter followed the shots with a spittoon much to the disgust of the backwoodsman who ultimately told him, "If you don't take that god-darned thing away, I'll damn well spit in it." Far be it for me to suggest that Mr. Lancaster maltreated the microphone; he just studiously avoided it and the consequence was that there was a great deal of general conversation among the members simply because they could hear nothing of the speech; which was unfortunate because the paper was an excellent one!

Commencing with a reference to the language of flowers in the days of our grandfathers he went on to say that whereas in Christian churches or Mohammadan mosques flowers were used merely decoratively, in the religion of the Parsees, Jews and Hindus

flowers had a definite religious significance and special importance was attached to their colour and selection. It was interesting to note that no flower for religious purposes in the Hindu religion might be begged. If purchased, a high price had to be paid for it but flowers could be "taken" from any garden without permission. At the same time they must not be gathered near a Temple, Burning Ghat, or polluted area and it was forbidden either to strip a plant of all its flowers or to take unopened buds.

Mr. Lancaster went on to say that the great confusion existed in the identification of the various plants and proceeded to give us a very comprehensive account of the sacred trees and plants of India with interesting though a trifle technical descriptions, adding many high lights on the use of each either in its religious significance or as charms against sickness, medicine and so forth.

In the discussion which followed Rtn. Mehta had some very interesting questions to ask, but these, the speaker said, took him into rather deep water and he preferred not to enter upon this particular discussion. Rtn. Boothroyd as usual caused a smile when he asked if there was some particular merit to be gained by getting holy water from the Ganges and pouring it at the root of various trees. He had been very interested in watching people doing this on the way back from their morning bathe, but was rather in the dark as to whether any religious significance attached to the anointing of lamp-posts in Chowringhee with this holy water, a practice which he had frequently observed. Rtns. Dosani, Dr. Ukil, and Buchan also took part in the discussion.

After the usual introductions of the Club Guests and Guests of Members, the former by the President and the latter welcomed by Rtn. Savage—we were reminded by our Hon. Secretary, Rtn. Newbury, that it was Empire Day, and in a neat little speech, he proposed the Toast of R.I.B.I. coupled with all the Clubs throughout Great Britain. Appropriately too, our tattered banners were returned to us, through the kind offices of the Ladies' Committee, mended and minus

several pounds of grime, and with their pole ornaments shined to the nines! It was interesting to see from an inscription which time had marred until the ladies got hold of it, that the American banner was presented to the Calcutta Rotary Club by the Rotary Club of New York in 1921. Perhaps the International Service Committee might propose a toast to this Club and tell them that their banner still lives, albeit dirty-scarred, to their remembrance.

Club business took only a brief moment, but we were glad to hear from Rtn. Weston, now in England and the Secretary of the Bedford Club, on his return from the Blackpool Convention, where he had run across Rtn. T. Cashmore, holding an exalted District appointment.

Faced with a speech which occupied nearly eight closely typed sheets of foolscap, we were glad to have the Speaker on his feet with thirty-five minutes to go, and as soon as he commenced speaking—at somewhere near 150 words a minute—we realised that the Telegraph Department can be speedy; it put quite a new complexion on the three minutes' conversation period of trunk telephony!

The address concluded with an account of the manner in which the telephone habit was developing in Northern India, where merchants were employing both long distance and local circuits more and more every day, even to the extent of adopting various ruses in order to establish precedence in long distance connections—somewhat he it added, to the embarrassment of the Department. He hoped that, in the growing prosperity of India, electrical communication would, in a very few years, increase tenfold.

After a warm vote of thanks to the speaker, the Meeting terminated at 2-25 p.m.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—*Pope*.



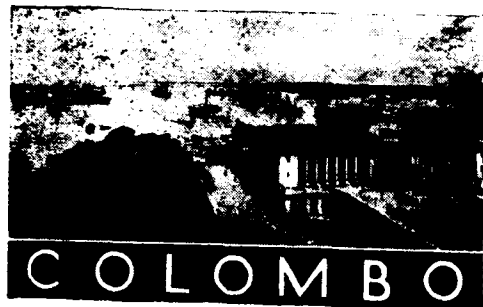
President: Sir R. K. Shunmukham Chetty

Secretary: H. R. Mills.

Ag. Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan.

