

Eastern Rotary Inland

July-1938

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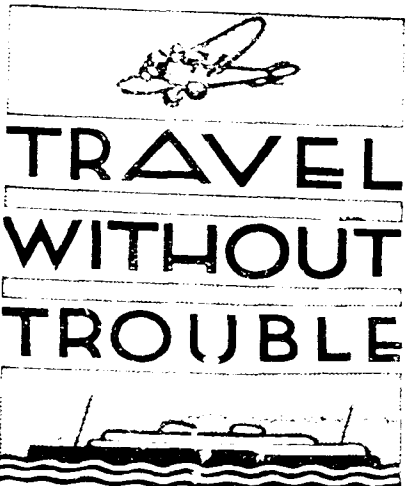
EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL



No. 3

JULY

1938



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THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL

(INCORPORATING THE 'CHAKA')

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

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ROTARY LUNCHEON EVERY THURSDAY



MUSSOORIE: The Lucknow Club was in recess during May and June but resume their meeting in July.

It so happened that during this recess the Vice-President, the Treasurer, two Directors and the Honorary Secretary besides several other members of the Lucknow Club were at Mussoorie and Rotarians from other Clubs also were in the station. An attempt was made to hold a meeting but owing to engagements intervening it could not be arranged.

A suggestion has been made that a Club be established in Mussoorie although the station is empty nearly half the year.

It appears to us that if it be not feasible to establish a permanent club at Mussoorie, or at other popular hill stations where Rotarians usually forgather for the summer vacation, some arrangement may be arrived at with one of the Hotels in the station to hold meetings on some stated day and time every week.

What we have in mind is the procedure adopted on some of the Trans-Atlantic Liners on which Rotary meetings are held during the voyage. On board the *R. M. S. Queen Mary*, for instance, meetings of Rotarians crossing the Atlantic on this fine ship are held every voyage by special sanction of Rotary International under the supervision of the Senior Purser.

Illustrations: To improve the general get-up of the District Magazine and make it more interesting the *Eastern Rotary Wheel*

does require lightening up with more illustrations. This desirable improvement can be made only with the co-operation of Rotarians in all the Clubs of this District.

Please try to help us and make the *E.R.W.* interesting in illustrations and contributions.

Photographs on glossy bromide (black and white, not sepia) with good contrasts reproduce best.

Extension in Burma

Field Representative Rtn. Bryant, since his arrival in Burma, with his characteristic energy has been busy investigating the extension of Clubs in Burma. Accompanied by Vice-President Dunkly, Toungoo, 180 miles north of Rangoon, has been visited and a preliminary meeting was held at which thirty prominent residents of the town were present. After addressing the meeting on what Rotary is, a classification list was prepared and names of over 40 persons were found to fill 40 different classifications.

A provisional committee was then formed to form the basis of an application for membership to R. I.

Mandalay was then visited and a delegation consisting of President U. B. Win and three other Rotarians from the Rangoon Rotary Club attended the first meeting. It is expected that an application for charter will shortly be made.

Burma is going ahead now with club extension and should, in time, be a District unto itself.

The Future of Rotary

(Being an address to the Rotary Club of Poona)

By Rtn. Field Representative H. W. Bryant

LET me first of all try and give a background of the mechanics and functions of Rotary—its ideals, organization and programme in order the more clearly to visualize the future possibilities of Rotary in India and throughout the world.

When I was asked to speak today, I heard one member remark that it would be a good thing to have an expert to deal with this topic. As for that, it depends on what you individually think an expert to be. Some one has said an expert is one who is far from home; another that an expert is one who gives quick decisions, and is sometimes right.

Expert or no, I speak today, not "far from home," but as one member to another, in my own Club.

Let us not make any exaggerated claim for Rotary. It is a service club, a group of business and professional men, whose desire is to observe their obligations to their fellow-men. Many men before they became Rotarians, were good citizens, serving their day and generation unselfishly, and now they are linked up with the Rotary Movement, they find that their sphere of Service is enlarged. There are greater opportunities to cooperate with other like-minded men, and they derive more satisfaction in putting their ideals into practice. Shortly put, the aim of a Rotary Club is to endeavour to train members to be more useful men and of greater service in their daily lives. Visiting Rotarian Gilbert recently said that Rotary was friendship mobilized for service, and I know of no better definition. Rotary aims to stimulate the acceptance of our ideals both in theory and practice by all non-Rotarians, as well as all Rotarians.

ROTARY'S OUTREACH

President Duperrey said we need an International Administration for the purposes of coordination, guidance and

supervision, but what Rotary does depend on is what the individual Rotarian and the individual Rotary clubs do. Thus we cannot emphasise too strongly that the unit of Rotary International is the Rotary Club, and the corner-stone of our world-wide organization, is the autonomy of the individual club. The complex and helpful machinery of our International Organisation exists for the sole purpose of assisting clubs and their members to develop and apply Rotary, and to encourage and foster the objects of Rotary.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

Europe.—In regard to activities, let us attend to the real facts as they are and remind ourselves of what Rotary is doing in the realm of International Service in other parts of the world. President Duperrey, a distinguished Frenchman, is what might be termed a man with an international mind, and he has this year brought to bear on Rotary problems his unique gifts. When speaking to the Rotary Club of Chicago, recently he dwelt upon the role of Rotary in Europe. He mentioned, amongst other things, how the relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have been improved through the efforts of a Past Rotary Governor of Yugoslavia, who is now their Prime Minister. This pact is still in force. "Henceforth there will be lasting peace and never ceasing friendship between the Kingdom of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia"; also of how Rotary a few years ago played a big part in the development of better understanding between Italy and France, and a year and a half ago when an accord was signed between these two countries, the head of the Italian Government, Premier Mussolini, recognized the role Rotary had played by conferring honours on four French Rotarians.

South America. President Duperrey recently visited the clubs in South America

and spoke enthusiastically of the manner in which Rotary was there promoting understanding and goodwill. In Uruguay and Argentina when there was a certain tension between the two countries, the Rotarians did their best to wipe out the misunderstanding and get the two countries closer to one another by exchanging their sons. When he was attending a function arranged by the Rotary Clubs of Arica and Tacna, at the border of Chile and Peru, the Rotarians of both these clubs affixed a plate on a monument which was erected after the war and which is named "Concordia". On the plate is engraved the following words: "So long as the sun will shine, so long as there will be a star to guide us, friendship will endure between Chile and Peru."

When in Ecuador he was taken to a monument in the form of a Pyramid which was erected with the help of Rotarians on the very equator line. And in this line he saw a symbol. It encircles the earth. So has Rotary, generally, during the past 32 years.

Here is Rotary in action in the realm of Rotary's 4th Object:

ROTARY AND THE E. A. C.

It may not be generally known that Rotary International have what is known as a European Advisory Committee which meets in Zurich. The membership of this Committee is drawn from all countries in Europe as well as from the Mediterranean and the British Isles. The following statement was adopted by a group of Rotarians in Europe representing 21 countries, which gives evidence of the purpose of Rotarians to find peaceful means of settling disputes between the nations. The statement reads: "The members of the E. A. C. of Rotary International meet at Zurich at a time of international ill-will, suspicion, fear, injustice and the threat of actual war which these engender, unanimously declare themselves united in the goodwill of Rotary fellowship."

"Believing that only through goodwill and understanding among men of different nations can there be international justice, and through justice, peace, they exhort their fellow members everywhere in Europe to unite in seeking the object in himself,

to make stronger his goodwill and his desire for understanding, and thus by his example and influence in society to advance the cause of that just, enduring peace, which all men desire."

INTER-COUNTRY COMMITTEES

In addition to the E. A. C., Rotarians of most countries in Europe have arranged small inter-country committees consisting of three or four Rotarians from each of two or three neighbouring countries. These committees are charged with the task of developing closer relations between Rotarians of the countries concerned. The first such committee to be organised is the one consisting of German and French Rotarians. That Committee was designated in 1930 and has functioned for nearly 8 years. At the Regional Conferences at the Hague, Lausanne and Venice, German and French Rotarians met in Fellowship Dinners, and last year at Nice over 400 German and French Rotarians and their ladies attended a Franco-German Luncheon. That Committee has arranged for leading French Rotarians to visit and speak to Clubs in Germany, and for leading German Rotarians to visit and speak to clubs in France. President Duperrey went on to say that unfortunately since he left Paris, the German Rotary Clubs have decided to disband as a consequence of the decision taken by the National Socialist Party to instruct all its members to sever connection with Rotary. As a veteran of the World War, he said, "I hate more the war than I fear it, precisely because I have gone through it and I have always done my best to improve the relationship between my country and Germany. Despite the decision of the German Rotarians I assure them that if they are no longer Rotarians they still remain our friends. We are not without hope that before very long the members of our family in Germany will again return to work with Rotary International." Again we see Rotary in action.

That, fellow Rotarians is the background, that gives me hope for the future of Rotary. Actually the future is unpredictable, but he with eyes can see a great army of Rotarians scattered throughout the world impelled by this spirit of Rotary—here in the Cabinet, there in the ranks of Government; here a

Hindu, there a Muslim; here in big business, there in the ranks of the dreamers, men who, come what may, will work in their individual capacity for understanding, goodwill and peace.

After this peep at Rotary in action elsewhere, you may well ask, what about the future of Rotary in Poona? I shall come to that.

Suppose I were to ask you individually, what is Rotary? What reply would you give? You know the story of the Rotary Chairman who found the speaker for the day had not turned up. Turning to a close friend of his, he invited him to give the address. He accepted but asked "What shall I talk about?" Said the Chairman, "Oh, tell them what you know about Rotary, it won't take long." "In that case," replied the friend, "I will tell them what we both know about Rotary,"—and he added, "it won't take much longer!"

Your replies would, of course, be conditioned on the extent to which you had studied and understood the meaning and spirit of Rotary, but I make bold to say that every reply would be different.

ROTARY IN ACTION IN THE 89TH DISTRICT

I have had the privilege during the last three or four years of sitting in with the Directors of every club in this District, thinking and planning with them, and because of those contacts, I have faith in Rotary's future in this country. Think of some of the Club activities for instance, the outward expression of this spirit of Rotary on the part of Rotarians in our own District:

(1) Safety First, or as I prefer to call it conservation of life and property. It was a Rotarian group that brought this Association to India. (2) Assisting in malaria campaign. (3) The Beggar problem—Lepers—Cripples, etc. (4) Better and cleaner Villages campaign. (5) Outing—of boys—all classes and conditions. (6) Hospital week to finance local Hospitals. (7) Goodwill day. (8) Annual boys and girls treat (5 or 600 of them). (9) Problem of Leprosy—financing of Clinics

and Dispensaries for treatment. (10) Playgrounds for boys and girls. (11) Deaf and blind—Inmates supported. (12) The problem of Pure food, Drugs—with a view to legislation.

Vocational guidance. A Sub-Committee organized lectures at the University.

Dance, Rs. 2,000 - raised for charity. Gifts of Rs. 2,500/- or more annually by one club.

Social Hygiene, 50 boys given a ration of milk to determine results compared with others, not so provided.

Rotary representations on public and voluntary bodies.

Car drives for convalescent soldiers.

Rotary in action again—this indicates the practical side of Rotary.

Besides these, think of the increasing value and power of the club groups that have learnt to unite in fellowship and some worthwhile projects. In some places it is only Rotary that can unite the leading business and professional men in Service and Fellowship.

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 speakers' 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.

The Governor Speaking!

Governor Sethna's Monthly Letter for July

MY DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

GOVERNOR SETHNA: From to-day, Governor Sethna is entering upon the second year of his office as Governor of this District, and I am sure you would all like me to congratulate him. I understand that he will be returning from Europe about the middle of July when he will resume responsibilities as Governor. The growth of Rotary during the past year in our District has been considerable as it has been in many other countries. Sir Phiroze has taken on additional responsibilities since he agreed to accept office as Governor for another year. He is now one of the busiest men in India. He will need the co-operation of all, particularly in the matter of Club visitation, in the fulfilment of his Rotary responsibilities. I

am sure all our Clubs will give him the generous and spontaneous assistance they have given him in the past.

San Francisco Convention:

The month of June is important for Rotary in that the annual Convention takes place in that month, and this year the San Francisco Convention was, from all reports to hand, an unqualified success. Over 10,400 delegates and their families came by train, plane, steamship and motor-car from all five continents and fortyfive different countries to attend the Convention. A more detailed report will, of course, appear in the July issue of the "Eastern Rotary Wheel". The new officers of R. I. elected at the Convention for the year 1938-39 are:—

<i>President:</i>	George Hager, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
<i>First Vice-President:</i>	Fernando Carbajal, Lima, Peru.
<i>Second</i>	Nils H. Parman, Oslo, Norway.
<i>Third</i>	Charles Reeve Vanneman, Albany, N.Y.
<i>Directors:</i>	William R. Allen, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Frank C. Barnes, Manistee, Mich., U. S. A. Francisco Marseillan, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Karl Miller, Dodge City, Kansas, U. S. A. Allen L. Oliver, Cape Gairardeau, Mm., U.S.A. Agripa Popescu, Bucharest, Roumania. G. M. Verral Reed, Southgate, England. Carlos P. Romulo, Manila, Philippines. Richard H. Wells, Pocatello, Idaho, U.S.A. Maurice Duperrey, Paris, France.
<i>Treasurer:</i>	Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
<i>Secretary:</i>	Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, U.S.A.

The following Enactments were passed:

38-11	38-13	38-15	38-16	38-18	38-19
38-21	38-22	38-24	38-28	38-31	38-32

The Resolutions passed by the Convention are:

38-1, 38-4, 38-12, 38-14, 38-17, 38-20 and 38-25.

Colombo District Conference:

All news from Colombo which is to be the host-city for our next District Conference, goes to show that our Rotarian friends there are going to try and make it a grander achievement than all the previous Conferences. A Garden Party, cinema shows, yachting and plenty of sight-seeing in the beautiful neighbourhood of Colombo are some of the entertainments in store for your members. There is likely to be a contingent of Australian Rotarians present at the Conference, besides visiting Rotarians from other parts of the world. It is not too early to make plans to attend the Colombo Conference. If your Club has not yet appointed the "On to Colombo" Committee, I would recommend that you do so at your very next meeting, and it should be the duty of that Committee to make every effort to see that your Club is strongly represented at the Conference. **JANUARY 30, 31, and FEBRUARY 1** are the dates. Please keep them free, and plan to arrive in Colombo a day earlier if you can. As usual, a registration fee of Rs. 5 - will be charged from each visiting Rotarian. For Rotarians in and around Bombay who may wish to return immediately after the Conference, there is a P. & O. Steamer due to sail from Colombo on February 1st *etc.*, soon after the Conference terminates.

District Fund:

The Baroda Conference resolution under this head requested all Clubs to remit the contribution to the District Fund to the Governor's Office not later than the 30th June. I am sorry to note that so far only two Clubs have sent in their cheques. Will you please be good enough to look into this, and send your contributions as early as possible. The contribution is Rs. 3/- per member.

Extension

Two new centres have been opened for Rotary this month - Coimbatore and Rajkot. At the former place, at the request of Rotarian Sir Shanmukham Chetty, I attended a meeting of the group on the 29th June, and found them keen and determined. With my usual caution I suggested that they

should work on an experimental basis for a few months before applying for Charter of Membership.

At Rajkot also, under the sponsorship of the Ahmedabad Club, and assisted by Field Representative Rotarian Bryant, a committee has been formed. Ahmedabad is now trying to sponsor another Club at Bhavnagar, and I have no doubt that their efforts will be rewarded. The Secretaries of the Coimbatore and Rajkot Provisional Clubs will appreciate receiving your bulletins, and I shall be glad if you will include them in your mailing list. They are

C. R. Sundram Esq.,

C/o Messrs. Ralli Bros. Ltd.,

Rajkot C. S.

S. Kothari Esq.,

Agent, Central Bank of India,

Coimbatore (South India).

Rotarian H. W. Bryant will be proceeding to Burma on July 8th, to help organise extension in that country.

Chartered:

On the 22nd June, 1938, the Board of Directors of R. I. admitted to membership the Rotary Club of Asansol, Charter No. 4767, and I must congratulate them on their accession to the rank of a full-fledged Rotary Club.

Yours sincerely,

F. E. JAMES,

Interim District Governor.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts,
not breaths;

In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

We should count time by heart-throbs,
He most lives

Who thinks most feels the noblest acts
the best.

BAILEY.

Rotary in the Netherlands Indies

Rotarian Secretary Richard Sydney, Secretary for Asia R. I. has published a bulletin describing the recent visit he paid to the Netherlands East Indies extracts from which are given below.

WHAT District 79 means? In Rotary's official directory there is no detailed description of District 79, the heading merely being "The Netherlands Indies." For readers unfamiliar with this part of the world it may be pointed out that the Netherlands Indies comprise the large islands of Sumatra and Java, numerous other islands including parts of Borneo and Dutch New Guinea, as well as Celebes and its own attendant islands. The area covered by the N. E. I. is so vast that the Rotary Club of Malang has taken the trouble to draw a map of the United States of America and to superimpose the N. E. I. on this map. The legend is as follows: "If one were to get a side view of the whole group of the Dutch East Indies, it would appear as a great continuous land surface, east and west, exceeding the distance between New York to San Francisco."

This introduction will serve to show readers the extent of the Rotary district over which Governor P. van Hulstijn presides. It is probably one of the largest Rotary districts in the world. At present there are 25 Rotary Clubs in it, with a total membership approaching the 1,000 mark. The majority of Rotary Clubs are in Java, but there are others in Sumatra, and one in Borneo, and one in the Celebes.

What Bruce Lockhart Wrote: R. H. Bruce Lockhart's "Return to Malaya" published in November 1936, is worth quoting, and will probably encourage Rotarians to visit Java.

When you get to Java what will you see? Here is a canal scene in Batavia. "Green trees, white houses and red-tiled roofs, and yellow water, white-crested by the rays of the sun, blend together with the brown bodies of the boys and the variegated colours

of the women's clothes to form as vivid and as picturesque a kaleidoscope as can be seen anywhere in the world."

Here is a description of another side of Java's enchanting beauty. "And here again I marvelled at the material ingenuity and bee-like industry of the Dutch. Even the mountains are put to the use of man. The lower slopes of Pangerango have been turned into a botanical garden for the cultivation of plants and trees which grow only in high altitudes. There is even a laboratory and a guest-house for students of botany."

The Road to Wonosobo: Governor van Hulstijn had selected the Hill Station of Wonosobo for the 79th District Assembly, and thither I proceeded from Djokja in the motor car of a kind of Rotarian friend. That journey alone would be worth a long description, because the contrast between roads in Malaya and roads in Java lies in the fact that Java has such an immense population that even the roadways are crowded through their length with men and women bearing burdens. (On the way to Wonosobo we turned aside to see the Borobudur, and I recommend Rotarian Banner's short description of this monument for intending travellers.) The place chosen for the Rotary meeting was cool and comfortable, and provided the right setting for serious Rotary discussions.

The 79th District Assembly: Work began on the Saturday evening, when delegates from practically all the Java clubs assembled in a hotel room resembling a school classroom. This first evening session was devoted to the reading and discussing of club reports, and I noted how thoroughly the Dutch Rotarians had prepared these reports. The

Governor had provided me with a first-rate interpreter in the person of Rotarian A. M. Timmermans, and it is because of his excellent work that I am enabled to give some account of the proceedings, all of which took place in the Dutch language.

The interpreter soon acquired the skill of listening carefully to what was being said, digesting it himself, and then giving me the substance in clear and pithy English. The Saturday evening session lasted for nearly three hours, and on Sunday we were in continuous session for about seven hours. For Sunday's sessions we had changed our room and were sitting more comfortably in lounge chairs. Governor van Hulstijn presided with patience and calm assurance, and obviously knew how to handle every fresh situation as it arose.

Club Reports Analysed: The difficulty of widening the basis of club membership was stressed by nearly all clubs. The Dutch language is used at all meetings, and this must be fully understood by those present if the meeting is to achieve its prime purpose. Each club, however, regretted the fact that there were at present so few non-Dutch Rotarians, and each club emphasized the fact that it intended to widen the basis of its membership. The Governor was emphatic on this point, and said that he felt certain that there were many excellent prospective non-Dutch Rotarians who would be available for all the Rotary Clubs in his District.

Many club officials discussed the general lack of information about Rotary subjects in their clubs, and decided that this should be remedied in the future. (This office has recently sent a detailed list of all available Rotary material in our possession, to each club, and this should make it possible for club executives to order suitable material from Singapore.)

In some clubs, as well as the regular meetings, there are special meetings of six or seven times held in member's own houses, or elsewhere. These meetings of six Rotarians have been specially successful in making acquaintance ripen into friendship, and those clubs which have not yet started these smaller group meetings were encouraged to think about starting them in the new Rotary year.

Governor van Hulstijn Speaks:

He said that prospective Asiatic and other non-Dutch Rotarians should be searched for and asked to become members of clubs. He was certain that the searches would be successful. He stressed the fact that club guests should be made to feel at home when they visited clubs. He pointed out that Rotary work, if taken seriously, was bound to be heavy but that the burden might be lightened if the work were distributed among a number of keen people. This would have the advantage of begetting more Rotary knowledge generally throughout each club. He suggested that talks should not be too scientific, and that it might be remembered that the place of each Rotarian in his community was what specially counted, and that information about this place might serve the basis of an excellent "my job" talk. He mentioned the importance of the Rotary "Reader". A Rotarian should be appointed to read suitable material to give to fellow members at the regular meeting. By this means a knowledge of what was being done in other places might be brought to local clubs.

One subject of importance was discussed—this concerned working hours for subordinate employees in offices in the big towns. This matter was brought up by the representatives of Sourabaya, and it seems likely that the Governor will appoint a committee to go into the whole question and see what can be recommended throughout Java. It was admitted that the question bristled with difficulties.

Governor van Hulstijn was unanimously elected to succeed himself as Governor and he willingly agreed to the great sacrifice entailed on him. (Some idea of the Governor's work in the N. E. I. district may be gauged from the fact that 600 letters left his office on Rotary business between the period January 1938 and the date of this Assembly.) It was generally agreed that if possible further expert help should be given to the Governor to help him in his task.

Suitable Rotary Publicity. There were a number of other points discussed. The

(Continued on Page 12)

Some Pressing Educational Problems in Sind

Mr. M. L. Chablani, Principal of H. L. Chablani Model High School, Karachi and President of Karachi Headmasters' Association delivered an address on 'Some Pressing Educational Problems in Sind' to the Rotary Club at the North-Western Hotel.