May 1938: In the absence of the President and Vice-President Rotarian W. Grant took the chair and Dr. Arnold Bake of Brasenose College, Oxford, addressed the meeting on "Folk-Songs in India". The speaker said that since Vedic times, music, even apart from the liturgical field, was considered to be the means of liberation; it was, when practised well, *mukti* itself, deliverance from the endless cycle of births and deaths. Vedic music—and later Classical Indian music—changed in course of time from a daily necessity to a more and more refined pleasure for the chosen few. In this process it lost touch with real life and became artificial losing all its artistic character. Nevertheless there remained a domain in Indian life where music, especially folk-music, remained until fairly recently a daily necessity. In the life of the Indian Villages every activity was accompanied by songs. In conclusion he pointed out that from the Vedas up to the folk-songs of India it was the intimate unity between the words and the melody that really counted for spiritual improvement. In reading the words one might understand them but it was only when hearing them sung in the right way that their spiritual influence was felt.

Rotarian T. K. Krishna Menon thanked the lecturer for his scholarly and interesting talk.



President: A. Gardiner.

Secretaries: Wm. Falconer & John A. Pye.

Dinner: The Joint Dinner Meeting with the Negombo Rotary Club on May 9 proved a great success and the evening was a most profitable and enjoyable one. The air of informality and friendliness was in the true spirit of Rotary.

In a few words the President, Col. Vandersmaght, expressed the Colombo Club's pleasure in being there and briefly outlined the ethics of Rotary, stressing in particular that Rotary stood for Service. He referred to the great progress made by the Town of Negombo during recent years and considered it most fitting that it should take its place on the map of Rotary.

Rotarian Dr. Nair, on behalf of Negombo, thanked the Colombo Rotary Club for being there to join them that evening and for all that had been done in extending to them the hand of Fellowship and Goodwill. He concluded by urging the Negombo Members to drink a toast to Colombo, their Sponsor Club.

Next Rotarian Immediate Past President George Yule gave the Meeting a most graphic description of his experiences at

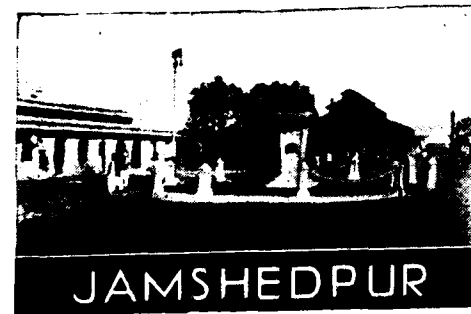
the various Clubs he had attended in different parts of the world, and stressed the International aspect of Rotary.

Rotarian Wijewardene of Negombo next referred to his first visit to the Colombo Club when he attended the function of Goodwill Day and the inspiration it gave him as to the real meaning of Rotary. He was made to feel at home he said.

In conclusion Rotarian Schrader, Secretary of the Negombo Club, thanked the Members of Colombo once again for all the assistance and advice they had given him.

After a most enjoyable evening the Meeting broke up about 10 p.m. We trust that this was only the forerunner of many more friendly Meetings at Negombo.

At the meeting on May 19 we were very fortunate in having as speaker Rotarian E. C. T. Holsinger, Lecturer in Science, Government Training College, and his talk on "Sex Education" proved of vital interest to all present. He dealt essentially with the early training of children and stressed the very careful consideration this subject was at present receiving in Europe and America. He considered some form of constructive sex education to be necessary in Ceylon. Rotarian Dr. Billimoria proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Rotarian E. C. T. Holsinger.



President: E. D. Johnson

Secretary: E. P. Hillier

Rotarian N. N. Rakshit delivered a most interesting address at the meeting held on May 2 on "The Influence of Religion in Every-day Life". At the outset he said Religion had been the cause of many of the quarrels and bloodshed between individuals and sects throughout the pages of History. This was largely due to undue emphasis on less important issues arising from rival philosophic theories and dogmas and a lack of sufficient appreciation of the fact that essentially the teachings of all religions are the same in so far as they attempt to reconcile the inequalities of temporal life and offer to dissatisfied humanity the consolation of a perfect life beyond. He appealed for a wider outlook on the part of individuals, regardless of sectarian considerations on the subject of religion and a greater emphasis on points of common agreement than on differences. This was particularly necessary in a country of many faiths and creeds like India where unity is of paramount importance for the national well-being.

In the discussion which followed, Rotarian Chew asked whether after the long travail which the world had gone through due to religious differences, there was any hope of peace in the years to come. To this Rev. Sergeantson offered the opinion that, speaking for Christianity, so long as religion stood for social justice and the replacement of things as they are by a higher and better social order, it could not be expected that disputes and friction would be altogether eliminated!

In concluding the discussion, the deep appreciation of the members was conveyed

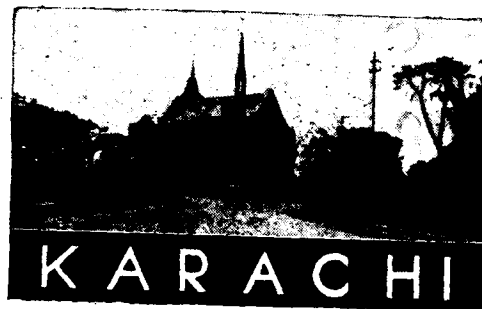
by the President to Rotarian Rakshit for his very thoughtful and stimulating address.

Correspondence: The Secretary read extracts from the District Governor's monthly letter for May 1938. The extracts related to the Penang Regional Conference, Bifurcation of District and Regional Administration, Extension, 1939 District Conference, Colombo. Reference was also made to the extract from Bombay Rotary Bulletin No. 437 relating to the Resolution proposed by Rtn. Higham and passed by that Club on the 3rd May on the question of bifurcation of District 89th reading as follows:—

"That the 89th District should remain as an united District and that the District Governor be assisted by a Council of not more than 12 members who should be drawn from Past Presidents of the Clubs and elected at the same time as the District Governor at the Annual Conference."

Bifurcation of District 89th: The President explained that this Club at its meeting on the 4th April last had already expressed its views in support of Resolution No. 7 of the Baroda Conference to the effect that the "Club favoured the maintenance of the present area as a homogeneous unit and the appointment of a Deputy Governor or Deputy Governors to assist the Governor to carry out official business on his behalf." The question now before the meeting was whether our Resolution should be amended to include a Council as proposed by Bombay Rotary.

In the course of the discussion which followed, it was pointed out that it was not clear from the Bombay Rotary Bulletin in question whether the District Governor considered that a Council as proposed would be helpful to him in coping with the obvious difficulties of his task. It was finally proposed by Rtn. S. N. Bose, and unanimously adopted, that this Club's Resolution of March 7th should be amended to include a Council as proposed by Bombay Rotary, provided the District Governor considered it desirable and practicable.



President: Kazi Khudabux
Secretary: T. B. Dalal

Meeting of 24th May: Rtn. Kazi Khudabux was in the chair.

Rtn. N. H. Lalwani gave an address on "How to Operate Successfully on the Stock Exchange". A summary of the address appeared in the *Daily Gazette*.

The meeting on the whole was lively. Every one present was anxious to learn easy methods of making money. But the address of the young Stock-Broker showed that money making was not as easy as was imagined; study and perseverance were necessary in share market operations as much as in any other business. The experienced, though young, Stock-Broker explained the technique of share operations very concisely and very thoroughly. The meeting was enlivened by the presence of Rtn. Dr. (Dental) Patel and Rtn. Principal Ram Sahae. Of course, their stock in trade at the meeting was wit and humour.

Elsewhere in this issue appears a summary of an address by Mr. P. M. Adwani on the Education of Defective Children.

One way of getting an idea of our fellow-countrymen's miseries is to go and look at their pleasures.—George Elliot.



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

The joint meeting of the Lahore and the Amritsar Rotary Clubs held at Amritsar on 20th May was the second of its kind and was arranged by mutual consent to promote the unity of Rotary ideals of the representatives of the two great commercial cities of Punjab. In proposing the toast of the Amritsar Rotary Club, Rotarian Dr. S. D. Muzaffar pointed out that the gradual expansion of the two cities will not only unite the two great commercial centres but also the two Rotary Clubs which were working in such close co-operation in furthering the ideals of the world-wide Rotary Movement.

Rotarian Dr. K. N. Sita Ram, Curator of the Lahore Museum, addressed the Club on the subject of "Some Masterpieces of European Paintings". His lecture was illustrated with lantern slides and below is a summary of his address:—

"Some Masterpieces of European Painting" was the subject of a talk by Rotarian Dr. Sita Ram at the 501st meeting of the Lahore Rotary Club held at Nedous' Hotel on the night of May 6, 1938. This was visualized by 52 specially prepared slides. The speaker traced the evolution of European Art in the Palaeolithic period or roughly from 50000 to 10000 B.C. He discussed about the Barresemphoy Venus, the statues of bisons and of the cave paintings which still exist near Dordogne Santadar and 50 other Palaeolithic sites. These depicted hunting scenes of ibex, bison, horse and other game with nerve and animation and contained also dancing scenes by masked figures generally of men. The feminine ideal of beauty at this period so much appreciated by the Palaeolithic man was of the rich ripe variety "the high

summer of womanhood" corresponding more to the ideal of Titian than the present streamlined modes of feminine beauty with a craze for slimming.