MR. M. L. CHABLANI prefaced his address with a few remarks on the present Educational system. It was too much dominated by the ideas of culture and literacy and oblivious of the other vital needs of the modern India. The charge that Educational Institutions in India were the factories for the production of clerks was admitted. The continued existence of the system in spite of repeated attacks met from time to time was due to the fact that until very recently the demand for the products of this system was well within the extent of supply, but as soon as the conditions were reversed the system came in for much adverse criticism. Besides, the advent of Provincial autonomy had given a natural impetus to the discussion of education matters and led to the desire to see it modified to suit the changed condition of the country. No wonder therefore that in nearly every province committees were sitting to determine exactly what was going to be taught in the future. The two schemes in the forefront were The Abbot-Wood scheme and Wardha scheme. In both these schemes the aim of education was made more comprehensive, it being nothing less than the development of all the powers of the individual—mental, moral and physical with a view to harnessing them to the service of society and *preparation for life*. The individual under these schemes was to be more self-reliant and a better citizen. These schemes were still under consideration, and what was going to be a 'settled policy' was yet uncertain.

Education and Central Subject:

Since Education aims at producing the right type of citizen and citizenship is essentially an all India concern, it was necessary that education should be a central system, at least in respect of policy and finance. The carrying out of that policy might be decentralized. Education thus would be made a cohesive force resulting in unity and nationalism.

Reorganization of Administrative Machinery:

What should be done in Sind was the next point treated by the lecturer. The first and the most important thing was to re-organise the educational administrative machinery. The Director of Public Instruction in Sind with only one assistant in Gazetted service as against 5 assistants given to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, could not be expected to give any time to schemes of re-organisation of educational system and the constructive work that was necessarily to be done to make the province educationally self-contained. It was therefore suggested that the Director of Public Instruction should be relieved of his inspectional duties by the appointment of an Educational Inspector, a Provincial Board of Education with definite powers and funds at its disposal should be constituted and an Educational Secretary to Government, more or less a permanent official not liable to transfer, should be appointed to serve as a link between the Director of Public Instruction and Government. Their Educational Board was to frame a definite programme of work for the next decade and Government should pursue that programme without deviation or halt.

Campaign for Mass Literacy :

Another pressing need was a determined campaign for mass literacy as had been instituted in many provinces particularly Bihar. The District Collectors should be made responsible for the success of the Literacy Campaign. Mulla Schools should be replaced by state or state-aided institutions as they were found to be absolutely worthless and served merely an eye-wash.

Secondary Education :

Whatever might be the features of Secondary Schools under any new scheme that might be decided upon, they should be adequately aided. Definite measurable tests should be laid down for the purpose of assessing grants and it should be on the satisfaction of those tests and not on the whims and vagaries of the Educational Department that the grants-in-aid should depend. There should be statutory prohibition against any Secondary Schools being started without the previous permission of Government. Heads of Schools would thus be made more independent and Schools themselves to care more for efficiency than mere numbers.

Separate Sind University :

The question of a separate University for Sind should be taken up in hand. When it should be started? What type of University it should be and what should be its constitution? Personally, the lecturer would prefer to have a teaching University with degree courses and Post-graduate courses centred in Karachi, the Mofussil College being converted into Intermediate Colleges except in the case of the Agricultural College.

Problem of the Teacher :

Another important problem in Sind was the problem of the teacher. Lady teachers should be trained in sufficiently large numbers to staff all the Primary Schools in Sind. Trained teachers male and female should be provided not only for Secondary Schools but also for Colleges as it is in Madras. The pay and prospects of Teachers should be improved so as to make the teaching profession sufficiently attractive to draw persons of character and ability to the profession. In that connection compulsory provident fund schemes, security of tenure and definite leave rules should be framed and enforced in all the institutions in receipt of grants from Government.

(Concluded from Page 10)

Editor of the local ROTARY INDIE made his report, and surprisingly told us that monthly club reports were too long and he wished them to be shortened. A good deal of discussion about the local magazine took place, and it was agreed that the work done by the editor was exemplary and merited considerable thanks and praise.

It was found that Rotary had not yet achieved sufficient publicity in the N. E. I., and while there was no question of wishing to make Rotary news a stunt, it was emphasized that the ideals of Rotary should be far better known and that steps for that end should be taken. (Possibly the newspaper classification will be filled in all clubs, and this will help to achieve the necessary publicity.)

Widening the basis of Membership:

As a determined attempt is now to be made

in District 79 to widen the basis of membership, it may interest Rotarians if I quote from the Presidential address of District Governor Nesbitt to the 55th Conference recently held at Durban in South Africa.

"In some clubs the feeling exists that to increase their membership might lessen their efficiency, but with judicious selection the reverse should surely be the case. Why should we assume that the new blood should be less potent than our own? Particularly I think we should concentrate on trying to interest our African neighbours. No traditional racial barrier or inherited prejudice on either side can long withstand the wonderful atmosphere of fellowship, harmony, and goodwill of a Rotary Club, and the finest work that Rotary can do in Africa is to promote the friendship of our two great white races."

The 29th Annual Convention of Rotary International

San Francisco, California, U. S. A.

June 19-24, 1938

SAN FRANCISCO, California, June 24.—Golden California, under the genial hospitality of the Rotary Club of San Francisco, Number 2 Club of the world, entertained the 29th annual convention of Rotary International this week. Rotarians enjoyed a program that will never be forgotten for its warmth of hospitality, lavishness of arrangements, and ever-varied delights. All convention activities centered in the Civil Center, with ideal arrangements for this great convention.

Over 10,400 Rotarians and members of their families came by train, plane, steamship, and motor-car from all five continents and forty-five different countries to attend this great fellowship gathering of the world's outstanding international organization.

The general officers and directors nominated and elected by the voting delegates were given their induction to office and formally presented to the convention Friday morning. They are:

<i>President:</i>	..	George Hager, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
<i>First Vice-President:</i>	..	Fernando Carbajal, Lima, Peru.
<i>Second</i>	..	Nils H. Parman, Oslo, Norway.
<i>Third</i>	..	Charles Reeve Vanneman, Albany, N.Y.
<i>Directors:</i>	..	William R. Allen, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Frank C. Barnes, Manistee, Mich., U.S.A. Francisco Marseillan, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Karl Miller, Dodge City, Kansas, U.S.A. Allen L. Oliver, Cape Gairardeau, Minn., U.S.A. Agripa Popescu, Bucharest, Roumania. G. M. Verral Reed, Southgate, England. Carlos P. Romulo, Manila, Philippines. Richard H. Wells, Pocatello, Idaho, U.S.A. Maurice Duperrey, Paris, France.
<i>Treasurer:</i>	..	Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
<i>Secretary:</i>	..	Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, U.S.A.

President Maurice Duperrey, French industrialist and diplomat, broadcast the keynote of international friendship and cooperation over a nation-wide hookup, in his principal address the opening day entitled, "A Bird's-Eye View of Rotary". It was based on his observations and conclusions made during a world tour of Rotary clubs during his year of leadership, which covered a quarter-million miles, all five continents, and more than forty different countries and two hundred cities.

The public recognition given his recent appearances and utterances indicates that few men, if any, can rival the accumulation of real facts which have been given him by the best informed leaders at his every stopping place. Presidents, crowned heads, and dictators alike were glad to receive the President of Rotary International, confide in him, and do him honour. His views and opinions have undoubtedly been of great service in promoting a better human understanding wherever he went.

Convention arrangements worked out to perfection. The monster Municipal Auditorium gave ample space for the "House of Friendship", Rotary's symbol of world-wide hospitality. Decorated this year with huge tree tops from the forests, it became a redwood paradise, made cooling and alluring with tumbling waterfalls and spraying fountains and "tangled wildwood" nooks for those who wished to rest. With the huge masses of ferns and flowers and clinging vines it made a Robin Hood setting for thousands to camp in. The setting might have appropriately been called "Rotary's Garden of Fellowship".

Just across off a street on which potted palms and awnings and flowers displaced the usual street traffic, the gorgeous Fox Theatre opened hospitable doors to 5,000 sized audiences for the plenary sessions at which official Rotary business was transacted.

Across the plaza, beyond the City Hall, Rotarians found it easy to locate the Veterans' Buildings, where the council on legislation held its business sessions.

Beside it, stood the Opera House in which the opening Sunday night concert, the women's musicale, and the Thursday plenary session for voting delegates (and others who could attend) were held. These twin triumphs of architectural art added to the vast comfort of the Auditorium and Fox Theatre and provided all necessary elbow room and comfort.

Larkin Hall, a huge foyer on one side of the Auditorium, gave easy access to all the public "services," such as Rotary's own post office, telephone, telegraph, and transportation agencies, registration and information counters, and headquarters for the sports and for the women's, young people's and other special entertainment programs. On the opposite side of the Auditorium in Polk Hall were arranged the various departments and division offices of Rotary's secretariat including the displays and offices of "The Rotarian" magazine.

The delegates, whether from Algeria or Alabama, Morocco or Montana, New Zealand or Nova Scotia, thus found their program well arranged, yet subject to their pleasure and convenience. Registrations were handled promptly; dinner and

banquet tickets merely waiting requests of those interested, and all necessary "services" provided. Many sidetrips for the ladies were there for the accepting. Entertainment for young people was provided through an efficient committee of young men and women. Nothing had been overlooked that might add to the week's comforts and pleasures.

The theme of the convention chosen by President Duperrey was "The Application of the Spirit of Rotary". His own keynote address stressed the disturbed conditions and problems which today confront every Rotary club and the necessity for varied programs to meet varied needs. He made the point that any Rotarian who thinks Rotary is not doing anything, thereby confesses his own failure. Since Rotary is primarily a "spirit" which is applied to real life by the real services and plans of 200,000 Rotarians in 4,700 clubs in 80 countries on five continents and geographical regions.

The manner in which Rotary's idealism is applied to the problems of realism was explained by President Duperrey as follows:

"The international spirit such as we conceive it has nothing in common with that which would obliterate frontiers and suppress the traditional characteristics of each country by melting them together. Such an internationalism is the very opposite of ours.

"We strive for the harmonious and peaceful coexistence of all national civilizations, the diversity of which constitutes the spiritual wealth of the world.

"In all countries Rotarians pride themselves upon being enlightened patriots, ready for the greatest sacrifices for the well-being of the national community of which they are a part, and respectful of its laws and customs.

"But this does not stop Rotarians from seeking to understand and to respect the same feeling on the part of those who are under the jurisdiction of other nations.

"And it is in shedding around them this tolerance, the basis of international understanding, by making it radiate and penetrate

to the deepest strata of the population that Rotarians may hope that their co-operation will be utilized in the work of eradicating the psychological germs of war." Of especial interest also was President Duperrey's vivid, first-hand "view" of the

world today. He assigned the chief cause of the world's present day "troubles" to the world's lack of the very ideals and qualities which Rotary International sets up as most important in life.

Among other principal speakers on the programme were:

Addresses of Welcome—by Mayor Angelo J. Rossi and Rotarian of San Francisco and M. H. Crowe, President, The Rotary Club of San Francisco, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

Responses—by Frank L. Mulholland, Past President of R. I., Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A., and Ernesto Santos Bastos of Lisbon, Portugal.

"New Horizons"—by Mayor Harold H. Burton and honorary member, Rotary Club of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

"Men and Ships"—Almon E. Roth, Past President of R. I. of San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.

"Looking Forward—After a Third of a Century"—by Paul P. Harris, founder and President-Emeritus of Rotary International of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

"Pulling Your Oar"—by T. C. Thomsen, Past Director of R. I., Copenhagen, Denmark.

"Future Possibilities of Rotary"—by Will R. Manier, Jr., Immediate Past-President of R. I. of Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.

Directed by Walter D. Head, International Service member of the Aims and Objects Committee, of Montclair, New Jersey, U.S.A., a series of "Examples of International Service" were given at the Wednesday morning session by prominent Rotarians from eight countries. Those attending thus gained a picture of Rotary International in practical action.

A great series of more than one hundred assemblies, group discussions, conferences, and fellowship dinners signaled the strong interest Rotary has always had in international fellowships.

Rotarians from the British Commonwealth of Nations, from Latin America, Asia, the Orient, and from Continental Europe set a record for brilliance and eclat at their district and regional banquets on Tuesday night, while American and Canadian groups also held many district and inter-district dinners on Wednesday evening. No one, fortunate enough to attend these colourful occasions, will ever forget these delightful occasions and the prevailing fellowship.

The President's Ball and Reception, in honor of the President of R.I., his wife

and the officers of R. I. and their ladies, which has been increasingly popular year after year, as the outstanding social function of the convention programme, was even more impressive than usual.

The huge "arena" at the Auditorium was decorated until it seemed transformed. Here over eight thousand people found ample room for sociabilities as well as the formal dancing there. It was a bower of beauty and at the same time a practical opportunity for forming new attachments, cementing old friendships, and reviewing the imposing list of Rotary's celebrities and international figures.

Rotary's "Conference on Public Relations" on Monday morning started the scheduled assemblies, conferences, and group gatherings of the week. The song leaders and the crippled children's assemblies were also in session on Monday morning. Late in the afternoon there were held the Latin American Assembly, meetings for delegates from the United States, from Canada, and from Newfoundland, and from Great Britain and Ireland. Two meetings were held also for leaders for the vocational craft assemblies and other discussion groups.

Unusual emphasis was placed this year on the group assemblies, with no less than one hundred such gatherings scheduled through the week. About forty vocational craft groups met at various factories, offices, shops, and industrial sites—in most instances in establishments represented in the Rotary host club—where the atmosphere was most favorable for the discussion of the application of Rotary's second object to vocational problems and interests.

Rotary's own particular problems in the service field were tackled also by this group assembly method. Wednesday afternoon, when the schedule developed: ten international service discussions; fourteen club service discussions; five on community service; five on boys work; five on youth service; four for club publication editors.

Tuesday afternoon the annual golf tournament took a number of delegates out into the open, to compete for both the Thomas Hunter and Clarksburg trophies. The ladies seized this opportunity for auto parties, a trip up Mt. Tamalpais, visiting the University of California and Leland Stanford University, and exploring picturesque sections of Marin County and the Bay region, where hostess committees had arranged for teas and social entertainment.

Previews of the much advertised "Treasure Island" in San Francisco Bay, where the imposing 1939 Exposition buildings are nearing completion, were generously provided, and many, who had never before peeked behind the scenes of building for a world's fair, seized this chance to study "how" it is being done.

Excursion trips were available to all who wished to explore the four hundred fifty square miles of inland sea called "San Francisco Bay". These afforded close-up views of Alcatraz, the Golden Gate, the two "world's longest bridges," and the water front, with its strange craft from the seven seas.

The official business, necessary to Rotary administration, continued at intervals through the week. Monday morning the council on legislation opened its week's deliberations in Veterans' Building. Wednesday morning U. S. A. delegates cast

ballots for the nomination of five directors for the United States. One for Canada and Newfoundland was chosen.

Thursday morning the delegates cast their ballots for president and treasurer. That afternoon the official reports by committees, officers, and the council on legislation were received and acted upon by the convention. At this session the nominees for director were called and voted upon. Of the several proposed enactments and resolutions presented to the Convention for its decision by vote of the delegates, the following were passed:

Enactments: 38-11, 38-13, 38-15, 38-16, 38-18, 38-19, 38-21, 38-22, 38-24, 38-28, 38-31, 38-32

Resolutions: 38-1, 38-4, 38-12, 38-14, 38-17, 38-20 and 38-25.

On Friday morning, the convention received the presentation of the host club for appreciative acknowledgment of their efforts. 121 governors nominee were elected. The incoming president and his wife were presented, and the president, in turn, presented the newly elected officers and directors with appropriate ceremonies. The incoming president and outgoing president gave brief, hail-and-farewell messages to the assemblage. Adjournment came after the singing, once again, of "Auld Lang Syne."

TODAY WE LIVE

Why wait for tomorrow?

It may not come;

Winter, Spring, and Summer's

Race may all be run.

Tomorrow is a long, long time

Away from me, today

I live and serve

And let my song be gay.

EDNA RAMSEY BUTLER
in *The Rotarian*

Teach me to feel another's woe,

To hime the fault I see;

That mercy I to others show,

That mercy show to me.

POPE.

Rotary Ideals in an Inter-Racial Community

An Address Delivered before the Durban Rotary Conference
by Rotarian Maurice Webb

(*Rotary in Africa*)

ROTARIAN WEBB said he was happy to introduce this address, because the thoughts he had in mind were in accord with those expressed so admirably by Rotarian Leyds and touched upon by Rotarian Currie at the luncheon.

"In any endeavour to review the ideals of an organisation like Rotary, we are, of course, conscious that the ideals are not new nor is the expression of them in any Rotary literature as fine as the expression that can be found elsewhere. They have been said before, and said better, and what is more important to Rotarians they were lived out in full two thousand years ago. But because a new organisation re-states old truths there is no reason why it should be ashamed of itself, because I believe in so far as giving out the truth in this changing world, that truth has constantly to be stated in current terms and re-applied under modern conditions.

"My belief, my existence as a Rotarian, is bound up in my conviction that eternal truths are being re-stated in Rotary and in part re-lived. Now these truths are capable of very simple statements; we believe in service through the medium of our jobs; we believe in the value of acquaintanceship developing to fellowship between one another, brought together mostly by our jobs; and we believe that even so great an issue as world peace may be influenced for good. I would not put it higher than that, by the individual contributions that individual Rotarians can make throughout the world. This idea of service and acquaintanceship between individuals presupposes what is in the modern world an extremely important thing—the conception of our world, not as masses or crowds or groups, but as individual men and women, each one separate, each distinct, each entitled to his right to life, to his right to dignity and his right to freedom."

Rotarian Webb recalled a story of Henry Ford. The motor magnate came out with the rhetorical question, "What can I do for suffering humanity?" A witty journalist replied in headlines: "Put another spring in the back seat, Henry!"

"We can do nothing for suffering humanity," declared Rotarian Webb, "because there is no such thing as suffering humanity. There are suffering individuals and we sometimes have the opportunity of helping a suffering individual."

Rotarian Webb illustrated his point with another example—that of an eminent Englishman who told medical students at Edinburgh that there was no such thing as typhoid; there could only be a patient suffering from typhoid.

Commenting that they had to be careful in Rotary, as they had in everything throughout South Africa, to avoid easy phrases, the speaker said, "We sometimes talk of South Africa as a great democratic nation. We forget South Africa is not a democracy. We have democratic institutions that apply to a small minority of South African people. Similarly we speak sometimes of equality. In Rotary we insist that there is equality in clubs as between member and member and that no one shall be deprived of fellowship or of giving service because of some barrier. For instance this afternoon in the chair we have a distinguished medical practitioner. As a Rotarian I am his equal, but so soon as I am ill he becomes my servant. I may even place him in the undignified position of having to submit an account, which in due course, I may or may not pay." (Laughter).

And then they tried to extend this idea of friendship and service in friendship beyond the boundary of one national or racial group to others and attempted to build

Nominees for Presidentship



George C. Hager, Chicago, Illinois

GEORGE C. HAGER is descended from families whose names were noted in the American Revolutionary and Civil Wars. He was born in Bristol, Tennessee, in 1893, and was educated at King College of Bristol, where he received his B.A. degree in 1911, and at the University of Tennessee, where he received his LL.B. degree in 1916. In between his years at school he was principal of the high school at Wyndale, Virginia, and head of the Latin department of the high schools of Knoxville, Tennessee.

In 1915 he was admitted to the bar in Tennessee and began the practice of law in Knoxville. Five years later he went to Chicago to become secretary and general counsel of the Cook County Supply Company and its several subsidiary corporations which consolidated in 1921 with Consumers Company, the largest corporation in the United States dealing in building materials, ice and fuel. From 1921-25 he was general counsel for the Consumers Company, and in 1925 he became vice-president of that company, which position he still holds.

He is also president of the Chicago Federal Savings and Loan Association and director of twenty other corporations, and is an active member of numerous trade associations in his business field.

During the World War he enlisted as a private soldier, later becoming a lieutenant in the Field Artillery and serving as a Judge Advocate. He is a Major (Res.) U. S. A.

George became a member of the Rotary Club of Chicago in 1927. He has served as member and chairman of various committees, was a director of the club for 1931-34 and was its president in 1932-33. He served as a member of the foundation committee of Rotary International for 1932-33 and as a director of Rotary International for 1933-34. He was a member of the executive committee of Rotary International in 1933-34 and filled unexpired terms as a member of the finance committee and chairman of the investment committee in 1934. He served as Chairman of the constitution and by-laws committee of R. I. in 1934-35; as Chairman of that Committee for 1936-37; and was re-appointed a member of that committee for 1937-38.

of Rotary International

Allen Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

ALLEN STREET was born in Mexia, Texas, and at an early age became a resident of Oklahoma City. He received his education in the public schools of Oklahoma City and at Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee.

He is president of the Street and Draper Funeral Home, director of the Oklahoma Biltmore Hotel Company, and vice-President of the Midwest Enterprise Company which owns five theater buildings and an office building in Oklahoma City.

He has served several times as Director of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce and of the Retailers Association, as well as on many other business boards of the city. He has been an active participant in community fund, Chamber of Commerce, Y.M.C.A. and other fund raising campaigns in Oklahoma City.

He served ten years in the Oklahoma State Legislature and for several years was Chairman of the appropriations committee of the Legislature that had control over the budget of all state departments and educational institutions.

He is a Director of the Oklahoma Society for Crippled Children and was instrumental in the erection and furnishing of the State Crippled Children's Hospital in Oklahoma City.

Allen was one of the organizers of the Rotary Club of Oklahoma City in 1910 (Club No. 29), and is a past president of that club. In R. I. he was a district governor, 1923-24; member of the convention committee, 1924-25, and chairman of that committee, 1925-26; first vice-president, director and a member of the finance committee, 1926-27; chairman of the club service committee and member of the aims and objects committee, 1927-28; chairman of the finance committee, 1928-29, 1929-30; member of the convention transportation committee, 1930-31; member of the convention committee, 1932-33; chairman of the finance committee, 1936-37, 1937-38. He has attended 24 Rotary conventions.



A Trip Thro' Kruger Park—The Famous Wild Game Sanctuary in South Africa

Extract of a Jamshedpur Club Lecture by Rtn. N. Hailey (Jamshedpur)

THE most thrilling part of our trip to South Africa was the visit to the famous Wild Game Sanctuary of Kruger Park. This park is approximately 8,000 (eight thousand) square miles in area. It is located along the Portuguese-Union Border.



There is a fee of £1-0-0 for each car that enters the park and accommodation can be obtained at Rest camps which have been provided throughout the park. As one enters the park one is warned that under no circumstances should one get out of one's car. All visitors must be in a Rest camp but they must register in ample time for the Rangers to check all visitors.