This Palaeolithic period was succeeded by the Neolithic period of European Art during which the European primitive specialized more in the making of tools and weapons with flints and other hard stones and there were absolutely no paintings either in caves or rock shelters. The early historic period of Cretan, Etruscan, Greek and Roman Paintings were discussed and illustrations cited from that of Ulysses. Since the early church was far from appreciative of secular art or beauty, the Byzantine types were stiff, angular and wooden from which frigidity European Art was rescued by Cimabue and his greater disciple, Giotto, both of whom were the spiritual children of St. Francis of Assisi who was the first to turn to nature for worship.

Oil painting was invented in Flanders by the brothers Justus—and Van Eyck who substituted a mixture of oil of nuts and linseed oil in the place of the old traditional method of the yolk of eggs or water. The evolution of mediaeval and modern European painting was then traced from the 13th century down to the 19th in Flanders, Italy, France, Spain, Germany and England down to Lord Leighton and Whistler. No important artist nor any major work of art from the various galleries of Europe which the speaker had visited was omitted. The lecturer concluded his talk by saying that just as the East has still to learn much from Europe, so the West also has still to learn from the East, as instanced by the examples of Rembrandt and Whistler whose great hobby was a genuine admiration for Chinese and Japanese paintings and prints.

After Dr. Sita Ram's address a discussion took place in which some members participated.

Meeting of 22nd April: The main speaker at the meeting of the Club held on Friday the 22nd April 1938, was Mr. Amar Chand Bhatia, M.A., who is a University scholar and who has spent several months in investigating the Beggar Problem in the city of Lahore. He delivered a very interesting and illuminating address on the "Beggar Problem" in Lahore.



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

An average temperature during May of well-over a hundred degrees was not conducive to much Rotary activity and the Club experienced a very quiet month. As many Rotarians as could do so made the annual exodus to the hills, despite Government's decision to stay down, a decision, however, that has not deterred many of the Ministers from breathing a little hill air, while ostensibly 'touring their constituency!'

Programmes have naturally been curtailed and attendances small, but we hope those of our Members who are on holiday have taken the missionary spirit with them so that we may shortly hear of Ootacamund and Kodaikanal being smitten with the infectious germ of Rotary.

It is all too rarely that the Club at its Lunch Meetings is addressed by Rotarians. The convention appears to be that whenever possible non-Rotarians should speak, and although this, of course, frequently enables us to hear most talented speakers it occasionally results in a half-hour of inspissated gloom. I have noted that in several Clubs Members take it in turn to speak on their professions, and this is a most commendable practice. Not only does it enable the less self-assured Rotarian to obtain experience in public-speaking, but it is sound Rotary principle to get to know your fellow Member's job and how he tackles it. Certainly the only talk of this nature given before the Madras Club during the last year was one of the most interesting we have had.

The Club has recently added considerably to its Membership list and with new classifications being filled there is thus scope for talks which would break new ground.

I have been prompted to this digression by the fact that during the hot weather

months when Meetings are held fortnightly instead of weekly and good outside speakers are difficult to obtain, Rotarians are asked to fill the bill and speak to meagre audiences. I would suggest that this practice be extended until every second or third Meeting throughout the entire year is addressed by a Rotarian, as the spirit of Club-fellowship would thereby be deepened and strengthened and Rotarians would get to know more about each other.

Strangely enough, the two addresses given by Rotarians during May were not concerned with professions but with hobbies and this again suggests how the talents of Rotarians could be made more use of by their Clubs. Frequently a speaker can be more interesting on his hobby than his profession and do much towards interesting others in it.

A Private Library: Rotarian A. C. McKay in speaking on the subject of Private Libraries stated that the late Lord Morley declared no one could boast of having a private library unless he possessed at least ten thousand books. This number, of course, was arbitrary; a personal library was what we cared to make it. Rotarian McKay deplored the fact, however, that the growth and development of lending libraries had gone far towards killing the private library and that few people now-a-days made a regular habit of purchasing books as they purchased the other necessities of life.

The spread of the library movement in England as elsewhere had no doubt done much to improve the literacy of the masses and even to impart a fresh impetus to literature, but the public library had supplanted the private library and all too few houses today contained more than a book-case or two of largely ephemeral novels, read yesterday and forgotten to-morrow.

The numerous Book Clubs of the day, which were a comparatively new disease in the book world, while perhaps persuading some few readers to collect their peculiar progeny, dictated to the public taste, and any library founded in this manner could not bear the individual and characteristic impress of the mind of the owner.

Rotarian McKay went on to explain the numerous advantages of the private library over the public library and declared that with so many cheap editions now available—both in format and print quite worthy of a

place on our shelves—the forming of a private library need not necessarily entail a heavy expenditure. The speaker concluded with a strong plea, stating that although we could not all achieve Lord Morley's limit we could gradually build up a personal library which would afford us lasting pleasure and in which we could have no little pride.

Typography: In a sense, Rotarian Sinclair Rose's talk on "Typography" was complementary to Rotarian McKay's. The latter had stated that books have a body as well as a mind and it was with the body that Rotarian Rose was concerned.

Printing, he averred, was one of the most important professions in the world and one all too little appreciated by those not actively connected with it. India in particular suffered from a serious shortage of expert typographers, with the result that the printing industry had fallen on evil times which pernicious competition was doing nothing to alleviate.

Rotarian Rose made an excellent and impressive point when he said that printers were not wholly to blame for the existing state of affairs; it was the public, the users of print, who had the power to effect an improvement. Many printers bought types as cheaply as possible, regardless of their quality, for the sole reason that the public, evincing scant interest in the proofs submitted to them, did not demand a higher standard of printing. This required no great technical knowledge; the average buyer of print could trust his own eyes to tell him whether a form was well or indifferently printed, and whether it possessed the requisite dignity for the work it had to do. Obviously, the type suitable for the requirements of an artist would not necessarily be suitable for those of a coal-merchant and discretion and taste must be used.

Rotarian Rose by means of diagrams explained the various styles of print and also the different processes of manufacturing types. He concluded by stating that it was important for the user of print to remember that good and careful printing had a psychological effect both on the user and on the reader, as well as promoting efficiency. He adjured Rotarians to pay more attention to the importance of printing, as there was little use in paying for an expensive article if it was neither good nor suitable.

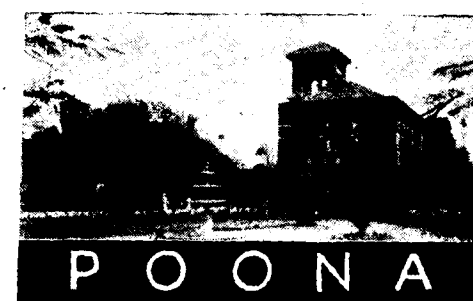


President: T. W. Hockly

Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader

The last meeting was the first occasion on which two Rotary Clubs met together in Ceylon. In view of the unique importance of the occasion it is greatly to be regretted that Rotarian Vice-President Croos Da Brera, who, in the absence of Rotarian President T. W. Hockly on long leave, is in charge of the Negombo Club, should have absented himself. Rotarian Vandersmaght, President of Colombo Rotary, who are our Sponsor Club, presided, and a very pleasant time was spent. Negombo Rotary appreciate very greatly this gesture of good-will and fellowship on the part of Colombo, and hope that this is but the first of a series of inter-club meetings. We, in Negombo, have a very great deal to learn about Rotary, and meetings, such as the last one, are a great education to us. All of us who were present feel, I am sure, that we have now taken a step forward on the Rotary Road.

Meaning. *What has Rotary meant to you?* is a question you've grappled with many times, no doubt. But it's a far-from-dull question, for the answers it elicits are always varied. Not long ago it was asked in a meeting of the Rotary Club of Clayton, N. C. This compact answer was deemed best: "The development of an intimate relationship with a bunch of good fellows and an appreciation for the worth of all men."



President: Dr. C. W. B. Normand

Secretary: Rev. A. R. Cooper

Meeting Notes: At the suggestion of the District Governor the topic "What is the Future of Rotary?" was presented to the Club for discussion. Rtn. S. R. Bhagwat opened the discussion and gave out his views in brief in regard to the Future of Rotary. A few members of the club also participated in the deliberations but the time at the disposal being very short, the subject could not be discussed in all its bearings. Rtn. Bryant will now continue the discussion on this subject at the meeting of 9th June.

Another matter for discussion at this meeting was the question of the "Bifurcation of the 89th District". This question was discussed at great length and it was unanimously decided that the District Governor be informed that the Rotary Club of Poona favours the maintenance of the present area as a homogeneous unit and the appointment of a Deputy Governor to assist the Governor in carrying out official visits on his behalf.

Rotary is the seed of Faith in our fellowmen, Hope in our community and Charity to all, planted in mutual understanding, cultivated by frequent intercourse, producing crops of cheerfulness, higher efficiency, broader business vision, greater joy in life and appreciation of the finer qualities in our neighbours and all mankind.

JAMES GAUL
Secretary, Bellingham Rotary Club.



President: U Ba Win.