Should any one not be accounted for in one of the camps, Rangers must search the park until they are located. It is considered extremely dangerous for any one to be out after dark.

The camps are very attractive and the huts are of the Rondavel type, so common in South Africa. These huts all have thatched

roofs and we found them very comfortable. During the night the roar of the lions and screams of their victims can be plainly heard from the camps.

We arrived about 4 in the afternoon and after driving over 5 miles of the 700 miles of road which runs through the park, my wife remarked "Where are all these animals?" Just then my little son, Jack, shouted "Look, Mama, there they are" and there they were: Wildebeest, Zebras, Antelopes and Baboons. From then on we were kept busy looking at the various species of game.

We did not see any lions at this stage. But after registering at Pretorius Kop and settling down for a real good camp fire meal, we could hear the roar of the lions and I must say the sound has far more "feeling" than the roar heard in the Cinema.

The following morning my son Jack, aged 7, came in and quite coolly announced that there was a lion outside the fence and all the people were looking at it. We hurried out and saw two lions and a lioness about a quarter of a mile away, leisurely strolling home after their night's outing. Jumping into the car, we drove along the road which was across their line of travel. Shortly after they appeared, and I obtained several snap-shots of lions; homeward bound, after a busy night.

An amusing incident occurred; we parked near some "spring-bok" and deer; they were so interested in us they did not note the

approach of the lions. The lions were quite close when the alarm was given and the speed with which these animals got under way was marvellous. One could appreciate that it was a matter of life or death to them.

Returning to Pretorius Kop, we packed up and drove to Skukuza stopping at the Hippo pool, hoping to see several of these animals basking in the sun. We were unfortunate on this occasion as the Hippos refused to show more than an occasional snout on a body resembling a block of black rock sticking out of the water.

On the way to Skukuza, we passed many varieties of Antelopes, Zebras, etc., of which I have a few photos showing how numerous these animals are.

After registering at the camp, we enquired for lions and were informed that they could be seen along the Sabi River after 4 p.m. We had a lunch and a nap and then proceeded to view the lions. It is remarkable how these animals have no fear, and in fact, very little interest in a motorcar. As will be seen from my snapshots, they leisurely lie along the road and even across the middle of the road, paying absolutely no attention to the car.

Several instances were reported in which lions were stated to have approached a car in a manner which indicated they were aware that humans were a part of the car. Investigation has usually shown that these instances were caused by people getting out of the car to take pictures of the lion who immediately scents the fact that here is prey, and it is only on such occasions that the lions pay any attention to the motorcars. In fact, they seem mildly annoyed at having to tolerate the smell of petrol.

We were very fortunate having seen 19 lions in 2 days, countless thousands of antelopes, zebras, wildebeest and other

game animals throughout the park. We also had the pleasure of seeing giraffe browsing off the tree tops.

It is worth mentioning that the wild buffaloes which are found in South Africa are an entirely different species, to the buffalo in India. In appearance they are somewhat the same. But I am told that the wild buffalo is considered the most dangerous animal one can meet in the brush.

It is said the park contains 1,000 lions, 1,000 buffaloes, 2,000 giraffes, 400 hippo.



potami, 100 leopards, 10,000 kudu, 30,000 waterbuck, 3,000 sable antelope, 1,000 roan antelope, 1,000 reedbuck, 800 elands, 1,000 tres serbe, 100 nyala, 250 elephants, 1,500 ostriches. Rhinoceros are also found here. Taking all kinds of animal life into consideration, the park must contain nearly half a million animals; it is said that the antelope family alone numbers close on to half a million.

Our trip through Kruger Park was most thrilling and the pleasure of seeing so much wild game roaming carelessly and freely is one that will last a lifetime. We were sorry indeed to leave this sanctuary of wild life.

News from the Clubs



President: Dr. H. M. Desai

Secretary: R. Natarajan

Ladies' Night: Due to monsoonish weather conditions, the Ladies' Night meeting on the 7th instant was held at the Nowroji Hall, Shahibag. In spite of the downpour of rain, nearly *ninety* Rotarians and guests including a large number of ladies assembled at the Nowroji Hall.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides: Mr. Rama Brahma, the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, gave a very instructive talk on "BOY SCOUTS AND GIRL GUIDES." Having received the scout training in England, he was in charge of the Scout Camp for Western India at Lonawala for two years in the early twenties.

Mr. Rama Brahma began by explaining the aim and basis of the Boy Scout Association, enumerating the advantages of the scout movement, how it builds the body, builds the character, builds something indefinable to make a leader in the Society. The various pledges which the scout takes were explained with special reference to the unfortunate controversy regarding the loyalty oath. As a man in the scout movement for more than twenty years, the speaker declared that undue importance was attached to the oath. Taken as it is by boys very young, the finer shades of the meaning are certainly lost to them.

The scout movement is not only prevalent in the British Empire, but flourishes in almost all parts of the world. The reason is not far to seek. The one peculiarity of the Indian movement is that the scout

master is usually the overburdened school master who cannot be expected to do full justice to the movement. In the West, the public at large have a great share in the organisation and training.

The various stages which the scout passes were gone through in detail, with special reference to the proficiency badges. Vocational training of which the air is at present thick is fully catered for in the scout movement. The essential feature of the movement is the Patrol System, which the speaker fully explained. The ideal of service embodied in the daily good turn, quietly and unostentatiously, is a distinct feature of the scout movement. The motto of "BE PREPARED" is one of the practical mottos ever evolved.

Dark clouds have always a silver lining. The unfortunate remarks by the Chief Scout had the sequel of giving the scout movement in India a publicity which it did not get in the course of the last ten years together. The present Governments in many provinces are keenly alive to the importance of the scout movement and the speaker hoped that in the near future, some formula will be evolved unifying the whole of the Indian Scout Movement. The necessity and the usefulness of the scout uniform was then explained as also the significance of the various badges.

In a speech full of humour and sparkling wit, Rtn. J. S. Cama proposed the toast of the ladies, which was responded to by Dr. Miss Baptista. The toast of the guests was ably proposed by Rtn. Faiz Mohamed Khan. Mr. Banerjee of Messrs. Kuver Ltd., responded.

The Chairman, Rtn. Desai, thanked the speaker for his instructive address.

Rtn. Bryant made a suggestion that certain clubs made the dinner meeting too long which resulted in the absence of certain members unable to spare the time. He therefore was of opinion that it will be in the interests of the clubs if the dinner meeting definitely ended at a particular time, say at 10 o'clock and if the members so wish they can remain after the specified time.

of adulteration was found to vary from 10 Concluding Rtn. Bryant thanked the Ahmedabad Rotary Club for the manner in which they are interpreting the ideals of Rotary.

Crime: At a meeting on June 21, Rtn. Butler gave a very interesting lecture on "Crime". He began by explaining the origin of law which is the name given to the rules framed by the society for the regulation and conduct of its members. Any act of individual contrary to the law is crime. There are various stages in crime and generally the standard of a nation depends very much upon its crime. Serious crimes are offences against person, property, murder or attempt to murder. Offences are usually committed by (1) Criminals who are born and bred to be criminals and (2) Those who become criminals by contact and possibly by instinct. The lecturer was of the opinion that it is not a general rule that poverty and crime go together. After dealing at length with the criminal tribes and their ways of committing crimes, the lecturer described the investigation of crime and particularly the Modus Operandi system which is in vogue now-a-days. This system consists of tabulating all possible information regarding criminals and their activities in a systematic way and when a crime is committed, it is possible, by the very nature of the crime committed, to say from the tabulations in the Modus Operandi system who has committed the crime.

The finger prints of a criminal are infallible identifications of the criminal. In this connection the lecturer described an actual incident of forgery which happened in Bombay some time ago. Investigation of crime was a tedious business in old days and in modern days the investigation is made much easier by what is known as scientific investigation of crime. This method has not yet come to this country. In England, the lecturer said, there are criminals who do not leave finger prints and who do not leave any sign for investigation in the scene of crime. Nevertheless the scientific investigation could easily trace the culprit. The lecturer then illustrated this statement by describing a case, in which the criminal was traced by the scientific examination of a few drops of candle wax found in one of the pockets of the overcoat of the person.

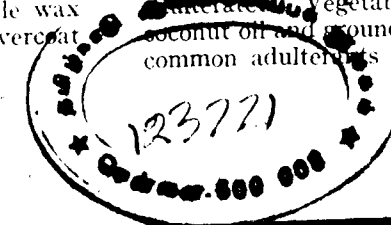


President: Sardar Sahib Santokh Singh

Secretary: P. C. Bhandari

At the meeting held on May 10 the Chairman introduced the speaker of the evening Mr. Krishen Parshad Kapur, M.Sc., LL.B., Public Analyst, Municipal Committee, Amritsar, and on behalf of the Club extended to him a hearty welcome.

Mr. Krishen Parshad Kapur in the course of his address said: Of all the articles of food Butter fat or Ghee occupies in case of the vegetarian in India, a very important position in the daily diet. But it is extremely unfortunate that ghee can hardly ever be obtained in a pure form. The adulteration of ghee in India is only of recent origin, adulterants such as cotton seed oil, coconut oil, groundnut oil, being freely used for some time. Latterly, however in the imported vegetable ghee the sophisticator has had a handy substance which had all the external properties of butter ghee. The adulteration of ghee has now become a serious menace to public health. Not only are the natural oils fats being used with impurity but even fats obtained from snakes and other diseased animals are being fraudulently mixed. To put an end to this menace and to protect the genuine article, legislation has luckily stepped in. The Punjab Pure Food Act is being enforced in Amritsar since the year 1936. It has been fully ascertained that adulteration of ghee is being carried on in this town to a very great extent. As many as 40 per cent. ghee samples seized failed to conform to the Government standard of purity and hence were deemed to be grossly adulterated. Vegetable ghee, refined coconut oil and ground nut oil were the most common adulterants used. The percentage



per cent. to 100 per cent. In quite a number of cases vegetable ghee itself was put up for sale as genuine ghee.

Milk: This is one of the most important articles of food which is adulterated with what might be called inhumane cruelty in this country, while in the West examples are not lacking which show that things were equally bad there too. But while the people even there have succeeded in so developing the cattle breed as to make the supply of milk more abundant, we have made no advance in this direction. Roundabout every big town hundreds of cream separators are working to which the milk is brought from villages, cream separated and the skimmed milk sent out of the town for sale as whole milk. Not only that, the milk brought from neighbouring villages to the town is usually adulterated with water which itself is polluted as it is obtained from dirty pools and ponds.

Tea: Tea is the modern drink which was introduced from the East to the West. There seem to be some reasons for Westerners to adulterate it; the thing being scarce, they are tempted to do it, but in our case it is beyond all comprehension why all sort of objectionable practices are being carried out in India. All kinds of methods have been tried to adulterate tea as well as to prepare it artificially. Some of the teas which are advertised in the most attractive terms are found on analysis to contain Catechu, Starch, Magnesia, Mettalic iron, Graphite and Sand. There are number of manufacturers working for the regeneration of exhausted tea leaves. They employ persons who buy these from hotels and other places. The exhausted tea leaves are mixed with a solution of gum and redried, after which the dried leaves are treated with black lead to face them and these leaves are used to adulterate genuine tea. Attempts are also made by some of the manufacturers to prepare its substitutes from all kinds of leaves. While this practice has stopped in countries which do not grow tea, it is surprising that it is being carried on under our very nose in tea producing countries. Amritsar provides an example. There are number of factories here which manufacture tea substitutes of all kinds.

Owing to the shortage of the detecting staff, many articles of food have not yet received sufficient attention.

The Government should compensate local bodies by returning all fines realised under the Pure Food Act so that an efficient organisation could be set up to cope with the enormous amount of work that has to be accomplished.

Mr. Kapur's address provoked a lively discussion in which many Rotarians present participated. The meeting concluded after passing a warm vote of thanks to the speaker.

Joint Club Meetings: The Second Joint Meeting of the Lahore and Amritsar Rotary Clubs was held at the residence of Rotarian G. Durrant, Superintendent of Police, the Mall, Amritsar. The Meeting was presided over by Rotarian Sardar Sahib Sardar Santokh Singh. There was record turn out of Amritsar Rotarians.

The Meeting was much less formal than the majority of Rotary gatherings. There was two principal speeches - the toast of the Lahore Rotary Club by Rotarian Robertson Taylor, founder President of the Amritsar Rotary Club, and the toast of the Amritsar Rotary Club by Rotarian S. D. Muzaffar of the Lahore Rotary Club. Both the speakers struck the gay rather than the solemn note.

After dinner the company present was entertained with light Indian music by the well known singer Master Anyat. The meeting proved to be a most successful fellowship meeting.

At a meeting on June 14, Professor Balwant Singh explained that the various systems of education are conditioned by economic systems of their respective countries. The democratic system, due to its capitalistic basis has evolved a dual system of education: one for the rich and one for the poor. He deplored this unhealthy tendency and also pointed out the lack of contact between education and life in democratic countries. In Germany, the Fascist system of education has replaced the older humanistic and scientific systems by their non-intellectual Nazi-"blood and soil" system which believes in producing a special type of student without any individual personality but having an implicit faith in the ethics of the party and the leader. They have tried to save the disintegration of the society at the cost of depersonalisation. In Russia, the speaker pointed out that the Communists

(Continued on Page 27)

ASANSOL

President: H. V. Peeling

Secretary: F. G. Williams

Only one meeting was held during June which was well attended and included a number of Lady Guests.

There was a debate on "That the trend of Modern Progress should be to increase the leisure of mankind." Rtn. Sen presided at the debate. Rtn. Mondol opened the debate and spoke for the subject. He was followed by Rtn. Barraclough who spoke against the subject. Rtn. W. Gilbert seconded Rtn. Mondol. Rtn. C. F. Gilbert seconded Rtn. Barraclough.

The debate was then opened to all and the following took part:- Mrs. Jebb, Mr. Jebb, Rtns. Nandi, Mukerjee, Hudspeth. The question was put to the vote and the majority vote was in the affirmative, i.e., "The trend of Modern Progress should be to increase the leisure of mankind."

A summary of the debate prepared by Rtn. Nandi will be sent later.

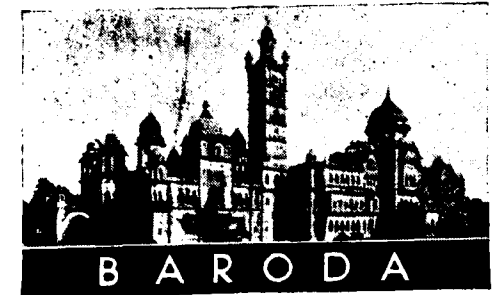
Rtn. Hudspeth, Chairman of the Programme Committee thanked all present for contributing to the success of the meeting.

(Concluded from Page 26)

have developed a new system known as Polytechnisation which connects education with some productive unit such as factory or a collective farm. The speaker then discussed the various sides of Indian educational system and pointed out some of its drawbacks.

The speech was followed by a lively discussion on the need of adjusting the Indian education to the economic system of the country. Rotarian Jodh Singh, MacFarquhar Advani, and Gupta participating on it.

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



President: S. V. Mukerjee

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

Ideals of Rotary. Rtn. Laxmilal M. Doctor, at the meeting on June 10 gave an interesting talk on the ideals of Rotary. After drawing a gloomy picture of the present economic and political conditions of the world which was faced with innumerable crisis, world war and revolutions, the speaker regretted that despite the messages of love, peace, prosperity, charity and generosity, delivered by saints, prophets and philosophers in every religion and creed, who flourished from time to time and preached to mankind to bring the kingdom of God on earth as well as all talk of the progress of civilization the world was where it was. The promise of brotherhood of mankind was never achieved nor was there any knowing that the ideal would be reached.

The only redeeming feature in the strange world at present was the Rotary Movement which, though small in number, sought to advance international understanding and world fellowship, through the ideal of service, by bringing together men of all opinions and profession on a common platform to tackle this problem in their own way. The practical application of love and non-violence and a better understanding of the fellow-men, which formed the main planks of the Rotary Movement, was bound to lead inevitably to social and economic well-being not of a community, or a nation but the world as a whole, with the breaking of the barriers of creed and language, the spirit of service and mutual understanding while engaged in a common cause were factors which combined to provide the civilization and culture a better chance to succeed.

The speaker was warmly thanked by Rtn. P. Bomanji and Rtn. President S. V. Mukerjea who in course of a brief resume, pointed out that an international organization like the Rotary with its ideals of promoting world peace and good-will had to shoulder certain responsibility to bring order in a troubled and war-weary world.

"How I built up my Industry": At the meeting held on June 24 Rtn. B. D. Amin the Managing Director of the Alembic Chemical Works at Baroda then gave a very interesting talk on "How I built up my Industry." The speaker was heard with rapt attention. The date was the "Ladies Night" and about 6 ladies guests of members graced the occasion with their presence. They were warmly welcomed by Rtn. Rev. L. G. Templin who proposed the toast of the Ladies in a colourful speech brimming with humour, thanking them for making their evening brighter by their presence. Rtn. President S. V. Mukerjea also welcomed another guest of a member Mr. R. B. Amin.

At the outset the speaker traced the history of the progress of the Alembic Chemical Works, the vicissitudes and the difficulties the pioneer concern had to encounter to make its position secure and the prejudices it had to overcome against this key-product—the manufacture of Alcohol and other spirits from Mohwra flowers. According to him, the people and even the Government of the country seemed to know of spirit only as alcoholic drink which intoxicated and as such was harmful to health and laboured under the idea that it could only be used for drinking purposes. It was they who demonstrated in a practical manner in this country that spirit was a product which commanded a great industrial value and that its universal use for drinking purposes should not blind them to its real utility as a basic product of national importance. He attributed the success of the enterprise against heavy odds to the perseverance of the pioneers, their well equipped laboratories for research and the successful utilization of the various bye-products by converting them into useful marketable commodities and lastly to the help rendered by The Bank of Baroda, Ltd., and the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar in their times of greatest need.

After describing the manufacture of various articles such as Ether; Dry Ice; the different pharmaceutical products, alcohols, essential oils and spirituous drugs, the speaker dwelt at great length on the value of research and the need on the part of the directors of the concern to keep an open mind to welcome new thoughts; ideas and notions from every quarter and to continue the quest for knowledge and practical experience of working of such big concerns by extensive travels in foreign centres of such manufacture and pointed that the little Mohwra flowers with which they started the industry and which, when improperly used, made men beasts and sent them to the devil yielded when properly handled a host of products which ministered to the happiness of man. This, he said, could not be realised without continuous efficient research.

The speaker next criticised the excise policy of the Governments which brought in its inter-provincial wake barriers against the free transport of spirituous drugs, the railway tariffs, the imposition of duty on imports of raw products etc., all of which, according to him, were serious obstacles which hampered the even progress of the future key-industry of India and said that from his experience of 30 years, he had come to the conclusion that the greatest handicap to the industry was the unjust treatment by various administrations in the country. The Pharmaceutical industry had not only to meet all the economic conditions necessary for its growth as other industries but had also to submit itself to the additional restrictions arising from highly prejudicial policies of the various Governments which smothered the real scope of its development and technological advance. Anything done in that direction would therefore lead the country to its cherished goal of economic advancement and freedom. As the president put it, a doctor or the excise commissioner could do adequate justice to the speaker, Rtn. Dr. Majmundar and Rtn. S. V. Mukerjea moved the vote of thanks.

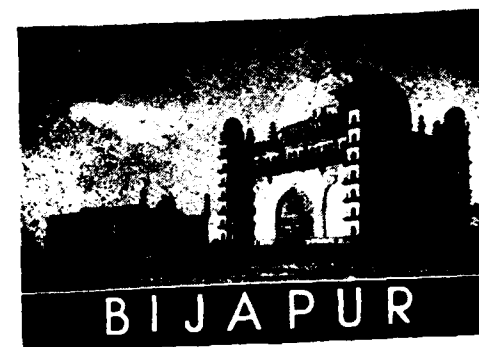
* * *

The proper study of mankind is man.

POPE.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity.

POPE.



President: Dr. J. E. Henriques
Secretary: K. L. Naik

The Bijapur Club staged a successful Marathi drama "Bhramacha Bhopala" on June 1, which was well acted by the amateur talent that took part. Every member acted his part with such skill that the production would have done credit to a professional company. All those who attended spent a most enjoyable evening and the collection of Rs. 275 - shows the appreciation expressed. This money will be made over to some charitable institution.

Rotarian V. B. Sathe, Hony. Secretary of the Sholapur Club addressed the meeting on June 5, on the subject of "Improvement in Road Transport." He lucidly presented the many problems that go to the making of improvements in transport, especially in India where roads had to cater for a diversity of traffic. The speaker stressed the importance of high roads and roads leading to villages and explained that precedence should be given to the construction of roads leading to the villages.

Rotarian S. T. Palil, the Chairman of the meeting thanked the speaker.

At a well attended meeting on June 29, Field Representative Rotarian H. W. Bryant gave an address on the fourfold duties of every Rotarian and the method in which such duties should be carried out. This gave the members the opportunity to putting him some questions on which they sought enlightenment and these were suitably answered. Rotarian S. T. Palil thanked the speaker.



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

"Times of India": At a meeting on June 7 the President extended to the *Times of India* the congratulations of the Club on the attainment of its centenary, and expressed the hope that the newspaper would grow from strength to strength and celebrate in due course a second centenary.

"The Lighter Side of Tyre Industry": An informative and amusing talk was given by Rotarian F. F. M. Ferguson of the Rotary Club of Calcutta on "The Lighter Side of Tyre History." The speaker said that though vulcanisation was first discovered by Charles Goodyear in 1837, it was not until 50 years after that the first pneumatic tyre was manufactured by James Dunlop. The progress and rapid development of the tyre industry from nothing to the considerable place it occupied to-day could be classed as being an industrial romance of recent years.

Rotarian Ferguson then briefly referred to the construction of the modern tyre, and said that on the subject of inflation experience showed that most motorists belong to two schools of thought: one was of the "trial by force" who kicked or hit their tyres with a spanner to see if they were adequately inflated, and the second school possessed a pressure gauge, but seldom went beyond testing the pressure of one tyre.

Concert: Those Rotarians and/or their children, nephews or nieces who are able to play, sing, recite or dance, and have not yet sent in their names for the Concert, are requested to notify Rotarian W. M. Martin of the Fellowship Committee as early as possible.

"Russia": The President introduced the speaker, Mr. N. Ottens, who gave us a very interesting talk on "Russia". The speaker traced the history of Russia since the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-05, when the country sustained the first major defeat in 200 years. The first three years of Bolshevik regime which began early in October 1917, were generally known as the period of militant communism, during which period over one million seven hundred thousand people were executed; besides, several million died from disease and starvation and many lost their lives in the civil war.