Secretary: S. Chatterjie

"Ramakrishna Mission Library Movement": An interesting, inspiring and thoughtful address on the subject was given by Mr. K. R. Chari, B.A., Superintendent of B. E. T. High School in Rangoon, who greatly impressed the members by his richness in language and scholarly presentation of the subject. After apologising for two postponements of his lecture and thanking the club for the honour of which he was fully conscious he started his talk with historical background of India, the spiritual forefathers and forerunners of renaissance in India. He then dwelt on the life of Ramakrishna Paramahansa, who was one of them, and his teachings which were carried to America and other parts of the globe by Swami Vivekananda, the premier of national awakening in India through religion. To emphasise ethical side of humanity and carry message of hope and peace through his master's teachings Swami Vivekananda formed Ramakrishna Association which had now 88 centres in the world. Unique feature of activities of these centres are relief to human sufferers, relief to pain and sufferings, child welfare, feeding the poor, founding rest houses, establishment of schools, students home, free night schools, library and free reading rooms and establishment of Maths. Library movement was started to study own culture, foster goodwill and toleration and seek harmony of religions. The Association had one library in Rangoon, the biggest one in city with several thousands of books all received as gifts. Burma Government twice gave grants to this library but nothing since 1932. There was children section and the average daily attendance was 180, highest on record. The Mission's work was Rotary in character as it recognised Service above Self, the motto of the Rotary movement.

Rotarian Khan Bahadur Chandoo thanked the speaker on behalf of the club and the members.

* * *

"Friendship and Understanding"

Rtn. Ba Lwin, Chairman of Programme Committee, gave an interesting and inspiring talk on promotion of friendship among people and goodwill among communities and countries. He cited how his Rural Reconstruction work and other similar organisations had been working in the country in this direction, educating the villagers and stimulating their interest in their own welfare. He pointed out various defects which caused a gap between the villagers and authorities and urged its early removal. Ignorance, jealousy, nationalism in its narrowness are the dominant factors causing greater evils in present world and the Rotary could play well through individual members in removing the evils.

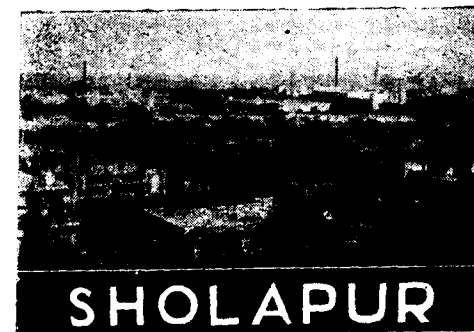
Rtn. Webster thanked the speaker for providing excellent and rich food for thought to the members by frank talk.

* * *

"Malaria—Its Investigation and Control"

Dr. U Tin, Malariologist, Burma, gave an interesting talk on the subject, explaining how surveys were being carried and its beneficial results at Kyaupyu which had turned out a healthier place. Spleen rate, Parasite rate, Infection rate etc., these various methods for survey were explained by Dr. Tin who then described the measures adopted for control of this great disease. Fish for larvicide imported from Bangalore were being reared in Health Institute and thousands of these were being distributed to all over province. Use of oils and Paris green for similar purposes were also explained and lastly he touched on use of Quinine, Antibrin and Plasmoquine and recommended a routine course for clinical attack on malaria to prevent relapsing and remove source of infection. Malaria had become so important a subject that League of Nations had to create special branch and Malaria Commission was trying their best to stress the extreme importance of it to lay public all over the world.

Rtn. Dr. Patel thanked the speaker for his illuminating talk.



President: Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye
Secretary: V. B. Sathe

"Need of Educational Films in India"

was the theme of an address delivered at the meeting on May 3, by Rotarian S. C. Patwardhan, the Honorary Secretary of the Advanced Instructional Association. Rtn. Patwardhan has experience of the valuable service which the Association is able to render to the students and other members by means of Educational Films. He said that with the help of the projecting machinery of the Cinema House, the local school authorities are able to make this Instrument of Instructional available to the students. The running commentary enables the boys to appreciate the film much better. By holding competitions in essay writings about the educational films shown, the interest of the boys is enhanced. While making suggestions regarding the productions of Educational films in India, the speaker stressed on the desirability of asking film producing Company to produce stated percentage of Educational Films in proportion to the Entertainment films manufactured by the company in order to enable them to offer their own quota towards national service.

While referring to the proposed scheme of the spread of the Educational films, the speaker explained the following aims of the Educational films—

1. To aid imparting of education in school, by making the subject easier, more interesting and instructive.

2. To help students in vocational guidance by making them visualize vividly the working conditions of the different occupations and vocations.

3. To create a bolder and self-confident India by spreading knowledge.

Penang Conferences: This was subject of talk by Rtn. Chatterjie who was sent as delegate from Rangoon to Middle Asia Regional Conference at Penang held during Easter holidays. It was unique honour for him and distinction for Rangoon Club as he happened to be sole representative from District 89. First day April 15 was devoted to annual conference of Rotary District 80 which was opened by Hon. Resident Councillor of Penang while following three days devoted to Middle Asia Regional Conference which was opened by Hon. Mr. A. S. Small, Colonial Secretary.