Concluding, the speaker said that the Russian nation, having gone through almost unbearable hardship, had emerged stronger than ever before both in body and in mind, and it was his conviction that to-day, even as before, the people and Government were things apart; whatever the political structure might be, the Russian nation would continue to live and to develop. Rotarian Sir Richard Temple proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker on behalf of the Club.

"The Growth of Life Insurance": Rtn. Vice-President T.W. Brough gave us an interesting talk on "Life Insurance". The growth of Life Insurance, the speaker said, had been one of the romances of modern civilisation. The first insurance policy, of which there was written record, was issued in 1653 on the life of William Gibbons, who was insured for the period of one year only; he died within the year and the amount was duly paid. At that time there were no mortality tables, upon which so much reliance is placed to-day.

The total insurance in force in India at the end of 1936 was approximately Rs. 235 crores. Many people seemed to think that life insurance had reached the saturation point in India, but the speaker was of the opinion that while this might perhaps be partially true in America, Great Britain and Australia, in India the surface of life insurance had barely been scratched. In India there was remarkable opportunity for the young men to adopt life insurance as a career, and in the speaker's opinion, it was a profession of which one could be justly proud, provided one represented a company which had really been formed for public

service. He felt that, next to religion and medicine, life insurance was perhaps the best profession from the ethical point of view.

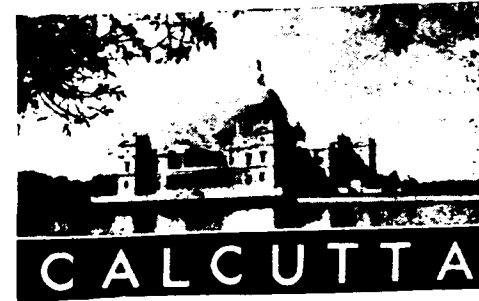
Referring to the recent insurance legislation in India, the speaker said that it was a step in the right direction; unfortunately, the provision included in the new law that a very large proportion of all life insurance assets must be invested in Government securities which showed approximately a three per cent. return less income-tax, could not but result in lower profits or returns to all policy-holders, even though a slightly greater possible security was achieved.

Rotarian S. K. Dehlavi moved a vote of thanks to the speaker on behalf of the Club.

"Indian Industries out of Gear": Rtn. President Dr. N. H. Vakeel introduced the speaker, Rotarian Dr. L. Nemenyi of Calcutta, who gave us an interesting talk on "Indian Industries out of Gear". The speaker said that large scale industries in India were started during the second half of the last century, but proceeded very slowly till the Great War. The abundance of raw material, the huge consuming markets and the cheapness of labour predestined India to become a highly industrialised country in course of time. With natural advantages and the grant of highly protective tariffs, one would have imagined that a great number of successful industries would grow up in course of time, spreading prosperity, high wages and social welfare to workers, and dividends on their savings to investors. Unfortunately, Indian Industries, with a few exceptions and apart from short-lived booms, were in a deplorable state.

Comparing the Indian position with Western examples, the speaker felt that industrialists themselves would gradually realise the extremely dangerous consequences of open competition, and understand that the isolated success of an individual unit in these days of keen competition was most unlikely. Fortunately, a majority in certain industries recognised the importance of combines, and negotiations were on foot to create sound conditions; there were still, however, a large number of individual industrialists who did not seem to realise that necessity.

Rotarian P. B. Advani proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.



President: Rai Bahadur B. M. Das

Secretary: C. A. Newbury

The Indian Navy: Rotarian J. N. Mehta addressed the club on "The Indian Navy." At the outset he called attention to the coast line of India which until recently had been somewhat neglected in the matter of protection, and went on to say that few people were perhaps aware of the existence of a Royal Indian Navy which was converted, or rather, reconverted from a Royal Indian Marine only four years ago. In giving a brief historical sketch showing that India had been interested in Naval matters for a very long time, Rtn. Mehta said that the country was proud of its record of maritime activities and he mentioned an account written by the French traveller, Baltazar Solvyns, in 1811 when it was said that England had borrowed several improvements in her own shipping from the Indians.

The speaker then dealt with the steps which had led to the introduction of legislation providing for the establishment of the Indian Navy as a combatant service and went on to tell us how Naval expenditure as between Britain and India had been dealt with in the light of the agreement whereby the Government of India would maintain a sea-going fleet of no less than six modern escort vessels which would be free to co-operate with the Royal Navy for the defence of India and in addition to fulfil their responsibility for local naval defence of Indian ports.

The Indian Navy, as constituted at present, consisted of 5 sloops, 1 survey ship, 1 depot ship, 1 trawl vessel as well as a target towing trawler and a number of small vessels for harbour service. The Indian Navy maintained a dock yard

at Bombay and dealt with all questions of repair, maintenance and refit of vessels and the annual expenditure of about 60 lakhs had been increased to about 73 lakhs in the budget estimate of 1938/39.

The speaker then went on to say that the principal tests applicable to the Indian Navy were:—

(1) Who would bear its cost? (2) Who would officer it? (3) Who would control it?

The question of defence expenditure was closely linked with the question of control and manning of the forces as also with the direction of the foreign policy of the country. Once the question of control was satisfactorily solved and the national feelings of Indian youth stimulated to national service, the question of cost would not be an insuperable difficulty in building up an efficient Indian Navy. The question of control was fundamental; it was felt that the supreme control of the Indian Navy should be vested in the Indian Legislature, an opinion which had the support of the Commander-in-Chief, and in view of the resolution passed at the Imperial Conferences of 1923 and 1926 it followed that the Indian Naval forces should not be used for any purpose other than for the defence of India except with the explicit consent of the Indian Legislature.

Rtn. Mehta then dealt with the question of manning the Navy and spoke of the favourable reports which had been made on cadets already trained. He went on to point out that the principal ground for the recruitment of Naval forces in other countries was found in the Mercantile Marine, but in India this service was in its infancy. The speaker went on to show the importance of the merchant fleet as an element in the sea power of any nation; it was essential to the security of a maritime country and if India was to be a strong maritime nation within the Commonwealth, contributing its share towards the maintenance of sea communications, it was imperative that India should build up a system of coastal defence maintained by a naval force of its own, but it was not possible to build up an adequate national Navy without the development of an adequate Mercantile Marine. For the development of India's national shipping

it was essential for the public and the Government alike to appreciate India's dependence on the sea and to realise that the frontiers of this country were maritime no less than land.

The meeting terminated with a warm vote of thanks to Rtn. Mehta for a very interesting paper.

Adult Education: Mr. J. M. Sen, M.Ed. (Leeds), Dipl.Ed. (Oxford) addressed the meeting on June 14 on "Adult Education."

The President introduced Mr. J. M. Sen, the speaker for the day.

Although the microphone chose this occasion to go out of order, we were fortunate in having a speaker whose voice was audible all over the room, but perhaps the acoustics were particularly good on this occasion enabling us to hear distinctly the conversation with which certain members, to the right front of the President, accompanied the talk.

Mr. Sen said that it was generally agreed that the education of the adult population of our country was in urgent necessity. All effective social reconstructive schemes must be based upon education, a fact which had been recognised by various Provincial Governments. The speaker went on to say that the term adult education had not been used in India in the sense it was understood in Europe and America. In India it was generally accepted as the teaching of the three R's to illiterate adult agriculturists and factory workers. In Europe where elementary education is compulsory adult education was undertaken by Social and Educational Settlements, Co-operative Societies, Trade Unions and bodies of this kind who believed that a training for true citizenship can be the motto of all adult education movements. They believed that at present democracy had power without capacity, that local Governments would always halt by the way until all were equipped to take up the burden of citizenship, that international discord would never become harmony until mutual understanding and the realisation of interdependence of all peoples or part of the make-up of each individual and finally that the too ready response of the crowd

mind to the stimulus of the press could only be nullified by the spread of knowledge. Real adult education was intended to produce that sense of human values without which no social adjustments would be permanent. Hence institutions like Social and Educational Settlements taught the working class people to spend wisely their money and their leisure time and to interest themselves in better housing, medical services, schools, libraries and places of amusement. There was hardly any political propaganda behind the adult education movement in Europe; it simply helped people to get a larger vision of the community as a whole.

In India and particularly in Bengal there were two types of schools for adults, namely primary schools and continuation schools and these were held in the evening. The present mass-literacy programmes of some of the Provincial Governments aimed at starting innumerable primary schools for adults with the help of volunteer workers. The success of such schools would depend on the continuity of the work and not on the sporadic efforts of college students during their vacation. The function of the continuation school, on the other hand was to assist those who had already acquired literacy and desired self-improvement but there were a few of these schools in Bengal and even then half the pupils were boys. The adult working class man and agriculturist was not interested in continuation schools; he did not want something taught mechanically by persons who did not understand his problems. For proper work in a continuation school or an adult school it was absolutely necessary to study the mind of the adult working class student bearing in mind that he had already developed habits of thought, points of view and convictions, but these had not always been formed on the right lines. Adult education must therefore aim at breaking poor mental habits, supplementing partial points of view and correcting false convictions. Adult education would not be promoted by any slipshod method.

Mr. Sen pointed out that no speedy results would be expected from present efforts but adult education conducted on fairly extensive lines held immense possibilities during the period of transition

to universal literacy. The loss to humanity was incalculable if the treasures of character, capacity and genius are never raised to the surface. The problem of adult education, however, was not how to produce great men but how to produce great societies which would put up the men with the occasion. The words of Rousseau were still true, though we interpreted them differently: "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains," the mind of man was bound by the fetters of ignorance and the only hope for the future was that those fetters should be broken, that future need not be any far off divine event; with widespread education the needs of today might be satisfied at once at the common feast table of tomorrow.

The meeting terminated with a warm vote of thanks to the Speaker.

*** Rotary Fellowship *** The evening meeting held on June 28 was quite a jolly affair. It was arranged by the Fellowship Committee and was designed to give a real opportunity for the exercise of Rotary Fellowship; that good fellowship for which Rotary stands.

Those Rotarians who were present certainly appreciated the opportunity and made good use of it. The attendance figures at the head tell the tale that extraordinarily few Rotarians were present.

The previous Tuesday the Club held a closed meeting to discuss several proposals which had for their main object the securing of greater opportunities for Rotary Fellowship. Three of our members at least told us how they longed for greatly extended opportunities for meeting their fellow-Rotarians, and how they really wished to get to know them better. They proposed to alter many things, seven at least, to accomplish their burning purpose. The Club must eat less, members must sit four by four at small tables, the President must secure for the assembly at least fifteen minutes for uninterrupted fellowship and so on, and so forth.

Well, last Tuesday we had an evening meeting. We ate less, sat four at a table, had at least thirty minutes between the musical items for the sacred rite of FELLOWSHIP. The question which everybody

was asking between their strenuous fellowship efforts, was, "Where are the valiant Three?" The standard-bearers of the noble cause of fellowship were not to be found!!! What a pity! They missed a great chance, and the Club missed their fellowship.

The President called the meeting to order shortly after 6-30 and claimed the indulgence of the visitors for six or seven minutes which would be occupied with the usual Club business.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been duly confirmed, the President welcomed as Club guests the ladies and gentlemen who had come to sing to us. After the members had introduced their personal guests the Vice-President welcomed them to our midst in a few fitting words.

To return to the meeting, Rtn. Evans took charge at this point and his party gave us four or five delightful Glees, and one of their number sang a humorous topical song. If we were qualified to give a critique of the programme and we certainly are not, we might find ourselves in dangerous waters. It is sufficient to say that we all enjoyed the music thoroughly, and the whole gathering joined with the President in according a very hearty vote of thanks to Rtn. Evans and to those who had provided the musical feast.

We closed down just before 8 o'clock.

QUOTABLE QUOTES

Honorable Retreat. Self-renovation should be enough to make periods of solitude a cherished part of our daily life. But every time we emerge from self-collectedness we find that people are aware of a change in us; they are sure there is more in us than the last time we met. The increased quantity is our personality....He is indeed a miserable slave who cannot spare a quarter of an hour every day for a quiet time with himself. Abbe Ernest Dimnet, French author and philosopher, in *The Rotarian Magazine*.

The Greatest Thrill. The constant procession of humanity toward its goal is the greatest of all. As long as I can have a part in the march, or even be a witness to it, I am confident I shall get enough joy out of life to be an antidote to any desire.—William F. McDermott in *The Rotarian Magazine*.



President: Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty

Secretary: H. R. Mills

Ag. Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan

In the absence of the President and Vice-President Rotarian R. Ainsworth took the chair at the meeting held on June 11. Rotarian V. N. Sundaresan spoke on "Some reflections on the present position of International Trade". The speaker dealt with the main features of International Trade today and drew attention to the coming into existence of new areas of supply of raw materials and industrial products, the growth of a policy of economic self-sufficiency in many countries, and the restrictions on exchange. The effect of these on International Trade was restrictive and unless these restrictions were removed the shrinkage in world Trade was likely to continue. "From all points of view," he said, "International Trade seems to have lost much of the original grounds on which it was held to be a blessing. We are drifting into a regime of isolated economic territories, which are bounded by political frontiers, themselves the result of accident." Rotarian K. M. Antia and Rotarian R. Ainsworth took part in the discussion that followed.

The Chairman thanked Rotarian Sundaresan for his talk.

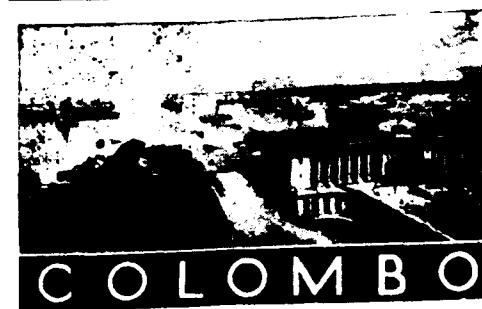
The Needs of Rural Cochin was the subject of an interesting lecture yesterday afternoon at a lunch meeting of the Rotary Club at the Malabar Hotel, Willingdon Island, by Mr. J. Jesudas, Rural Reconstruction Officer, Cochin Government. Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, the Dewan, presided and a number of Rotarians were present from both Cochin and Ernakulam.

Mr. V. N. Sundaresan, Ag. Honorary Secretary, first conveyed the felicitations of the Rotarians at the appointment of Rotarian Mr. P. Neelakanta Menon as one of the first three Judges of the Cochin High Court. The Club also rejoiced at the inauguration of the new Constitution in Cochin in connection with which tributes were paid to their Rotarian President Sir Shanmukham Chetty, the Dewan.

Mr. J. Jesudas, in his address, referred to the appalling poverty of the villagers in Cochin, and suggested ways and means whereby their lot could be improved. The poverty of the rural folk in Cochin could be exactly understood in all its nakedness if only one toured in the villages. Surveys were generally conducted to discover the needs of a village. There were general surveys to ascertain the general economic condition of the villagers, and special surveys such as cattle, poultry and agricultural products surveys for specific purposes. These surveys would form the basis for determining what their needs were. What was needed in Cochin now was a rural needs survey.

Mr. Jesudas then spoke of the drink evil and regretted that every village in the interior was studded with numerous arrack and toddy shops. It was claimed that the worker and wage-earner drowned his sorrows by taking to liquor, but the sorrows of the women and children were intensified thereby. He wished every high Government official gave up a month's salary to compensate Government for the loss of revenue and thus help the cause of Prohibition. There was next the problem of the lepers, the cripples, the aged and the infirm who deserved their help and sympathy. If they did not destroy poverty, poverty was sure to destroy them, and the same was the case with ignorance. He urged that poverty could be wiped out from the country by the development of cottage industries. He was glad that cottage industries came under the portfolio of the new Minister and he hoped that Cochin would have a better, happier and more prosperous time under the new Minister.

(Continued on Page 35)



President: A. Gardiner

Secretaries: Wm. Falconer & John A. Pyc

During the month of June the Colombo Club held four successful and interesting meetings.

Immediate Past President George Yule was the speaker at one meeting and we at last had the pleasure of listening to his varied experiences in Rotary during his travels in Europe and America. In particular he had many inspiring words to say in favour of the Dundee Club not only for its warm-hearted hospitality but also for its genial fellowship at luncheon. We suspected that it was there that George acquired his strong appreciation for Ice-Cream—cum Pudding!! Rtn. Yule also had the good fortune of visiting the Chicago Rotary Club and of

(Continued from Page 34)

The lecturer then referred to the need for standardization in marketing their products. There were expert carpenters at Chevoor near Ollur, who made excellent furniture from cheap mango wood and painted them so as to look like teak or blackwood. The craftsmen were skilled but owing to the cheap wood which they palmed off as quality wood, they did not flourish and their furniture was tabooed. He referred to the formation of an Egg Marketing Society at Narakal where he had introduced the method of standardization. The Society was supplying really first class eggs there and they were having an increased demand. He said every producer should keep up the quality of his goods if he wanted a safe, sure and permanent market for them.

Mr. V. N. Sundaresan, Ag. Honorary Secretary of the Club, thanked Mr. Jesudas for his address after which the meeting terminated.

being present at a Meeting on board the "Queen Mary" at which he presided.

Rotarian H. S. Perera thanked Rotarian Yule on behalf of the Club for his very interesting talk.

At the next meeting it was indeed a pleasure to have Rotarian H. L. Pope as speaker. His talk entitled "A Book of Stratagems" made particular reference to a book by Julius Frontinus, Governor of Great Britain about the year A.D. 75. The strategy of Roman leaders and public men of that time was not without humour and strange tales of battles proved of very exceptional interest. Rotarian H. L. Pope in conclusion drew several striking analogies between the economic problems and difficulties which beset the ancient Roman Empire and those same problems that harassed the world to-day.

Rotarian C. H. Brazel thanked Rtn. H. L. Pope on behalf of the Club for his most interesting talk.

A very pleasant and most enjoyable Social Function marked the ending of the Rotary Club Year 1937-38 when a large number of Rotarians and their Guests met at the Galle Face Hotel on Thursday evening the 23rd instant to spend two hours in friendly intercourse interspersed with Dancing and several Cabaret Turns.

Rotarian H. S. Perera, Chairman of the International Service Committee welcomed the Guests and in a brief and happy speech asked that a spirit of Friendship and Goodwill should be the keynote of the evening and that that spirit should be extended to members of the different Communities resident in Colombo. It was with this in view that prominent members of all the various sections of Colombo's cosmopolitan community were the Club's Guests and the whole function had an international air.

Rotarians mixed freely with the Guests and helped to promote a friendly atmosphere and all present voted the function a very happy event.

Mention must be made here that the success of the evening was almost entirely the result of the splendid efforts of the International Service Committee. We afford the members of this Committee our hearty thanks.

DACCA

President: Dr. R. C. Mazumdar
Vice-President: S. I. E. Virgo
Secretary: S. K. Chatterji
Joint Secretary: Altaf Husain

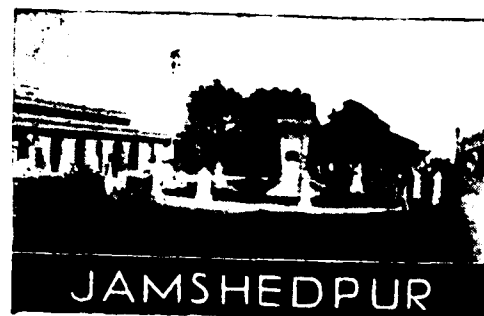
At the meeting of June 8 it was unanimously decided that with effect from July the regular meetings of the club would be held on the second and fourth Mondays at 8-30 p.m. in place of second and fourth Wednesdays at 6 p.m. This change was necessary as some of the members were unable to attend the meetings regularly. The question of regular attendance of members at the Club meetings was also discussed and it was decided that if any member finds that he is not in a position to attend the meetings regularly he is requested in the interest of the club to reconsider the question of continuing his membership.

Dr. H. L. Dey, Head of the Department of Economics delivered a lecture on "Should there be a minimum price for jute?"

He said that due to various difficulties and the fact that the Provincial Government were not in a position to undertake the heavy financial risks incidental to such an enterprise the fixing of a minimum price for jute was not a practical proposition at the present time.

Dr. Dey said that the persistent demand for a minimum price for jute was based mainly upon certain apparent disparities between the price movements of different articles.

In this view of the matter the speaker was of opinion that it was not necessary or desirable to interfere with the forces of demand and supply by giving a minimum price for jute.



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

Presentation to Imme. Past President Rtn. Leyshon: At the meeting on June 6 in an appropriate speech, the President on behalf of the members of the Club, presented to Rtn. Leyshon a wooden Gavel as a souvenir of his period of office as President, 1937-38, in token of their esteem and regard. Rtn. Leyshon in a suitable reply said that the gavel would always remind him in years to come of his happy associations with the Jamshedpur Rotary Club.

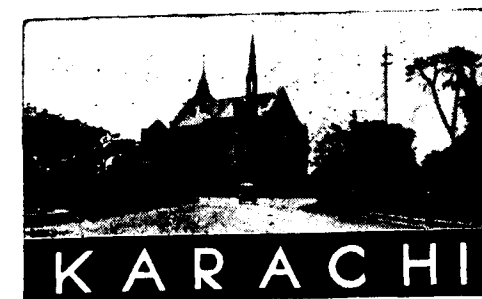
Rtn. N. J. Haley then gave a most interesting account of his recent holiday in South Africa, in the course of which he visited Lourenco Marques, Johannesburg, Pretoria, and other well-known centres in that country. The portion of his trip, which held the audience spell-bound was that relating to his motor trip through Kruger Park the famous Wild Game Sanctuary. Nothing short of the photographs he passed around would have convinced his incredulous hearers that it was conceivable to pick a path for one's car along the motor road, between packs of lions lying about the roadway, like pariah dogs do in India! That Rotarian Haley should have been able to do this accompanied by his wife and little son, and to have stopped to take snapshots within a few feet of these animals, which are by no means tamed, and to have been able to get back to Jamshedpur to tell about it, seemed to his hearers a marvellously courageous and thrilling achievement! A full account with illustrations appears elsewhere in this issue.

President's Leave: At the meeting held on June 20, Rotarian President Johnson explained that his Company had permitted

him to avail himself of six months' leave ex-India much earlier than he had anticipated when he accepted the office of President of the Club. The whole matter had been decided very suddenly and this would be the last meeting he would attend before leaving. He begged the Club would not think too unkindly of him for going away in the middle of his term of office. The Club Directors had refused to accept his resignation from office and had agreed to grant him leave for six months, during which time Rotarian Vice-President J. J. Ghandy would officiate as President.

Rotarians J. J. Ghandy and J. Leyshon, on behalf of the Directors and the members of the Club, expressed the sense of regret felt by all at President Johnson's impending absence especially as, in such a short time, he had stimulated Club activity in many directions through the several Committees he had appointed. On behalf of the Club they wished him "Bon Voyage", a pleasant holiday at home, and a speedy return.

Rotarian P. N. Mathur then addressed the meeting. He gave a most illuminating and interesting address on "The Possibilities of a Motor-car Manufacturing Industry in India." The well marshalled data which he presented relating to the different processes and stages of manufacture betrayed, at every step, the intimate knowledge of the details of the industry which he had acquired during the years he spent in the Ford Works at Detroit. To the man in the street, it was most illuminating to learn that the Ford V-8 Car which sells in the United States for 600 dollars and in India for more than double that price, actually costs only approximately 470 dollars to manufacture. Considering the wide margins which the manufacturers allow for freight, duty and profit, Rotarian Mathur was of the opinion that it would be a feasible proposition to set up an industry in India which could produce the finished article at a competitive price. He thought that in any such venture it would be necessary for the first two years to import ready-made engines and other mechanical parts, the local industry confining itself merely to assembling parts and building the body in India.



President: Kazi Khudabux
Secretary: T. B. Dalal

Mr. M. L. Chablani, Principal of the H. L. Chablani Model High School at a meeting on June 11 gave an interesting address on "Some Pressing Educational Problems of Sind". A summary of this address appears elsewhere in this issue.

Welcome, New Members: The Club has much pleasure in welcoming Rtn. K. R. Bhide, a Charter member of the Jamshedpur Rotary Club. As Members know Rtn. Bhide has been appointed Water Works Engineer by our Municipal Corporation. Rtn. Bhide occupied with the Tata Iron & Steel Company the position of Chief Town Engineer. The Jamshedpur Rotary Club writes: "Rtn. Bhide is a Civil Engineer by profession and his classification in our Club has been 'Building Construction'. By birth a Mahratta Brahmin of Nagpore, he has been extremely popular here on account of his genial manner and has been an asset to our Club." Nagpore is known for oranges; and oranges contain Vitamin C; yes, our Club is in need of some vitamins. Let us hope that Rtn. Bhide will be an asset to our Club also. Karachi needs water, Karachi Rotary also needs water that refreshes and that enlivens. We wish Rtn. Bhide success in his mission to our city, and we most heartily welcome him in our Rotary Circle.

Another new member is Mr. Hukumatrai Showkatrai, Partner of Messrs. Verhomal Showkatrai Chaturam & Sons, Grain Merchants and Rice Mill-Owners. Young Huku is an amiable fellow, always cheerful. Among his public activities, the most notable is that he is Vice-Chairman of a flourishing Co-operative Bank. We most heartily welcome him in our Rotary circle.



President: A. G. Vere

Secretary: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid

Rotary in Madras during June was restricted to two Luncheon Meetings, but with the return of many Rotarians from local leave it is hoped that July will prove a month of increased activity. The Club without the presence of its indefatigable Hon. Secretary, Rotarian Captain Abdul Hamid, has been shorn of much of its energy and spirit, but now that he is with us again Rotary in Madras will gain fresh enthusiasm. Rotarian Secretary Hamid is one of those rare men who *live* Rotary and who imbue others with their faith.

Intelligent Travel: Rotarians derive much interest and pleasure from the weekly meetings of their own Club and establish a most desirable *camaraderie* with their fellows of different races and creeds, but probably the firmly-rooted principles of Rotary are most apparent when a Rotarian lifts his anchor and travels beyond the boundaries of his own country or locality. He then puts Rotary to the test, and is himself tested. He is not only an unofficial ambassador, he is a representative of his Club, carrying its flag with him and, perhaps, speaking on its behalf. Travel, then, means much to the Rotarian, and we were grateful to Rotarian W. P. Blakesley for his most enlightening address on "Why We Travel", or, as it might have been sub-headed, "Intelligent Travel."

Rotarian Blakesley, who was making his maiden speech, had much to say worthy of the consideration of all Rotarians. He commenced by stating "it is only comparatively recently that the immense possibilities of international travel have been recognised, and the more it continues the closer we shall get to the ideal of us all, and

particularly of Rotarians, the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace." "Those who travel in an intelligent manner," the speaker continued, "bring back with them a store of wealth in an invisible form; they return home with a broadened outlook on the world in general, a feeling of sympathy with and understanding of the foreigner and an appreciation of the characteristics, habits and customs of other nations."

Rotarian Blakesley was more interested in the aspects of present-day travel than in its historical beginnings, contenting himself by suggesting that the germ of travel probably originated in the spirit of adventure, but he made a useful point in detailing the various reasons which necessitate travel to-day. "We must travel to get rest", he said, "and many must travel in order to regain lost health. We must also travel for business reasons, for education and for pleasure", but the speaker deplored the fact that many people travel for one reason only without being able to combine the others; they travel for business, or for health, for instance, and forget about pleasure and education.

Although Rotarian Blakesley's address was a challenge and a stimulus to Rotarians, the subsequent discussion was of a most pedestrian nature, almost suggesting that those of our members who have travel experience have not been able to live up to the speaker's motto of travelling intelligently!

Some Flying Experiences: Frequently the theme underlying an address one week is amplified and complemented the next, and this proved to be the case when we had the all too infrequent pleasure of listening to Rotarian Past Governor F. E. James speak on his experiences as an air traveller. Here was a Rotarian who knew how to travel intelligently and whose business and pleasure had taken him to many parts of the world. The good use Rotarian James had made of his opportunities was manifest as he described the advantages of air travel and the experiences which befall the modern Ulysses. He made it apparent that one of the most important stocks-in-trade of any traveller is a sense of humour, the ability to appreciate the point of view of the foreigner and to laugh at his own discomforts.



President: Rao Bahadur G. B. Paricharak

Secretary: Dr. G. P. Phadke

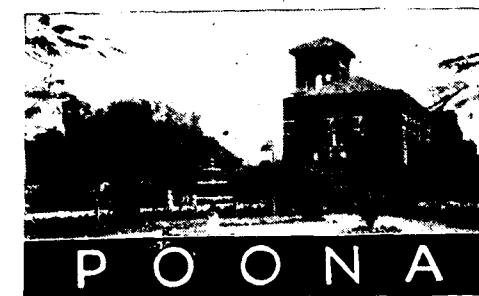
The lecturer of the meeting on May 15th was Mr. Shirole of Agricultural Department. Mr. Shirole had previously been here and this club could lay more claim upon him. He gave a very interesting lecture on "Bunding and soil erosion".

Commencing the lecture by impressing the importance of bunding, the lecturer proceeded to state the necessity of bunding as far as Deccan is concerned. The rains in this part of the country are sudden and heavy, though the normal rainfall is comparatively small. The consequence is that much of the soil is washed away imperceptibly. The output of the lands has lowered heavily though the average rainfall is the same. This can be attributed to no other cause except the washing of the soil. The levelled soil is very rare. The manure used by agriculturists is far disproportionate to the loss of the soil.

Then he proceeded to compare old bunds to the new ones. Old bunds were costly. He therefore advised to try new methods of having small bunds which were cheap and which were so devised as to take level of the soil and have small bunds with the sole purpose of avoiding soil erosion. The lecturer concluded his lecture after some questions were satisfactorily answered.

If solid happiness we prize,
Within our breast this jewel lies;
And they are fools who roam:
The world has nothing to bestow;
From our own selves our joys must flow,
And that dear hut—our home.

N. COTTON.



President: Dr. C. W. B. Normand

Secretary: Rev. A. R. Cooper

"Future of Rotary" was the topic for discussion at the meeting of 12th May. In opening the discussion Rotarian Bhagwat said that the Future of Rotary depends more on practice than on precept, more on the inner spirit guiding our actions than on the outward appearances and formalities.

As he examined in detail the bare facts, shorn of all the superficialities, there crept into his mind a definite feeling of disappointment and hopelessness.

He said that a Rotary Club was formed of the topmost men available in the locality in the different classifications, and as such they were necessarily both able to know what Rotary meant and stood for or otherwise. He was, therefore, unable to appreciate the significance of such expressions as "a Rotary Club in its babyhood or childhood", "Hastening slowly" etc. Where there was a strong will to serve and capacity to understand and manage, he went on to say, there was no reason why one should pass through imaginary stage of infancy for months together, before one could seriously start business. Fellowship that required propping up every now and then by lunches and drinks was too artificial to be depended upon for more serious work of true service. He felt that the expression "Service" appeared to be understood or interpreted more as "Service at leisure for the sake of pleasure" than as "Service at a sacrifice."

So far as India was concerned, he honestly believed that it would be a mistake blindly to imitate and copy what other rich and independent countries did. So long as the Rotary Movement continued to be carried on in our country as at present, he did not think that it had any future from the point of view of achieving the good of the vocations and of the community through so-called service.

Continuing the discussion Rtn. Basu said that Rotary had attained a phenomenal growth in 33 years and had appealed to a very large number of business and professional men on account of its ideal of Service. But in recent times people have felt that the time had come to re-emphasize this ideal in order to solve the various problems of humanity. He said that Rotary was a sign of the times. In this connection he read out extracts from Dr. Herbert England's views on the subject.

As regards the future of Rotary he found that the organization of Rotary International did not undertake any specific work to replace the functions of Government or other political or economic bodies. Non-Rotarians also, he said, could do much good work in many places and by methods of establishing fellowship among individuals who were already working out the ideal, there would be no need to have misgivings about the future of Rotary.

Meeting Notes.—During the course of his address on "The Future of Rotary" Rotarian Bryant gave a background of the mechanics and functions of Rotary—its ideals, organization and programme. A summary appears elsewhere in this issue.

(Continued from Page 43)

dwelling on activities of such divisions in Rangoon and districts, Lady June Hobson laid stress on importance of the First Aid lectures, remarking knowledge obtained from these courses was valuable asset in districts where doctors were not too easy to get quickly. The full text of speech appeared in the *Rangoon Gazette* of June 29, 1938.

Rtn. S. Webster thanked the speaker.



President: S. N. Haji

Secretary: S. Chatterjee

"Anti-Crime Propaganda in Burma"

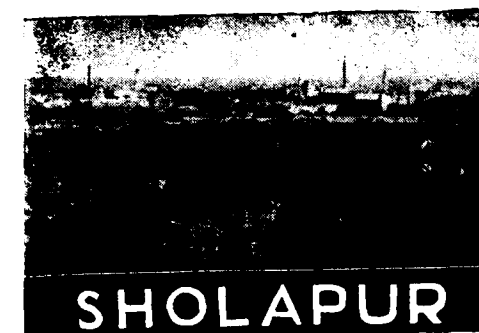
—H. R. Alexander, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, Burma gave a talk on the subject with the prefacing remarks there was conspiracy of silence as crime was conveniently forgotten by public till appearance of Police Reports when there was comment, often anti-police, in press. Beyond little preaching by Buddhist monks in jails there was no anti-crime propaganda and leaders of people, monks and laymen, political or otherwise, seldom touched on crime though they sometimes complained of iniquities of police. Volume of crime in Burma, he said, was very large and murders and hurts which were preventable by people were increasing. Dacoity and other crimes were slowly decreasing but their volume was still too large for country like Burma with such population. Financial strain on administration was also very great as apart from running the administration, some 20,500 convicts had to be fed and housed in prisons while some 60,000 persons arrested and confined temporarily by police every year. Many of these were not real criminals at heart but they committed crimes at spur of moment owing to lack of self-restraint. It was necessary to drive home to people existence of appalling amount of crime in Burma and its continuance was a disgrace to a Buddhist country whose religion forbade crime. Crime could only be put down by active co-operation between people and police as latter formed small unit of population. He then described anti-crime propaganda undertaken by police department by showing posters and charts at exhibitions, festival fairs, showing lantern slides depicting evils of drinking, opium-taking and instructing people how to repel

attacks of criminals in villages and preaching by Buddhist monks who analysed penal with religious laws, and staging crime dramas by members of police force. These had been done but as there remained much to be done he concluded with appeal for sympathy, goodwill and co-operation in this anti-crime propaganda in Burma. Full text of lecture appeared in *Rangoon Times* of June 10.

Rtn. Major A. T. Hughes thanked the speaker on behalf of the members and the club.

"Nursing and Ambulance Divisions in Burma"—An interesting talk on the subject was given by Lady June Hobson, District Superintendent for Burma, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas. If calamity of war should come to Burma there would be no time for even comparatively short training of men and women in ambulance work, said Lady June Hobson and that no Army of Defence or any defence scheme could be complete without a properly organized body of nursing sisters and ambulance men to work with them and Burma surely must not be left behind other countries in formation of a competent band of such workers. Now seemed the moment to organize themselves and make themselves efficient in care of the sick and the wounded so that apart from the menace of war—in event of earthquakes, accidents and other catastrophes, Burma be equipped and ready with trained and efficient nursing organization, holding as its standard the ideals of Knights and Dames of a 1000 years ago, service to sick or poor or suffering without thought of race or creed. The speaker at outset traced origin and history of the development of organization and said there were in England today 330 St. John Detachments with personal of over 7600 members who had volunteered and were prepared for war service at any time. The Malayan Government considered such service so necessary that they asked the Hon'ble Mrs. Copeland Griffiths from England to assist them with information and help. Lady Cochrane took initiative in matter by convening meeting of ladies of all nationalities interested in formation of nursing divisions and they were indebted to Her Excellency for encouragement, help and fine leadership. After

(Continued on Page 42)



President: Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye

Secretary: V. B. Sathe

"Rural Indebtedness and Finance"

Rotarian V. B. Sathe was the speaker at the meeting on June 14. Before proceeding with the subject proper the speaker gave a brief account of the economic position of the agriculturists. In spite of the difficulty of having accurate statistical information, the outstanding feature of Indian rural economy is the appalling poverty of the rural population. In the words of the SIMON COMMISSION "...Wants are few, climate is usually kind and deep-rooted tradition tends to make the countryman content with things as they are. But, the depth of poverty the pervading presence of which cannot escape notice, is not so easily realised...."

Having described the economic position, the speaker dealt with the causes of rural indebtedness. While dealing with the developments during the last century, the speaker said that the maintenance of law and order and the growth of transferable rights in land have contributed to enhance the credit of land holders. The position of money lenders is strengthened due to legislation. Throughout these developments the cultivator has continued in the main illiterate the causes which he seldom understands have endowed him with credit and he has found it difficult to resist the temptation to relieve present necessities by mortgaging his future income and even his capital. He then enumerated the causes of indebtedness.



President: P. J. Taleyarkhan

Secretary: Dhun Framji

Safety First Association: President Rotarian Taleyarkhan at the meeting on June 25th gave a short history of the "Safety First Association" and in explaining the objects of the Association emphasised that its chief ideal was Service.

"It was resolved that an attempt should be made to start a branch of the Safety First Association of India, in this City, under the auspices of the Rotary Club of Surat, and to take necessary steps for the purpose."

* * *

"Income Tax Amendments" At the Meeting held on Saturday June 25th Rotarian Dahyabhai B. Modi—a well-known Income-tax Expert of Surat—gave a very interesting and instructive talk on 'Income-tax Amendments' and explained fully the differences between the system of charging the Income-tax under the present Act and the proposed amended Income-tax Bill which has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly.

The summary of the address given by Rotarian D. B. Modi on Income-tax Amendments is as follows:—

I would like to deal with the changes proposed by the Income-tax Amendment Bill—which has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly.—one after another.

The alterations to which I would refer first relate to the Application of the Act.

At present the Act applies to income which accrues or arises or is received or is deemed to accrue or arise or to be received in British India and in addition in the case of a resident, to income accruing or arising outside British India if received in or brought into British India. The proposed Bill enlarges the scope of the Section by including:—

(i) the whole of the foreign income of a person resident and domiciled in British India whether brought into British India or not.

(ii) the whole of the foreign income from business, profession or vocation of a person resident but not domiciled in British India whether brought into British India or not. The other foreign income of such a person remains liable only if brought into British India.

Secondly, the bill introduces the Slab System. Under the present system of rates of Income-tax, tax is charged at the same rate on the whole income. Under the Slab System progressive rates are applied to successive slices of income. For example, a person deriving an income of Rupees 10,000 per year has to pay at the rate of one anna in a rupee while in the proposed Slab System Rs. 1,500—of his income is put aside as non-taxable income and out of the remaining Rs. 8,500, the part Rs. 3,500—is charged at one anna three pies in a rupee and the balance Rs. 5,000—at two annas in the rupee and so on, according to the rates prescribed.

In the matter of Agricultural Income an important change is made by the omission of the proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 4 exempting income from agricultural in an Indian State.

The Bill also extends the scope of Appeals. The Appellate Asst. Commissioner is given power to enhance a penalty. The Income-tax Officer is given the right to be represented at the hearing of an appeal.

Section 66 is also amended so as to allow the High Court in cases of appeal to the Privy Council where a refund of the tax to the assessee who has succeeded before the High Court is inadvisable to authorize the Commissioner to withhold the refund.

* * *

As regards Best Judgement Assessment an important amendment allowing appeals from such assessments is proposed. The exemptions in the Act at present do not in terms apply to income from business carried on by religious or charitable institutions though in practice such exemption is given. The amendment gives legal authority for the practice. It also prescribes that the exemp-

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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. 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.

May 1938. Charter No. 4767.

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

Meetings 2nd and 4th Mondays, 7-15 p.m., at Madath's Hotel.

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, Annasabeb 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: K. L. Naik, Godabole Mala, Bijapur.

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.

COCHIN.

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.

COIMBATORE.

(Experimental)

Hony. Secretary: S. Kothari, Agent, Central Bank of India, Coimbatore.

COLOMBO.

July, 1929. Charter No. 3198.

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

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

DACCA.

March 1938. Charter No. 4590.

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

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Mondays of every month at 8-30 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: E. 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. Runganadhan.

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

NEGOMBO.

January, 1938. Charter No. 4645.

President: T. Weeraratne. Vice-President: Dr. T. S. Nair. Hony. Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader, J.P., U.P.M., "Wester Seaton Farm," Negombo. (Phone: Negombo 46) Hony. Treasurer: T. P. C. Carron. Directors: E. Wijewardene and D. T. Perera.

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. Pingre, 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.

RAJKOT.

(Experimental)

Vice-President: Dr. D. H. Variava, F.C.P.S., Hony. Secretary: C. R. Sundaram, C/o Messrs. Ralli Bors., Ltd., Rajkot. Hon. Treasurer: B. N. Atal.

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. Chatterje, 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.

(Continued from Page 44)

tions shall not be given to income of a private religious trust which does not enure to the benefit of the public.

With regard to the Companies in general three important amendments have been proposed.

Important modifications have been made in Section 34 which deals with Escaping Assessment.

It is the extension of the period for making such assessments from one year to six years. It is applicable where the Income-tax Officer is of opinion that income has escaped assessment.

The material amendments with regard to Firms are:—

(i) Section 3 has been amended to enable assessment to be made on individual partners of Firms or on individual members of Associations of persons.

(ii) The specified six heads of chargeable income are now reduced to five owing to the amalgamation of Section 10 (Business) and 11 (Profession or vocation).

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: R. B. V. V. Mulay, N. S. Sen, V. S. Thakore, N. V. Kanitkar.

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 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.

Husband and wife are to be assessed separately by the proposed system, at the rate applicable to the total income of both, subject to an allowance upto Rs. 500/- in the case of income earned by the personal exertions of the wife.

(The talk is incomplete and will be completed on 9th July, i.e., in the next Meeting of the Club).

Back numbers of the *E. R. W.* can be had at annas eight per copy (including postage).

The blocks of the photographs that appear in the *E. R. W.* can be had at annas six per square inch.

The Editor will be glad to receive any article from individual Rotarians in connection with Rotary for publication.

The Editor gladly invites the views of Rotarians on Rotary in terms of world peace.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon)
for June 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	12	39	65	5	70	61	0	1	60
AMRITSAR	12	15	42	5	48	35	0	0	35
ASANSOL*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BANGALORE	12	14	38	5	45	37	0	0	37
BARODA*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BARSI*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BIJAPUR	2	16	57	7	65	28	0	1	27
BOMBAY	4	93	60	26	71	156	1	0	157
CALCUTTA	4	37	38	22	50	100	0	3	97
COCHIN	2	15	50	1	52	30	0	0	30
COLOMBO	4	44	50	23	66	92	0	5	87
DACCA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAMSHEDPUR	2	24	69	4	78	36	0	2	34
KARACHI	1	9	20	14	30	44	0	4	40
LAHORE	2	17	28	12	42	58	0	0	58
LUCKNOW*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS	2	25	35	48	53	72	0	1	71
NEGOMBO	2	11	58	2	65	19	0	1	18
PANDHARPUR	2	15	62	..	..	24	..	..	24
POONA	2	24	71	2	75	32	3	0	35
RANGOON	4	19	29	15	39	67	0	4	63
SHOLAPUR	2	30	61	5	66	52	0	4	48
SURAT	2	9	45	2	50	20	0	0	20
THAYETMYO	2	9	64	0	64	14	0	0	14

*Returns not received.

OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT

District Governor : SIR PHIROZE SETHNA } Canada Building, Hornby
Assistant to Governor : V. Doraiswamy } Road, Bombay.
Phone 20049.
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 7626. Telegrams
"Interotary").