A summary of his address appears elsewhere in this issue.

(Continued from Page 12)

return to the primeval mire. We cannot always be pulling down things before we have discovered a substitute. In the ideal Commonwealth of Plato the Philosopher was to be king, not the sophist.

We have been passing through some years of skeptical disillusion, but I think that that mood is vanishing, for mere clever disintegration is ceasing to amuse. The hope of the world lies in its critically constructive minds. To-day law and government have no more the august religious sanctions that they used to have. Among nations like our own they are hedged about by no divinity; they are not taken for granted; they have to justify themselves like every other human creation. They are seen to be only the work of men's hands. But more than ever we realize their urgent importance.

There is a prayer used in the Church of Scotland before the opening of Parliament which runs something like this: "Bless, O Lord, the two Houses of Parliament now assembled and overrule their deliberations for the people's good." Overrule, mark you, not guide or direct, the assumption being that they are almost certain to be wrong.

I would take these words as a parable, for they might well be our attitude toward life and that law and government without which life cannot be lived. We dare not overvalue authority, since we know that it is our own creation, but we dare not undervalue it, because we realize its supreme practical need.

So we obey it and we pray for it.

—The Rotarian.

4. To create in a period of about 8-10 years a generation with practically a new outlook, imbibed with the aspirations of the country and able to strive for achieving the same.

The speaker said that similar associations like the one working in Sholapur should be established in each town. The efforts of Government would easily bring about the desired co-operation between the Cinema management and the school authorities.

The President thanked the speaker for the very interesting talk.

Structure of Indian Banking: Rtn. C. R. Sonalkar, the Agent of the Central Bank of India, Sholapur Branch, was the speaker at a meeting held on May 24.

After referring briefly to the growth and development of Banking in this country, Rtn. Sonalkar described the structure of Indian Banking which consists of the Reserve Bank of India as the apex Bank, the Imperial Bank of India, the Exchange Banks, the Indian Joint Stock Banks, the Co-operative Banks and the Indian Indigenous Banking system. He pointed out the monopoly of financing of foreign

trade enjoyed by non-Indian Banks and also the dominant position held by them in the internal Banking field as well, owing to the magnitude of their Indian deposits. He then made a plea that the Imperial Bank of India being the strongest Indian Bank should explore the fresh fields opened for it by the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India, such as, Foreign Exchange and Industrial Banking. He described the vicissitudes through which Indian Joint Stock Banks had to pass; and their present position. He observed the useful part played by the Co-operative Banks in manipulating rural credit for the agriculturists. He then stressed the important part played by the Indigenous Bankers by giving comparative statistics of the combined resources of the indigenous Bankers with those of the modern organised Banking structure of the country, and held that with Scientific organisation the Indigenous Banker had an important role to play in the future of Indian Banking. Lastly, he observed the extreme backwardness of the Indian Banking as compared to that of other civilised countries.

Rtn. T. Joseph thanked the speaker for the very interesting talk.



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AHMEDABAD.

March 8, 1936. Charter No. 4008.

President: Dr. H. M. Desai. Vice-President: Kasturbhai Lalbhai. Hon. Secretary: R. Natarajan, Telephone Building, Ahmedabad. Phone No. 2120 or 7050. 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: 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 Sardar Sohan Singh. Directors: G. Durrant, Vishnu Bhagwan, and Satya Paul Virmani.

Meetings: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 8-15 p.m., Library Room, Rambagh Gardens.

ASANSOL.

(Provisional)

President: H. V. Peeling. Vice-President: C. F. Gilbert. Hon. Secretary: Rev. F. G. Williams, Ushagram, Asansol. Hon. Treasurer: L. Sen. Directors: L. J. Barraclough, S. K. Mondol, M. M. Mukerji and G. L. Hudspeth.

BANGALORE.

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

President: G. H. Krumbiegel. Vice-Presidents: K. V. Anantharaman and P. Medapa. Directors: J. B. Hance, Elliot Miller, A. H. Bridle, B. G. Rajagopal and Yunus Sait. Hon. Secretary: H. Richardson, West End Hotel, Bangalore (Phone: 2123). Hon. Treasurer: R. Sutramdas.

Meetings: Dinner meeting 1st Wednesdays, 8 p.m.; Luncheon meeting penultimate Saturdays, 1 p.m.

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. 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, Jt. 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.

GOCHIN.

June 25, 1937. Charter No. 4377.

President: Sir R. K. Shanmukam Chetty, Kt. Hony. 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. Kadir-gamar, 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). Jt. Hon. Secretary: Altaf Hussain. Hon. Treasurer: A. K. Das.