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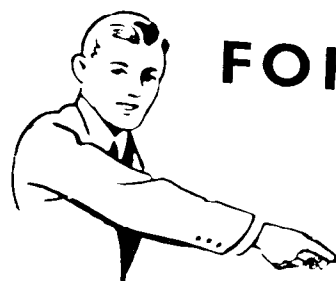
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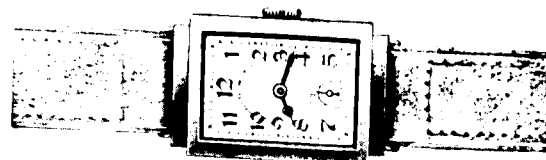
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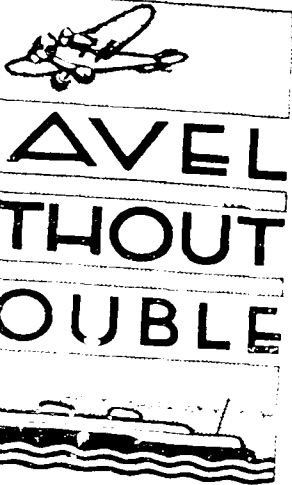
THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL



No. 4

AUGUST

1938



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THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL

(INCORPORATING THE 'CHAKA')

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

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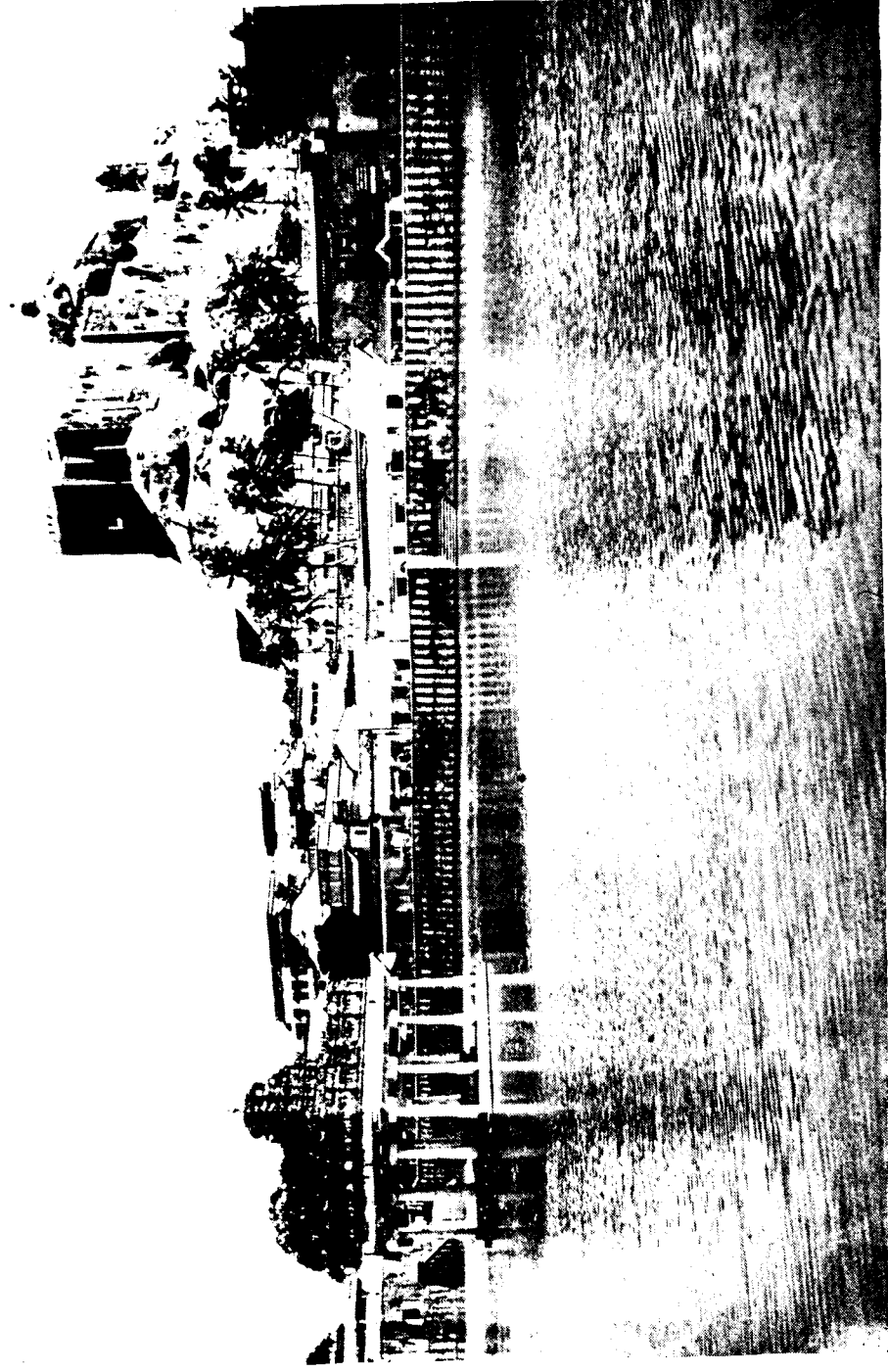
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TRICHINOPOLY



The famous Rock Fort and Tank at Trichinopoly was the scene of one of Robert Clive's first adventures that brought him fame. The VINAYAKA in the hill shrine situated on the peak of the rock is known as Uchchi Pillayar and is supposed to date back to the Chola dynasty.



Photograph by Rotarian E. H. Raulder.



CONFERENCE: The forthcoming District Conference, to be held in Colombo next January, offers a great opportunity to Rotarians in India and Burma to visit one of the most interesting and charming places in the world. The "Emerald Island" abounds in historical monuments, and scenic grandeur and a few hours journey from Colombo takes one into the salubrious climate of the hills. During the three days the Conference will be in Session there will be much time for useful discussion, informal talk and good fellowship. In between times the Colombo Club are planning entertainments and diversions that will give a respite from work and an opportunity for meeting and cultivating the acquaintance of Delegates and members of other clubs in the District.

There has been a tendency at some of the past conferences to cram in too much work and leave little time for play but, with this past experience, our Colombo friends may be trusted to span out the time appropriate to both "work" and "play".

District Magazine: Does a magazine devoted to matters Rotary serve a useful purpose? Is it necessary to have a magazine at all? This is a question that may well be given serious consideration by those who hold that a District Magazine is not of much use. Let us see what Rotarian Richard Sydney, Secretary for Asia, thinks about it. In a letter to us he says:—

"First of all, there can be no getting away from the fact that a District Magazine is essential for a healthy Rotary district. In no other publication is it

possible to view the District as a whole, and this is most necessary not only for Rotarians throughout the District but for Rotarians outside it. When I was in Chicago I was quite astonished at the wealth of Rotary publications (weekly and monthly and in every language) coming into the Central Office of Rotary International. It is when one has seen that each magazine helps to play its part in the Rotary world that we appreciate its full value."

Extension Within: The Board of Directors of Rotary International at their meeting held in Chicago in July have adopted the following policy in regard to Rotary Extension and we draw particular attention to this so that clubs in this district may frame their policy in conformity to that set up by the Rotary International:—

"First, the organization of a Rotary club under the Rotary principle of classification in every community in the world that can be expected to maintain a successful club.

"Second, the filling by each Rotary club of every classification in its community, wherever there is an available man of Rotary character and temperament.

"Third, the development in every member of each Rotary club of a sound conception and a real knowledge of Rotary.

"Recorded that the Board looks with favour upon the organization of additional clubs in large cities where there are distinct and separate trade centres capable of sustaining successful clubs, and where the existing club or clubs approve of them."

The Governor Speaking!

Governor Sethna's Monthly Letter for August

MY DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS :

GOVERNORSHIP: I was out of India for about six weeks as I said in my June letter I would be. I am now back at my post, and my first duty is to tender my thanks to Past Governor James who at a moment's notice very kindly agreed to act in my stead. He attended to the work with that thoroughness and efficiency which all Rotarians are accustomed to associate with his name. More power to his elbow!

San Francisco Convention: I have now heard from two of our members who had the distinction of representing our District at the San Francisco Convention, viz., Rotarian C. S. Thacker (Surat), and Rotarian F. Wolff (Calcutta). Rotarian Thacker was one of the seven people who were invited to speak at the 'International Round Table' on the subject of 'Rotary in my Country', and he delivered an interesting address. In a letter dated the 7th July from Chicago, he writes:

"The San Francisco Convention was a splendid success and left pleasant memories in the hearts of all the Rotarians who were in attendance. It is considered an outstanding convention in the history of Rotary, as you perhaps have realised from the brief story of the Convention posted to you by the R. I. office. The thoughtful preparations for our comfort and enjoyment were really admirable and the genuine spirit of hospitality with which we were received was a splendid exemplification of the high ideals of Rotary. Even the wives and children of the host Rotarians extended their best services to each and every visitor, and the Rotarians placed their automobiles which they drove themselves at our disposal whenever we wished them.

"During the Convention and throughout all my travels I have learned to appreciate the depth of Rotary and to

realise what it really means. Now I have an increased love for Rotary and it seems to me to be a blessing to be a Rotarian. In all my travelling, I, as a Rotarian, have received a warm welcome everywhere and have been accorded the best of hospitality and help. Now I am of opinion that one who travels—and particularly through the great American nation which is the birth-place of Rotary and where the Movement is so advanced—will be deeply impressed with the fine influence of Rotary and its splendid principles. Further as a result of my experiences, I feel that this Rotary Movement will one day unite all nations under the flag of brotherhood and will form a great family of Rotary."

Rotarian Wolff writes while he is, perhaps, still in his convention-fever, i.e., on the 26th June, from Los Angeles: "The Convention is now over, and was definitely one of the most impressive events I ever had in Rotary. I will prepare a written report and send copies to all Clubs who have honoured me with their representations."

Well done, Rotarians Thacker and Wolff!

President Hager's Message: Now all Clubs must have received the first News Letter of the year 1938-39, from the Chicago Secretariat. This contains a very helpful digest of what happened at the Convention, and I hope all Rotarians will create the time to go through it. On page 12 of the news letter is the message of our new International President, George Hager. He says:

"May I urge that every Rotarian around the world approach with me the coming Rotary year with a new resolve to make the Rotary ideal more real and tangible than ever before. I promise you to do my part in this for the international organisation. Will you promise me the same for your Club, and for yourself as an individual Rotarian?"

Rotary's emphasis is on the individual. His development is Rotary's reason for being. If, as individuals, we can rid our minds of racial and national intolerance and numbing bias, we shall have made no little contribution. And if, as individuals, we fulfil the obligations of Rotary's first three objects—that is, if we serve our Club, our vocation and our community well—we do much to advance Rotary's fourth object, for it is the ultimate extension of the three.

Let us enjoy Rotary and its unique fellowship. But let us at the same time obviate to-day any chance that tomorrow's Rotarians, looking backward may say, "Their's was a vast opportunity. What did they do with it?"

Barsi and Pandharpur: Only yesterday I had the great pleasure of visiting the Rotary Clubs of Barsi and Pandharpur—the two first Clubs in this District conducting their proceedings in the vernacular language. Pandharpur was inaugurated only a month before Barsi. The dates were 19th September 1937 and 17th October 1937 respectively. Their Charter Numbers are 4493 and 4495. Both the Clubs were anxious that I should personally present the Charters to them, and I am glad I was able to do so yesterday. Pandharpur is at a distance of 55 miles from Barsi which I covered by motor. In fact, besides the Railway journey to Kurdwadi, I had to do 150 miles by car from there and back, visiting the two Clubs. Both Clubs are in dead earnest, and Pandharpur more so. I think Barsi is not going to lag behind, and its Secretary Rotarian Coelho is doing his best to augment the membership of his Club and I believe he will succeed in his endeavour. Pandharpur which was started with 18 members less than a year ago has already 26 now, and before long the number will reach 30. Both these towns have a population of about 30,000, and because they are displaying great enthusiasm in the Rotary Movement, I feel confident that they will soon sponsor some more vernacular Clubs. So far there are only two vernacular Clubs in the 89th District, and as there are so many vernaculars in the different parts of the District I hope that we shall be having more vernacular Clubs in the different languages all over India.

New Club Officers: Has your Club sent in the names of its new Officers, the day and time of your meetings, etc., to the Central Office of the Secretariat at Chicago, for incorporation in the Official Directory? If not, do it at once by *air mail*.

Poona and Coimbatore: Will you please make a note in your records that Rotarian Lt.-Col. E. C. A. Smith, I.M.S., "River Prospect," Yerawada, Poona 6, is the new Secretary of the Poona Rotary Club, and send all further communications intended for that Club to him instead of to Rotarian Cooper?

In the Governor's Letter last month, the address of the Secretary of the Provisional Rotary Club of Coimbatore was given as Mr. S. Kothari, Central Bank of India Ltd., Coimbatore. Since Mr. Kothari has proceeded to Srinagar on a higher position, also in the banking line, he has been succeeded by Mr. V. C. Patel, whose address is likewise C/o the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Coimbatore. Please make a note of this change also in your records.

Extension: Rotarian Bryant has been active during the past month in Burma with the result that provisional committees have been formed at Toungoo and Maymyo. An inaugural meeting was to have been held at Pegu on the 31st July, and meetings were to have been held at Prome on the 24th July and at Henzada on the 27th July. I understand from Rtn. Bryant that the Rangoon Rotarians have done excellent spade work, and I hope that before long the Rangoon Club will have the credit of having organised the maximum number of Clubs that any single sponsor has organised in our District!

Rotarian Hinchcliffe, formerly President of the Sholapur Rotary Club, is now transferred as Agent of the Imperial Bank of India at Hyderabad (Sind). When passing through Bombay he has held out the hope to me that before long he will establish a Rotary Club in that town. Knowing Rotarian Hinchcliffe as we do, I have no doubt that he will be responsible not only for a Club in Hyderabad (Sind), but in other towns in Sind as well.

(Continued on Page 25)

Development of Acquaintance as an Opportunity of Service

Rotarian Rupchand Bilaram who recently returned from an extensive tour overseas addressed a Special Luncheon Meeting of the Karachi Rotary Club held in his honour at the North Western Hotel at 1 p.m. on Saturday, 23rd July. In the course of his speech, he said :

THE impression I have formed of the Rotary movement in the lands visited by me during the last tour of mine, namely Australia, New Zealand, United States of America and Canada is, that the members of the Clubs in all these places are



RTN. RUPCHAND BILARAM (KARACHI)

imbued with a spirit of fellowship, goodwill and understanding. Everyone with whom I came in contact showed a keen desire to conform to the objects of Rotary and to fulfil his obligations as a member.

First Object : The first object of Rotary is (you will find it on the reverse of the menu in front of you), development of acquaintance as an opportunity of service. To what extent this object is fulfilled by Rotarians in foreign lands referred to above may well be illustrated by the reception I received in different clubs visited by me.

Our energetic Secretary, Mr. Dalal, was good enough to inform the District Governors of the Rotary Clubs of my intending visit but he could not give them the exact dates on which I expected to be at different places, and the reason was obvious. I had not settled my programme upto the day I left Bombay.

The first port in Australia at which the steamer called was Freemantle. On arrival of the boat there I was interviewed by a press correspondent and also a cameraman. I had to subject myself to facing the camera and also to answer questions about myself. The second port of call was Adelaide, where the steamer arrived at about 6-30 a.m. At 7 a.m. I received a letter from the President of the Rotary Club saying that he and the President of the Fellowship Committee would meet me on the ship at 9 a.m. and that I was to be ready to go round with them to see the town. They came at the appointed time and I enquired how they came to know that I was on the boat. They showed me a cutting from a newspaper which had been sent from Freemantle to Adelaide the previous evening. They had arranged for a programme for five pairs of Rotarians to take me in a car for one hour each. One of the Rotarians had to drive the car, because most people in Australia have to drive their cars themselves for want of

chauffeurs, and the other Rotarian was to talk to me on different matters. Five hours out of the six were spent in touring and the remaining hour was reserved for a luncheon specially organised in my honour. One of the Rotarians who is a King's Counsel had arranged to keep open, after the usual hours, public buildings for my inspection. During these six hours I was able to know more than what I would have known by staying there for many days. On the other hand I was able to discuss certain Indian problems and to remove certain wrong impressions which were created, partly on account of ignorance about India, and partly on account of reading of books by authors like Miss Katharine Mayo's books "Mother India" which found its way in India, and "The Face of India" which is more pernicious than "Mother India," and which I believe did not come to India.

I received great help, welcome and attention at Melbourne, Launceston, Hobart, Auckland, Christchurch, Chicago (the centre of Rotary), Washington, New York, Ottawa and Montreal. Almost all prominent citizens are members of the Rotary clubs in these places.

At Melbourne and Hobart : I was interested in education and law courts. At Melbourne, Rotarian Miller took upon himself the obligation of showing me the place. Another prominent Rotarian, head of the education department, arranged for my seeing the schools, and under his orders an inspectress took me round the girls' schools and an inspector round the boys' schools. At Hobart, the head of the education department arranged for my visit at an annual University function. Likewise in other places Rotarians who belonged to the education department took me to inspect educational institutions, and Rotarians who were leading Counsels took me to the Law Courts and introduced me to the judges. In all the abovementioned places the Rotary movement is very strong. Even on board the ship "Queen Mary," which is the fastest ship at present in the world, instructions have been given by the Directors of the Company to the purser to arrange for meetings of Rotarians in the drawing room on each and every voyage. The

following Rotarians attended a meeting held on board the R. M. S. "Queen Mary", on Friday, April 29, 1938 :—

E. Seymour Bell, Southampton, England.

S. J. Smith, Chatham, Ontario, Canada.

Rupchand Bilaram, Karachi, India, (that is myself).

Harold English, Chatham, Ontario, Canada.

J. S. Busfield, Montreal, Canada.

C. Ireland, Amritsar, India.

Edo. Markovic Belgrade, Yugo-slavia.

Tom Rowlands, Sheffield, England.

Rotarians in foreign lands do not only meet once a week for luncheons but they meet for luncheons almost every day, these luncheons being called round-table luncheons. On all such occasions they discuss different matters for the betterment of their country and the world in general. I attended some of the luncheons, and was afforded an opportunity of discussing matters pertaining to India. One of the main subjects on which I spoke was the problem of over-population in India. For lack of time I will confine myself to the people of Australia and New Zealand. Both these places are on the one hand grossly under-populated, and on the other, nature has been very kind to them. They have lands which are rich in mines and minerals, and they have plenty of rain. Three-fourths of Australia is no man's land. Similar is the case with New Zealand. There are strict emigration laws in both these countries. If there is any relaxation, it is in favour of the residents of Great Britain. On account of scarcity of population wages are very high. I was told that in New Zealand a labourer's minimum wage was 18s. per day of 8 hours. In Australia also the wages of labourers are in the same vicinity. That explains why, when I said at the commencement of my talk very few people employ chauffeurs for their cars. In Australia I visited the house of a friend of mine who could well afford several servants but had none. His wife had to do all the household duties. This was not a solitary case. In almost every house of moderate means no servants are employed, and the wife has to perform household duties. The

result is that although in Australia and New Zealand other things are in abundance, the population does not increase; and that probably accounts for the saying that every other specie multiplies there in abundance except human beings.

Emigration Laws: I visited Australia and New Zealand at an opportune time when the question of the alteration of emigration laws was on the lips of everyone. At the Rotary Conference in Christchurch, one of the speakers suggested that if Britain could not spare emigrants, laws should be so relaxed as to permit other white races to enter. A hymn called the "Hymn of Nations" was sung by Rotarians at the Conference. The following is the text of this hymn:—

*"All people of the earth share but one
common birth; One destiny;
One sun shines o'er us all, alike we
rise and fall,
One night will spread its pall Eternally.
Great God of all earth, lead us to know
the worth of sympathy;
May fellowship increase, may all con-
tention cease,
O may we dwell in peace and unity."*

I made this hymn the text of my talk. I pointed out to the audience that as Rotarians they should not only think of permitting white races to inhabit their lands, but also extend that privilege to Indians. I told them that if their problem was under-population, ours was over-population, and as members of the British Empire it was their duty to help us in preference to foreigners. I pointed out that if any limb of a person gets diseased, he takes every care to cure himself of the disease. If he does not do so the disease is likely to spread to other limbs causing more harm. Likewise in a body politic like the British Empire, it is the duty of every member forming that body to attempt to cure the disease of over-population of India, and unless that is done the consequences may be serious. I also impressed upon them that Indians were not like aborigines of Australia. The majority of them claimed descent from the same Aryan ancestors from whom Herr Hitler claims his descent and that they had been respecting the mark known as "Ganesh

Mark" for over 5000 years which is the very mark lately adopted by Herr Hitler as his Swastika Mark. The difference between the two marks is that the four dots in the cross of the Ganesh Mark have disappeared in the Swastika Mark.

I had a discussion on the subject of over-population with Paul Harris, the founder of Rotary. I believe he will take up this matter seriously when he comes to India. I hope that Rotary Clubs in India will take up this subject in right earnest.

The activities of Rotary Clubs in all these places were manifold. They had many Committees like the Sunshine Committee, Chest Fund Committee, Boys' Work Committee, etc.

Regular attendance at Club meetings was strictly enforced. Fines were imposed to ensure regular attendance. I was told that



RTN. RUPCHAND BILARAM (KARACHI) WITH PAUL HARRIS AND MRS. HARRIS.

in one of the clubs, in addition to the imposition of a fine for non-attendance without just cause, an absentee member was made to

wear a distinctive badge to show that he had failed in his duty and was required to wear that badge for four months during which time he had to be regular in his attendance. To show the regularity in attendance at Luncheons, I will read from the "Rotary Voice," Toronto:—"Total membership 416, members present 316, visiting Rotarians 27, others 8." A Rotarian who leaves his station may attend a Rotary luncheon at the place where he is as a visiting Rotarian and thus escape the fine.

Rotary in India: The Rotary movement has not yet attained sufficient strength in India. But there can be no doubt that if in any place this movement is wanted most, it is in India. The fourth object of Rotary is "the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace

through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service". This presupposes understanding, goodwill and peace in each and every country, province, town and village; and how could understanding, goodwill and peace be secured among different castes and creeds of India except by means of a common non-communal and non-religious platform such as a Rotary Club where Hindus and Mahomedans, Karachi-ites and non-Karachi-ites, Sindhis and non-Sindhis, Parsis and Gujaratis can meet and be friends and help one another. This object may well be achieved if we enlist members who are sincere and who are not only prepared to pay their monthly subscription but also to act in accordance with the principles of Rotary and discharge the obligations imposed upon them.



ROTARY ON R. M. S. "QUEEN MARY," APRIL 29, 1938

Machines—The Friends of Man

By Lt.-Col. C. Warren-Boulton, E.D., A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E. (India)

If you want to start a good red hot argument these days, all you have to say is "Machinery." How about the machine as the cause of all our grief? Are we not mechanising ourselves out of our jobs?

Man has created Mechanical slaves, but has not yet re-arranged his mechanical world, and still tries to make his living by competing against the creations of his own brain instead of standing back and directing the mechanism.

The present standard of living has been raised to its present level by the Automatic Machine, and more and more improved machinery should make it possible for a man to make a good living in a factory without even soiling his hands.

Machine Tools are the foundation on which the Machinery Industry is built and on which economic and industrial leadership largely rests, and in order to give you an idea of their increased productivity I would ask you to consider the following table :—

Year	Index of Productivity.
1902	100
1908	150
1914	200
1918	220
1922	260
1924	360
1926	460
1928	570
1930	700
1937	800

Thus, as you will note, in the space of 35 years the productivity of machinery has increased by 800%.

An example of this progress is the production per hour per machine of the same automobile part.

Year	Production per hour
1910	40
1915	60
1920	90
1928	125
1929	140
1930	248
1937	300

Results of a recent survey, made and published by the National Tool Builders Association, reveal some interesting price comparisons between several common commodities, and the few items listed below are taken at random on the basis of popularity.

	Cost when made by modern machines.	Cost if made with Machines available 50 years ago.
Typewriter	\$ 60.00	\$ 650.00
Watch	\$ 1.50	\$ 156.00
Automobile	\$ 600.00	\$ 3500.00
Radic	\$ 80.00	\$ 1000.00

Now suppose we had to buy these commodities made without machinery, how many of us would own them? which suggests another question, How many Factory workers would there be producing them? How many Service Men?

This segment of the economic cycle clearly shows that the lower costs of machine production makes more goods for more people and makes more jobs.

Advanced machines are the friend of man and should man refuse to co-operate our civilization will be destroyed and not the machines.

How the first Census of Manufacturing, taken a generation ago, revealed the fact

that the Workers in Factories received 17% of the value of the finished product but a study of successive manufacturing census proves that the workers have only continued to receive between 16% and 18% of the total selling value of the product.

During the last 30 years the substitution of machinery has made it possible for one worker to produce the result which originally required three workers, yet the worker continues to receive only 17% of the value of the finished product, and although the workers have increased their individual productiveness 200 per cent., the machines are earning two-thirds of the wages they receive and the best paid Factory workers are standing still most of the time watching a machine make money for them.

While it is true that the cost of living has increased proportionally this is only saying that the improvement of machinery has put in Bathrooms, Electric Light, Refrigerators, and Radios into millions of homes and Automobiles into millions of garages. The standard of living has been raised by the machine.

How is the machine to be considered a devastating metal dragon, ruthlessly devouring jobs, turning us into robots, or is it to be looked upon as a job-creator, a social benefactor and a business stimulus?

I believe that the great majority of thinking men view the machine as a liberator, they visualise it creating wealth and not for the few alone, they are grateful to it for lifting much of the burden from the backs of the toilers.

But, objects the sceptic, this may be all right for the worker who has held his job, but what becomes of his displaced shopmate? Where does he come in? Some of us are very fearful of the increase in technological unemployment, and of the number of men made idle by the introduction or increased efficiency of machines, and thousands of men have undoubtedly been displaced.

Yet, while the period of shift and change must be extremely painful and distressing, and privation must result, I believe that we are fully justified in believing that the activities which have arisen from the new Machine age, the new jobs brought into

being by the higher standard of living will take care eventually of practically all the men and women displaced by the machines.

New wants, new needs must arise, and it has been proved conclusively over and over again, that time-saving machinery raises wages, creates more jobs and makes a greater choice of jobs for this and every succeeding generation of workers, but we have to master the machine and not let the machine master us.

For example, by putting in more efficient machinery during the last ten years the Automobile Industry has greatly increased the number of cars which a given number of men is able to produce.

Has that advance of the machine swelled the ranks of the unemployed? Quite the contrary; it has meant better cars at lower prices, a bigger demand in consequences, and the increased use of cars has created, almost out of nothingness, thousands, if not millions of jobs for the makers, dealers, and salesmen of Automobile parts, tyres and accessories, workers in metal and wood, textiles and glass, freight handlers, finance and insurance service, garage men, chauffeurs and drivers of taxis, buses and trucks, the manufacture, distribution and storage of petrol, to say nothing of the men employed in building and maintaining good roads, people who work in Outside Tea-rooms, those engaged in making Camping Outfits, Driving Gloves and all other kinds of motoring equipment, if it had not been for the wonderful labour-saving machines in the Automobile Factories all these thousands of excellent jobs would never have come into existence.

The Ford Motor Co., for example, purchases in a single year over one hundred million pounds of cotton, equal to the production of three-quarters of a million acres, over four million pounds of wood for body construction and shipping containers, the equivalent of a forest of 26,500 acres, over ninety million pounds of rubber and over 450,000 lbs. of goat's hair for making fabrics; representing the shearing of more than 100,000 goats, while just to keep their Rouge River Plant clean and painted takes an average of 10,000 tons of soap, 36,000 brooms and 190,000 gallons of paint per annum, and the employment of 5,000 scrubbers, sweepers, and painters.

As Mr. A. R. Dalal recently said, if business is to survive, its activities must not be conducted for the benefit of any particular class, but for the community as a whole, and the fruits of industry should be divided equally between those who help in their production, but while this is correct and right it must be remembered that most manufacturing businesses have to go into the market to hire money to work for them, and this hiring of money provides employment for the accumulated savings of all of us who have money in savings accounts, who are paying premiums on life insurances, or who have free money to invest in the shares of industrial enterprises.

All business, in fact all human enterprise, starts with *buying*, not selling, and it is this purchasing in all its various forms, that creates jobs for all of us who work in business and many of us who follow professions, for the first step in all manufacturing is to buy raw materials, agricultural, animal or mineral, and to these raw products the manufacturer must add labour, skill and imagination.

This involves the purchase of the brains, energy and expertness of men and women, and it is this buying which creates jobs for millions of us, from the common labourer to the manager of a large enterprise.

All business or manufacturing concerns need to be stimulated by specialized knowledge coming into it from outside, no firm is original enough to be self-sufficient nor can it afford to ignore the trend of improvement; when any firm thinks it can learn nothing from other firms, from publications and from the trend of the times, it is in danger.

In a live concern the Heads of the Departments will always give a courteous and friendly reception and hearing to representatives from other Companies because they know that such representatives will have a message to convey which may be of assistance, and I am reminded here, of the story of the irritable business man who said to the traveller, "I'm sorry, but I can't see you." "Then it's fortunate I called", said the traveller, "as I represent Optics, the well-known firm of opticians".

There is also the story of the Agricultural Machinery salesman who said to the Farmer "Why don't you get one of our Harvesting Machines, it will do the work of six men", but the Farmer, stroking his beard, said, "No use to me, Mister, I've only got enough work for four men, so the darn thing would be wasting two men's time."

One large firm has a notice in its Entrance Hall, signed by the Managing Director, which is headed "Welcome to Sales Representatives and other Callers"; it reads as follows:—"Bearing in mind that when our own Sales Representatives call on our customers and prospects we expect them to be given a courteous hearing, we desire to afford one to you."

Whatever your errand, unless you wish to discuss politics or strikes, this Company will greet you politely, pleasantly and promptly, and when time is short, and callers numerous, preference will be given to those from out of town.

If you have something to sell which does not fall in the usual channels of the Purchasing Department, ask for the Information Desk, please go there first, anyway.

Thank you for your call, we hope it may be profitable to us both."

Workers in a highly industrial country such as America earn more and live better than those of other nations, because the machines available there produce more, business men have found it difficult to explain how it is possible to pay high wages and at the same time successfully export enormous quantities of manufactured goods to compete in the world's markets, as wages in the United States are on the average three times the British wages, four times the German wages and twenty times the Oriental wages. Machinery is the answer!

There can be no justification for retaining in factories machinery which is antiquated, which does not do its job properly or works slowly and clumsily in comparison with newer types, this means nothing but hampering waste, it impedes the flow of progress and throttles ability, and the resulting losses and disadvantages are much more

likely to react upon the interest of labour as a whole than would the introduction of new equipment of modern and effective type.

Prime costs can only be kept low if the technical equipment is not neglected and expensive manual labour be replaced with more efficient machine work.

Compared to former times, Machine Tools of today present a totally different appearance, they are much heavier, cutting speeds have been increased by as much as 500 per cent., and with this enormous increase in speed has come much safer and simpler operation, machine parts are well encased to protect the workman against injury, only a few simple manipulations for operating are required and this simple and safe operation makes it possible to employ almost unskilled labour, the specially trained workmen being employed for setting-up and superintending.

Economic production must work to the advantage of every class and element in our economic life, it would be short-sighted policy to permit any halt in Engineering production, the policy to be pursued is to stimulate the machinery of marketing and distribution.

The stage of Technological Unemployment must pass and the remedy for depression is not to lower the existing wages of the workers because they are producing more, thus reducing their purchasing power, but to raise them so that they will be able to spend their surplus on the purchase of goods other than the mere necessities of life.

When a man worked, as some of us can remember, 72 hours a week, for a mere living wage, he had neither the time nor the money to spend on recreation and amusement, but let him work 42 hours a week and pay him a good wage and he has the leisure, inclination and the cash to spend on the purchase of goods which he otherwise could not afford or find time to use.

Abolish certain organisations which say to the skilled man "You shall not do more than so much work, mind more than a certain number of machines or produce so much in such and such a time" binding the skilled man to the heels of the inefficient worker, but let us make sure that replace-

ments of machinery are so managed that no hardship comes to human beings. It can be done! It has been done!

It is the Challenge of the Machine which we must meet, and it appears to me that what is needed is a more world-wide and complete understanding and study by the nations of the balance of all phases of manufacturing activity, and sedulous thought and care that none of them be injured, none of them displaced, and in solving this problem the world will advance to new and more splendid heights.

And let us endeavour to convince users of machinery that the words "good enough" should have no place in their vocabulary, nothing but the best will serve, otherwise we shall lose more and more of our supremacy in the world race for trade, let us face facts and scrap obsolete machinery, as a prominent business man said recently "If my 'fore-sight' had been as good as my 'hind-sight' I would have been better off by a 'darn sight'."

And to the workers themselves I would say, "The man who watches the clock usually remains one of the Hands" and because you are asked, at times, to do more than you think should be expected don't complain that you are keeping a horse out of a job.

As an Article in the "Indian Market" of May 1st, said "No spiritual gymnastics either on the part of employers or workers are required to become mechanically-minded or modern-spirited. India has money, India has brains—a great opportunity awaits the Leader.

The Editor will be glad to receive any article from individual Rotarians in connection with Rotary for publication. He also invites the views of Rotarians on Rotary in terms of world peace.

Back numbers of the "E. R. W." can be had at annas eight per copy (including postage).

The blocks of the photographs that appear in the "E. R. W." can be had at annas six per square inch.

Indian Navy

Retrospect and Prospect

(Speech delivered by Mr. G. L. Mehla at the Calcutta Rotary Club on 7th June 1938)

It is surprising that public opinion in India has hitherto not paid adequate attention to an important frontier of the country, namely, the sea frontier and a vital sphere of national defence, namely, naval defence, has been neglected. India has a long coast-line of over 4,000 miles and while it is bounded by land frontiers, it is almost entirely dependent on sea-communications for its external trade. India has been and can be invaded from the sea so that the control of maritime power is fundamental in any scheme of national defence. Nevertheless, few persons are perhaps aware of the existence of a Royal Indian Navy which is an annual charge on the Indian Budget and which was converted, or rather re-converted, into a Navy from a Royal Indian Marine only four years ago.

India has had a long and proud record of maritime activities. In ancient and medieval times an Indian naval force existed along with shipping and was highly developed at certain periods such as under Chandra Gupta, Akbar and Shivaji.

The sea fighting service existing in India at present dates back to the earliest days of the East India Company which established a Marine in 1612 for the protection of the Company's trading ships and its factory at Surat. Since then, with different titles and under varying conditions, there has always been a Sea Service under the British Government in India for three hundred and twenty-five years. From 1830 to 1863 it was, in fact, called the "Indian Navy" and from 1892 it enjoyed the description of the "Royal Indian Marine" up to 1934. From 1612 to 1863, i.e., for 250 years of its history, the Service was a combatant force but since 1863 it was a non-combatant Service until 1934. Its main functions have been the defence of Indian seas, coasts and harbours, but it is also liable for service elsewhere as part of the naval forces of the British Empire. It is interesting to recall

in tracing the history of this Service that many of the ships belonging not only to the Indian fleet but to the British Navy were built in the dockyard in Bombay. Capt. Sir Edward Headlam, the late Director of the R. I. M., stated in an article in the *London Times* in 1931 that "the success of the ship-building was due to the discovery of the value of teak as a substitute for oak and to the skill of the Wadia family as constructors who, for over a century, were in charge of the building of naval and other vessels in the Government Dockyard." The India-built ships were superior in point of durability as well as cheapness. In all, 115 war vessels and 144 merchant or Government vessels were built in the Government Dockyard at Bombay, one of which, the "Ganges," afterwards served as the flagship of Sir Edward Codrington at the battle of Navarino. A French traveller, Baltazar Solvyns, writing in 1811 pays a warm tribute to Indian ship-building:

"In ancient times the Indians excelled in the art of constructing vessels, and the present Hindus can in this respect still offer models to Europe so much so that the English, attentive to everything which relates to naval architecture, have borrowed from the Hindus many improvements which they have adopted with success to their own shipping.... The Indian vessels unite elegance and utility, and are models of patience and fine workmanship."

The question of reorganising the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force was under the consideration of the British Admiralty ever since the last war. In 1919, the British Government appointed two Committees, one under Lord Esher for the re-organisation of the Army and the other under Lord Jellicoe for the re-organisation of the Navy. The Jellicoe Committee held

that the Imperial Navy should be established only as a unit of the British Navy to whose cost India would make a contribution. But while Lord Esher's Report was placed before the Legislative Assembly which passed a series of Resolutions about it, the Jellicoe Report was not placed before the Legislature. In 1926, the Government announced their decision to establish a Royal Indian Navy and accordingly, in 1927, a Bill was passed in Parliament which made provision for bringing it into existence. This amending Act provided, among other things, that the Indian Legislature would have power to apply, with necessary modifications, the British Naval (Discipline) Act to the proposed Indian Navy. Consequential legislation was, therefore, necessary in the Indian Legislature to apply the Naval Discipline Act to the Indian Navy and a Bill was introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly in February 1928. It was, however, opposed by the non-official members and was rejected by one vote. But the same Bill was re-introduced in the Assembly in 1934 when it was passed and the Indian Navy was re-established as a combatant service.

In his last Budget speech, the Finance Member of the Government of India made an important announcement on the subject of naval expenditure and naval defence of India. Under long-standing arrangements, India pays a direct contribution of £100,000 a year to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom towards the naval defence of India and the protection of trade in alien waters and also defrays various miscellaneous charges amounting to Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs on behalf of the vessels of the Royal Navy. The agreement, which Sir James Grigg announced, stated that the British Government would forego the annual payment hitherto made on condition that the Government of India maintain a sea-going fleet of not less than six modern escort vessels which will be free to co-operate with the Royal Navy for the defence of India and in addition fulfil their responsibility for local naval defence of Indian ports. The announcement did not, however, disclose what these escort vessels would cost in capital and running expenditure and whether such vessels would be the maximum required for the local naval defence of India.

which Government propose to build up. Moreover, the public are not aware of the reasons for the termination of the arrangements prevailing until April last nor of the terms and conditions on which the arrangements have been revised.

The Indian Navy, as constituted at present, consists of 5 sloops, 1 survey ship, 1 depot ship, 1 patrol vessel as well as a target towing trawler and a number of small vessels, tugs, etc., employed in harbour service. The functions of the Navy in peace time are to train personnel for service at sea in war, to organise the naval defences of Indian coasts and harbours for the protection of trade in Indian waters in time of war, to carry on marine survey work in Indian waters and to carry on sea transport work for the Government of India in respect of conveyance of troops, stores, etc. The Indian Navy maintains a Dockyard at Bombay to deal with all work in connection with the repair, maintenance and refit of vessels. The nett annual expenditure on the Indian Navy amounts to about Rs. 60 lakhs which is increased to about Rs. 73 lakhs in the Budget estimate of 1938-39. The naval strength is going to be increased by one more escort vessel while the older vessels would be replaced by more modern ones.

What are the principal tests to be applied to any scheme of an Indian Navy? They are, broadly speaking, three: who will bear the cost of the Navy?; who will officer it?; and who will control it? To take the question of cost first. The question of defence expenditure is closely interlinked with the question of control and manning of the forces as also with the direction of the foreign policy of the country. Once the question of control is solved satisfactorily and the national feelings of the youth of the country elicited for national service, the question of cost, although undoubtedly important, would not be an insuperable difficulty in building up an efficient Indian Navy. It has been suggested that the defence expenditure might be re-distributed so as to concentrate on the development of sea and air defences and economise on land defences. The question of control is, however, fundamental. This was one of the grounds on which the Indian Navy

(Discipline) Bill was opposed in the House of Commons in 1927 and was rejected by the Central Assembly in 1928. For, it was felt that the supreme control of an Indian Navy should be vested in the Indian Legislature. The Commander-in-Chief stated last year in the Council of State that "if we do start a regular organisation for local naval defence, it should be placed as far as possible in the hands of Indians themselves." The resolutions passed at the Imperial Conferences of 1923 and 1926 explicitly stated that "the naval forces of each Dominion will be used for local purposes." It should, therefore, be made clear that the Indian naval forces should not be used for any purpose other than that of the defence of India and if so used, it should be done with the explicit consent of the Indian Legislature.

Not less important is the question of the manning of the Navy. There are 127 officers in the Indian Navy, of whom 13 are Indians. Every year 9 officers are recruited to the Navy, of whom 3 are Indians. Indians not only excelled in seamanship and navigation in the past but have also proved their worth in the Indian Navy and in the mercantile marine at present. Sir Humphrey Walwyn, the late Director of the Royal Indian Marine, stated that "if there is anyone who says Indians cannot make very good seamen, give him my name and address." Lieut-Col. Lumby declared in the Legislative Assembly when the Navy Bill was being considered that the cadets from the "Dufferin" were excellent and did very well as officers of the Indian Navy. It has been authoritatively acknowledged that there will be no difficulty in finding suitable men.

It is, therefore, possible and it is essential to accelerate the pace and proportion of Indianisation so as to have an Indian Navy officered and manned by Indians.

It must, however, be pointed out that the main ground of recruitment for naval officers in other countries is the mercantile marine. For example, the Commander-in-Chief observed in the Council of State last year that "in setting up an organisation of the kind I refer to (i.e., a naval force), most other countries depend largely on their mercantile marine and on volunteer naval

reserves" and that "in India at present we have no naval reserves and our mercantile marine is still, so to speak, in its infancy." The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee stated that it was almost the unanimous desire of all Indian witnesses who appeared before it that "the creation of an Indian Navy capable of defending the coasts, harbours and commerce of India should proceed hand-in-hand with the development of an Indian mercantile marine." In March last, Mr. Ogilvie, Army Secretary, replying to an interpellation in the Central Assembly stated that "the Government of India are very well aware that the existence of an Indian mercantile marine would be a great assistance to the Defence Department" and that "the Defence Department would very much like to see a flourishing Indian Mercantile Marine." The merchant fleet is an element in the sea power of a nation and is essential to the security of a maritime country. Admiral Mahan who wrote on the influence of sea power upon history held that it was difficult to have a fighting navy without a merchant navy; he considered, for example, that the French Navy in the time of Louis XIV withered away because it had no roots in a healthy merchant marine. What Lord Craigmyle recently described as "the Navy of supply" is as vital as the Navy of defence. The last war showed the preponderant influence of a merchant fleet and of sea power. Sir Arthur Salter, in his "Allied Shipping Control", shows how during the last war shipping became the very centre of the Allied problem and shipping control the centre of its organisation. "Certainly the supplies of the Allied forces could not have been maintained without the amazingly successful systems of convoy", he observes: "It is equally certain that no system of naval protection would have been sufficient without the continuous and unfailing skill and courage of the officers and men of the mercantile marine." A merchant marine is not only a training ground and feeder of a Navy but a reserve and second line of defence. Even a well-organised Navy with its battleships and cruisers, its destroyers and submarines would be seriously handicapped if it were not adequately supported by the mercantile fleet providing

transport for munitions and goods and troops, hospital ships, auxiliary cruisers, mine-sweepers, submarine chasers and other vital necessities of naval warfare. Nor has the development of air power rendered useless sea power as a means of defence. In several respects aircraft has tended to modify the conduct of operations at sea but it has not supplanted naval power. As Mr. Shakespeare, the Secretary to the British Admiralty, declared recently, "Air power by itself is unlikely to win wars; the main burden falls on the Navy." Even apart from the length of India's coast-line as a criterion of the need of naval strength, the flow of India's commerce depends upon the freedom of entry and departure at a few great routes and centres of sea-borne commerce. It is owing to a recognition of this vital importance of the strength and efficiency of a mercantile marine as the complementary agent to a Navy and a means of national defence that the development of shipping has become an instrument of national policy in every important mari-

time country since the war. The British budget, for instance, annually provides for special appropriations for naval reserves such as retainers which assist manning of the merchant fleet. The British Admiralty has also paid from time to time subventions to certain lines with a view to utilise their vessels as auxiliary naval cruisers or transports in times of war. If India is to be a strong maritime unit of the Commonwealth contributing its share towards the maintenance of sea communications and holding its place in the maritime trade of the world, it is imperative that India should build up a system of coastal defence maintained by a naval force of its own. But it is not possible to build up a genuine national Navy without the development of an adequate mercantile marine. And for the development of India's national shipping, one must appreciate our dependence on the sea and to realise that the frontiers of this country are maritime no less than land.

(Continued from Page 18)

Rotarians, President U Ba Win, Past President U Ba Lwin and Secretary S. Chatterjee travelled all night from Rangoon to Mandalay in order to be present at the meeting convened on the 17th of July, and they repeated this service on July 24, to attend a meeting at Prome. Their advocacy was most effective, and this, coupled with their previous contacts, did much to bring conviction to the local leaders whom we met in these towns.

Unfortunately, the outbreak of the very serious riots in Rangoon at the end of July prevented the completion of our plans, but it is safe to say that our friends in Rangoon will not only follow up the work in the six centres that have already been surveyed, but they will also take Rotary to the other towns, namely, Pegu, Bassein, Insein and Moulmein.

Here and There : Arrangements are in hand to follow up previous surveys in

Hyderabad (Deccan), Nagpur, Nasik, Ajmer and Delhi. We may also expect a renewal of effort in Hyderabad (Sind) from Past President Hinchcliffe (Sholapur) who has been transferred to that city. We hope also that our friends in Lahore will be able to make some progress in connection with Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Jullundur. President Vere and Secretary Hamid of Madras are being assisted by an extension committee consisting of Rotarians T. P. M. Alexander (Chairman), A. E. C. Morris, J. J. Kersley, V. N. Rangaswamy, and B. Sreeramulu Naidu. Arrangements are being made to make a concerted effort in South India after Dasara.

With our 24 chartered clubs, 4 experimental clubs and 9 in process of formation, not to mention the large number of centres where a Rotary club is a possibility, we can surely promise ourselves 50 clubs in the 89th District, with over 1,500 members before this year which closes on June 30, 1939.

Clubs in 89th District are Extension-Minded

By Field Representative H. W. Bryant

THERE are now 4,715 Clubs and 199,127 Rotarians in the world. Last year new Clubs were added at the rate of about 1½ each day. For the Rotary year ending June 30, 1938, 445 new clubs were received into the family of Rotary International, from the following regions:

USCIB	..	280
Latin America	..	74
Great Britain and Ireland	..	18
CENAM	..	41
Asia	..	25
SANZAF	..	7
Total	..	445

From this it will be seen that there is no lack of enthusiasm on the part of existing members, for enlarging their extension range, and sharing with others, this friendship forming, service promoting, agency.