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

GUNTUR

(Provisional)

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: B. E. Van Reyk.

KARACHI.

March, 1933. Charter No. 3593.

President: Kazi Khuda Bux. Vice-President: C. Voegeli, Imm. P. President: F. D. Shroff. Hon. Secretary: T. B. Dalal, C/o Karachi Cotton Assn. Ltd., Wood Street, (Phone: 2570 or 2507). Hon. Treasurer: C. P. Bhatt. Directors: B. T. Thakur and S. V. Kothari.

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. Runganadham.

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 and Earle Wijewardene. Hony. Treasurer: T. P. C. Carron. Hony. Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader, J.P., U.P.M., "Wester Seaton Farm," Negombo. (Phone: Negombo 46).

PANDHARPUR.

September 19, 1937. Charter No. 4494.

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

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

POONA.

January 14, 1936. Charter No. 3994.

President: 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. Hony. Secretary: S. Chatterjee, M.J.L., 204, Sparks Street, Rangoon. Hony. Jt. Secretary: R. B. Rushall (Jr.). Hony. 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: Diwan Bahadur N. C. Limaye, Vice-President: K. B. Abdul Latiff. Hon. Treasurer:

G. N. Hardwick. Hon. Secretary: V. B. Sathe, 157, Railway Lines, Sholapur. Directors: K. B. V. V. Mulay, N. S. Sen, V. S. Thakore, N. V. Kanitkar.

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.

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Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon) for May 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	25	44	9	52	56	0	0	56
AMRITSAR	2	22	62	5	71	36	0	0	35
BANGALORE	2	15	40	3	50	37	0	0	37
BARODA	2	9	22	12	31	42	0	1	41
BHJAPUR	2	9	64	11	51	28	0	0	28
BOMBAY	5	81	53	33	67	150	6	0	156
CALCUTTA	5	41	42	20	53	98	2	0	100
COCHIN*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COLOMBO	3	45	49	20	63	93	0	1	92
JAMSHEDPUR	2	21	57	5	66	35	1	0	36
KARACHI	2	11	25	9	20	43	1	0	44
LAHORE	2	45	25	4	40	53	4	0	57
LUCKNOW*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS	2	20	28	47	42	72	0	2	70
NEGUNBO	3	15	74	2	83	20	0	1	19
PANDEHARPUR	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	24
POONA	..	..	..	..	..	32	0	0	32
RANGOON	5	17	23	20	36	67	1	1	67
SHOLAPUR	2	26	49	5	54	53	0	0	53
SURAT*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
THAYETMYO	2	4	29	2	33	14	0	0	14

*Returns not received

OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT

District Governor: SIR PHIROZE SETHNA

Assistant to Governor: V. Doraiswamy

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone 29049.
Telegrams "Phiroze".Field Representative: H. W. Bryant, G. P. O. Box No. 5, Poona.
Phone 760. Telegrams "Rotacub".

Office for Asia: Richard Sidney, Secretary for Asia, Rotary International, Battery Building, Battery Road, Singapore. (Phone 3933, Telegrams "Interotary").

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Editor—J. Munro.

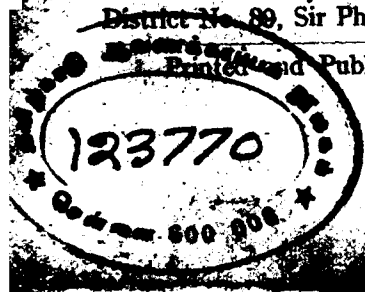
A TYPICAL REPORT!

"P. S. Viswanatha Iyer,
Executive Engineer, Mercara.
Interviewed. He always uses cement
mortar 1:5 to 1:6 proportions for masonry
work. He dislikes lime as one cannot be
sure of its quality and also as it is not
available in the vicinity. Added to that
there is the question of wastage and the
lot of attention needed during grinding.
Says he could use cement without worry as
he is sure of its quality."

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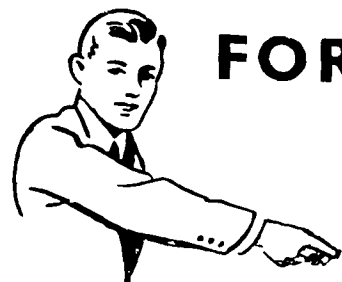
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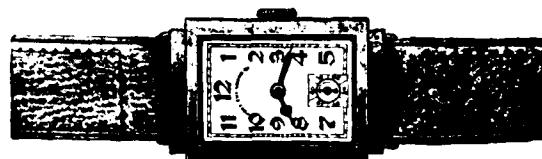
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