Kathiawar: In the 89th District our friends in Ahmedabad have been busy in Kathiawar to some purpose. President Desai and Secretary Natarajan are ably supported in their extension efforts by Rotarians Mankad, Heble, Medora and Jitendra Mehta, who are working as the Club's Extension Committee. I was delighted to have the company of Rotarian Jitendra Mehta on the occasion of my visit to *Rajkot, Wadhwan and Bhavnagar*. The arrangements are in hand for opening up clubs in other centres, but for the moment Rajkot was started on its way on August 10. At its inaugural meeting nine Rotarians were present from Ahmedabad. Mr. C. R. Sundaram of Messrs. Ralli Brothers is the Secretary.

There is a very keenly interested group in *Bhavnagar*, the members of which were ready to start on the Rotary adventure, but it was finally agreed to await the return of the Dewan Sahib, who is at present in Europe.

South India: Past Governor James visited *Coimbatore* at the end of June, the result of which was the local group decided to go forward experimentally. If after two or three months the experiment proves a

success, an application for membership in Rotary International would be sent forward. The present Secretary is V. C. Patel, Agent, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Coimbatore.

Burma: I have just returned from a tour of *Burma*, where I received a very encouraging reception from every local centre visited. Some very effective spade work had been carried out by the Directors of the Rangoon Club, by corresponding with local friends in the different towns which it was intended to survey, and also, by friendly visits on the part of our Rangoon friends. Immediate Past President Haji was most helpful in arousing the interest of his friends in some of the centres. This was also the case with the President U Ba Win, Past President U Ba Lwin, Vice-President E. J. Dunkley and Secretary S. Chatterjee.

On my arrival in Rangoon on July 11, an itinerary was drawn up, and it was proposed to visit the following centres: (1) Toungoo, (2) Maymyo, (3) Mandalay, (4) Yenangyaung, (5) Prome, (6) Henzada, returning to Rangoon on July 28. It was then proposed to visit Pegu on the 31st when Rotarians from Rangoon had planned to hold a meeting with the local group. Thereafter it was intended to open up clubs in Insein, Bassein and Moulmein. I was able to complete the first part of our plan. Organizing Committees were set up in five of the six towns. At Yenangyaung, the Headquarters of the B. O. C. and other Oil Companies, it was thought best to have more time for consideration, as it was felt to be important to have a balanced membership. It is hoped that the leading residents in the town of Yenangyaung will join with some of the officials from the Oil Fields in establishing a local Rotary Club.

Directors visit Towns: It was a matter of great pleasure to me to have the company of Vice-President Dunkley on the occasion of my visits to Toungoo, Mandalay and Maymyo. His enthusiasm for Rotary was infectious, and his talks to the different groups were convincing. As a further indication of the keenness of the Rangoon

(Continued on Page 17)

Politics as a Career

By Viscount Snowden

Late British Chancellor of the Exchequer

Presentation of this article, one of the last to come from the pen of the late Viscount Snowden, had been deferred until an American view of the same subject could be published as a companion piece. Such an article has been obtained from Meredith Nicholson, United States' Minister to Venezuela.

I HAVE been in the inner counsels of a political party for about 40 years. I have contested ten Parliamentary elections. I have sat in Parliament for 25 years. I have held high Cabinet office in four Governments.

I have seen every side of politics. I have watched the play of ambitions and the intrigues of self-seekers. I have known men of fine character who were inspired by a high sense of public duty; but there is probably no sphere in which mixed motives play so great a part as in politics.

Some men are born to a political career; others achieve it; others have it thrust upon them. In the unreformed Parliament, when a seat in the House of Commons was in the gift of a noble family, one son would be given the seat and another the Church living.

In those days, it was not uncommon that the nominee of the landowner turned out to be a statesman of outstanding ability. Fox and Pitt, both sons of peers, are cases in point, both attaining high office in their early 20's.

With the extension of the franchise, the reduction of legitimate expenditure, and the payment of members, however, the class of candidates for Parliament has greatly changed. Wealth is no longer essential to political career, but it is still a great advantage.

In the older parties to a considerable extent the cost of a Parliamentary contest is borne by the candidate himself. This is a very expensive matter. The candidate is expected to maintain a party agent permanently and to pay for the organization and the expenses of the election. If elected, he is besieged with demands for subscriptions from every club and society, from churches and chapels, and from every charitable institution in the constituency. The payment of members has somewhat relieved them from the financial strain of these calls, as the salary is now available for that purpose.

Not in every case is the whole cost of an election to Parliament met by the candidate himself. The central office of the party and the local organization often provide a part of it in the case of the poorer candidates. But I should say that there are many wealthy members who spend an average of £1,000 a year upon getting and keeping a seat in Parliament.

The advent of the Labour party has provided wider opportunities for a political career. As a rule, the trade-unions which nominate candidates find the money for the local organization and the election expenses. In other cases the expenses are raised by the voluntary contributions of the supporters. The Labour party has shown that the large sums spent on an election by the older political parties are not necessary to success.

In no election I ever fought did I spend more than about one-third of the expenses returned by my opponent.

Very few members of Parliament outside the Labour party make Parliament a whole-time career. They have business interests or a profession to which they devote much of their time, and from which their incomes are derived. The same may be said of many Labour members, now that the party has attracted men of wealth and position.

A man who is looking to a political career should have means beyond his modest allowance as a member of Parliament, for it is quite insufficient to support him in reasonable comfort. If he is a married man with a family and lives away from London, he cannot do it except by practising the severest economy. It is not possible to give his children much of an education, or to place them in a profession.

The insecurity of a political career must be taken into account. It is the only profession which depends for the opportunity to practise it upon the decision of a fickle electorate. There are very few constituencies nowadays which can be regarded as "safe seats". A young man may be shaping very well in Parliament, and when the election comes, he loses his seat. If he has been relying upon his Parliamentary salary, he finds himself without means. If he has been supplementing his income by journalism or outside work of some kind, he will find his market value has declined.

A political career appears to have a special attraction for two groups: young university men and lawyers. A university training is undoubtedly an advantage to a politician, for it gives him readiness of speech, the logical mind, and the historical background for his political philosophy.

Lawyers are attracted to politics by many reasons. There is, of course, a close affinity between law and politics. Parliament is a debating chamber, and lawyers are notoriously given to argument. Also they can advertise themselves there, and it helps them in their profession.

There are many striking instances where the choice has been offered to an eminent lawyer of keeping a lucrative legal practice or accepting office in the Government, and

he has chosen the latter. Mr. Asquith sacrificed a lucrative practice at the bar to devote himself to politics, and died a poor man. I know cases where lawyers have given up incomes of £30,000 to 40,000 a year to take Cabinet posts at one-eighth that sum.

This illustrates the fact that there is an attraction in politics far stronger than financial gain. It may be I am sure it was so in the case of Mr. Asquith—the desire to render service to one's country; but in other cases the motivating influence was probably the distinction and honor of the political position.

Until quite recently, the idea that political services should be voluntarily rendered was generally held. It found expression in the opposition to the payment of members of Parliament. If members were paid, it was argued, it would open up a career for the plausible demagogue who was after a salary and a nice easy job. The institution of payment of members has not had that result, and the quality and character of members are, to say the least, as high as before.

Why should politics not be a profession? It is an honorable thing to practise law. It requires training to do that. Is it not so honorable to make laws as to administer them; and is it not so necessary to be trained for politics as it is for any other important work?

The advent of the Labour party opened up the possibility of a political career to poor men of ability who were formerly excluded. The restriction by the trade-unions when selecting candidates to officials of the union narrows the choice, and seldom succeeds in getting men with a wide and genuine political knowledge. But the non-trade-union Labour candidates are selected rather for their political knowledge and work, and the result is that the average of political capacity is at least as high as that of the other parties.

The other parties have now thrown open their doors more widely, and the opportunities for a political career in the old parties for able young university men are now considerable. The main work of Parliament is now concerned with social questions, and the young Tories and Liberals are close and earnest students of these problems.

When a young man has decided upon a political career, his first step is to get in touch with the local or headquarters of the party organization. If he has means, his chance of adoption as a candidate will be all the greater. But the headquarters of the party are always on the lookout for brilliant young men, and in such cases the financial difficulties are easily overcome.

A new candidate is usually expected to "win his spurs" by first undertaking a fight in a rather hopeless constituency. He is a lucky man who enters Parliament on his first attempt. He gains electioneering experience in his first fight, and this helps him in his later contests.

In my long experience I am convinced that in electioneering, honesty is the best policy. The voters like a man to be straight, whether they agree with him or not. And if they respect him for his honesty, he is not unlikely to get their votes.

The story is told of John Stuart Mill's being asked in an election meeting if he had said the workingmen were liars. Ninety-nine candidates out of 100 would have denied it or equivocated. Instead, he replied, "Yes, and I am prepared to say it again." The audience rose as one man and cheered him to the echo.

At a general election all sorts of societies send questionnaires to the candidate. An inexperienced candidate, afraid of otherwise losing votes, answers them all in the affirmative, afterward to find, if he is successful, that he has committed himself to vote for and against innumerable measures. He might have avoided that embarrassment by ignoring the questions, for however he had answered them it would not have gained him one vote.

Is it essential for a candidate to be a good speaker? Not at all. I have been beaten by an opponent who couldn't utter two consecutive sentences intelligibly. Too great fluency may be a positive disadvantage to a candidate.

It is, of course, desirable that a candidate should be able to state his views clearly and intelligently, and that is enough. I was once addressing a meeting of agricultural workers, and when the applause on my rising had died down, and before I

could begin to speak, a big fellow on the front seat shouted out, "Make it plain, Mister, for we're a lot of ignorant devils."

The most attractive quality in a politician is sincerity. It will carry a candidate to success at the polls, and will secure for him the ear of the House of Commons. I am not denying that in some cases electors are carried away by the oratory of plausible and self-seeking demagogues, but such men are usually found out in time. The House of Commons has an instinct for sizing up such characters, and never tolerates mere bounce.

Let us now suppose the honest aspirant to a Parliamentary career has passed successfully through the ordeal of a contested election. If he has a becoming modesty, he will bide his time. It is very interesting to watch how new members react to their unfamiliar surroundings. Some members seem to be quite devoid of nervousness. That is due to a natural conceit, and to ignorance of the superior qualities of many of their colleagues.

I have known new members to rush in the first day and address the House of Commons with the air of a schoolmaster lecturing a class of schoolboys. Such members have at the outset ruined their Parliamentary careers. It has been truly said that the House of Commons is always willing to be informed, but it will not tolerate being lectured.

Old members of the House still remember the case of a new member who was given the honor of moving the reply to the address. It is the tradition that on such occasions, the speaker should refrain from party controversy. But he attacked the opposition, and this was such an unpardonable offence that, though he remained in the House for many years, he never recovered from his lapse.

It is well for a new member to wait a while and listen to the debates. He gets the atmosphere of the House and learns the methods and styles of speaking which most appeal to members. Arthur Balfour gave the advice to a young member of his party to sit through all the debates, even the intolerably dull ones, and in time he would feel he was a part of the House itself.

If a member has been endowed with the gift of fluency, he should keep a brake upon it, unless he wants to make himself an insufferable bore. He should remember that

Words are like leaves, and where they most abound

Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

When the Labour members first came into the House, that old Parliamentarian T. P. O'Connor observed that they spoke with unfaltering fluency, and he remarked that their speeches would be more effective if they introduced a few stutters and stammers.

A man who is determined to make a success of a political career must not be discouraged because success is slow in coming. It will come only as the reward of hard work and unceasing effort. Even failures should be a stimulus to perseverance. There is the well-known case of Disraeli, who broke down in his maiden speech, but threw this defiance to a jeering House: "The day will come when you will hear me!"

If a young member shows industry and capacity, he will attract the notice of his leaders, and ministerial office may reasonably be expected in time. He will begin on the bottom rung; but there he has the opportunity to climb if he makes good. We have passed out of the days when birth and social position were the passport to Cabinet office.

Is a political career worth following? The men who succeed and attain ministerial rank would in most cases, no doubt, say it is. These men have enjoyments and the thrill of the chase which are denied to the ordinary member. The back-bench member has, on the whole, a dull and monotonous life. He loses his individuality in the flock which obediently follows the crack of the party whip.

No man can make money out of politics, even if he attains high office. But the member of Parliament who remains a humble private member, and who conscientiously does his duty, has the consolation of knowing that he has done his country some service, even if the ambitions he once entertained of high success have ended in disappointment.

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The Miracle of the Iron Lung

By Tom Mahoney

A HARVARD UNIVERSITY senior named Barrett Hoyt awoke September 8, 1929, with a headache. His neck was slightly stiff and he had a little fever. Two days later he complained of weakness in his left arm and leg. A sample of the 21-year-old boy's spinal fluid confirmed the belief of young Hoyt's doctors that he was suffering from infantile paralysis.

Despite serum injections, he grew steadily worse. The weakness of his arms and legs increased. Breathing became difficult. On the fourth day, chest-wall muscles were paralyzed and Hoyt was breathing only by the movement of his diaphragm. The fifth day, this became less and less. His neck muscles stood out with each difficult gasp for breath. Except for a helpless fumbling of his hands, Hoyt was paralyzed from the neck down. Death seemed but a matter of minutes.

At this point, an eventful moment for science, someone thought of a strange machine on which Philip Drinker, associate professor of industrial hygiene, had been working many months in the Harvard University School of Public Health Laboratory—a metal cylinder designed to enclose all but a person's head, and to provide prolonged artificial respiration by variations in air pressure produced by an electric pump. Although it had functioned successfully with animals, it had failed to save the life of its first human patient, an 8-year old girl.

But with young Hoyt so near death, his physicians were glad to grasp at anything with the slightest promise. They rushed him to a Boston hospital and placed him in a Drinker respirator. The boy lay on a mattress with his head outside and his body inside a tank in which the air pressure was alternately lowered and raised by a noisy blower pump.

As the machine began to function, Hoyt relaxed. The strained look left his face and he slept. When he was removed from the machine the next morning, he begged to be

put back. Breathing was such an effort that doctors agreed that he could not live without the aid of the respirator. The doctors therefore devised means of feeding, bathing, and caring for him in it.

For four weeks, Hoyt lived constantly in the respirator. Gradually he regained the use of his lungs, but for six weeks more spent two hours a day in the respirator. His breathing normal, he left the hospital on December 3, resumed his education, was graduated from Harvard, and today is a healthy Boston businessman. He had been saved from death, in a manner that nobody had ever been saved before, by the marvelous action of the "iron lung."

Since then the iron lung has saved more than 1,000 lives. It has proved of value in certain cases of diphtheria, carbon-monoxide poisoning, heart disease, drowning, drug poisoning, and alcoholic coma, and has been particularly successful in starting the breath of life for new-born babies. These applications quickly followed the birth of the iron lung less than a decade ago.

This was not the result of chance, but the product of modern university research. In 1928, Professor Drinker, a chemical engineer, was given funds by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York for research on pneumatic life-saving machines. Emergency crews of this company at that time were called on to revive most of the New Yorkers who suddenly stopped breathing because of gas, drowning, or illness. They were acutely aware of the limitations of the pulmotor and the Schaefer method of resuscitation. Neither could be employed for a long time, for patients resisted the pulmotor and all masklike devices. The Schaefer method, excellent as it was and is for brief emergencies, was dependent for success largely upon the skill of the person applying it.

Drinker set out to overcome these objections. He wanted a device which would be capable of working steadily over a long period, which would be adaptable to

persons of varying sizes and ages, in which the rate of respiration could be controlled, and, most important, which would produce ample artificial respiration without discomfort to the patient.

With the help of Louis A. Shaw, another member of Harvard's faculty, Drinker devised the iron lung from parts costing about \$2,500. Sixty cats were given respiratory paralysis by injections of curare, a drug used by South American Indians for poisoning arrows. The behaviour of the cats in the machine indicated that it fulfilled all requirements. Later less costly models reduced the noise, permitted different rates of respiration, allowed greater ease in handling the patient, and provided a hand lever with which the machine could be kept operating should electric power fail. In the Children's Hospital in Boston is now a unique four-patient iron lung big enough to allow attending nurses and doctors inside the metal chamber.

In 1929, one of the Drinker devices was set up in Bellevue Hospital in New York. It saved the life of a young woman accidentally poisoned by a drug. Thus encouraged, the Consolidated Gas Company placed 14 of the machines in hospitals of Greater New York. In 1930, the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and other medical publications began publishing calm, technical accounts of lives saved by the iron lung.

One of the first of these was a report of five new-born babies who could not be induced to breathe by usual methods. All five were kept alive by a small, improved Drinker respirator until they began to breathe naturally. As the combined stillbirths and neonatal deaths in the United States due to respiratory complications have been as high as 150,000 a year, a wide field was opened for the iron lung. Special infant sizes, equipped with electric heating apparatus to permit their use as incubators, were soon in use. Today there are more infant than adult iron lungs in service.

In 1931, an epidemic of infantile paralysis swept New England and New York, with 4,138 cases in the metropolis alone. As long as paralysis affected only the chest or the diaphragm of a patient and his lung passages were open, the iron lung could usually save him.

If the paralysis were of the bulbar type, however, and attacking the very heart of the respiratory nervous system in the medulla oblongata, or the patient's lung passages were, or became, clogged, the machine's chances were much less. Often it could only make death less painful. Some cases of clogged air passages might have been saved if they had reached an iron lung sooner. Even now only one hospital in 25 has an iron lung and in 1931 the devices were few and busy.

For example, with but one Drinker respirator, the first west of Chicago, a San Francisco hospital had to decide in 1930 whether to save a man or a woman. Both had infantile paralysis. As the case of the man, a husband and father, was under control and that of the woman was not, he was left in the respirator and lived. Many California hospitals have since added respirators.

Most patients benefited by the iron lung begin to regain their breathing ability in a few days, but there have been notable exceptions. The case of 27-year-old Frederick B. Snite, Jr., of Chicago, is well known. He was stricken with infantile paralysis of the acute respiratory type while in Peiping, China, on a world tour with his parents and sister. Had he been stricken anywhere else in that part of the world, he would have died, for the Peiping Union Medical College Hospital, supported by the Rockefeller Foundation, had the only iron lung in China. Snite was placed in it March 30, 1936.

Since, he has lived continuously in iron lungs, part of the time *en route* by train, ship, and truck from Peiping to Chicago. Meticulous arrangements were made for the 9,300-mile trip at a cost of \$50,000. In addition to his family, young Snite was accompanied home by doctors, Chinese nurses, and other attendants. He can now remain outside the big iron lung for 23 minutes at a time, and can breathe comfortably for two hours daily in a smaller iron lung which covers only his chest.

As tedious as his case has been, Snite does not hold the record for residence in an iron lung. Available records indicate that this distinction belongs to Birdsell Sweet, of Beacon, New York. He has been using

an iron lung at the Vassar Hospital in Poughkeepsie, New York, since September, 1931, a matter of nearly seven years. He contracted infantile paralysis at the age of 13 during the 1931 epidemic. At first he remained in the respirator 24 hours a day. Later he recovered enough to remain out of the iron lung for increasing intervals and, since 1935, he has used it only while sleeping.

While Americans permit, and even encourage, men to make fortunes out of death-dealing things, many believe that there should be no profits on life-giving devices. In the face of criticism from such persons, Drinker renounced his royalties before many machines had been sold. Nor was the path of his manufacturer untroubled. On the basis of the Drinker patents, the manufacturer brought an infringement suit against another firm which had begun to make iron lungs, only to have Federal courts decide that two of the three patents were invalid and that the iron lung was only an assembly of mechanical principles, some of which had been known as early as 1876.

Now 44 years old, Drinker is still a modest member of the Harvard faculty. He is still studying the mysteries of respiration, air conditioning, and dust removal just as he did at Princeton and Lehigh before going to Harvard in 1919. Great industries send him ventilation problems and he has been awarded a professorship, but his name is still missing from *Who's Who in America*.

(Continued from Page 5)

Similarly Mr. S. Kothari, who was the Secretary of the provisional club at Coimbatore and who has now gone to Srinagar, will also succeed in establishing a Club in Srinagar. Although not yet a full-fledged Rotarian, Mr. Kothari is a great admirer of Rotary.

Honorary Members: Honorary memberships lapse at the end of the Rotary year for which they have been elected. If they want to continue the honorary member-

In the field of science, where men vie for lasting honour rather than momentary acclaim, Professor Drinker has fared better. In 1931, he and Professor Shaw shared a \$1,000 award and received John Scott medals from the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia—presented for inventions "most conducive to the comfort, welfare, and happiness of man." This placed the iron lung on a level with the achievements of Edison, Madame Curie, and Marconi, earlier recipients of John Scott medals.

Professor Drinker's respirator has won him wide publicity in the technical and medical press, but his modesty has kept him from receiving much of the honour which is his due. The author of a book on infantile paralysis published in 1935 praised the iron lung highly, but said it was invented by Professor Drinker's brother, Cecil, a physician and the dean and professor of physiology at the Harvard University School of Public Health.

There is ample honour, however, for Professor Drinker and his assistants in the declining death figures for infantile paralysis. As high as 38 per cent. of those stricken died in New York City epidemics before the introduction of the iron lung. In 1931 the New York mortality of those stricken was but 12 per cent. In a more recent and less severe Los Angeles epidemic, only 5 per cent. died. Recent epidemics (except 1937) have been mild and many factors have helped lower the death toll, but one of the greatest has been Philip Drinker's ponderous iron lung.—*The Rotarian*.

ship, the clubs must re-elect their honorary members for the new year.

District Fund: Reminder Number Two! Has your Club sent in its contribution to the District Fund yet to the Governor's Office? It was to have been paid before the 30th June 1938, you know!

Yours in Rotary,
PHIROZE SETHNA,
Governor, 89th District R. I.

News from the Clubs



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

It has been decided by the Information Committee of the Ahmedabad Rotary Club, that some substantial service be done by the Committee to the Rotary Club as well as to the local public, before its term of office expires next year. With this object in view, the Committee under the Chairmanship of Rotarian J. S. Cama, and with the enthusiastic support and co-operation of our energetic Secretary Rotarian R. Natarajan and the Committee members, are approaching well-known citizens of Ahmedabad to contribute articles on various subjects such as Industrial, Social, Educational, Arts and Monuments, and other civic developments of the city. The brochure, when completed, will contain an authentic and interesting edition which will throw a flood light on the greatness of this ancient and historic city, and the important part that it has played in the glorious past, and how it is fulfilling its traditions in the present. Besides being a readable brochure, it will also serve as a guide to the foreigner who visits our great city.

Income-tax Administration in India and in England: Mr. S. P. Chambers, Income-tax Adviser to the Government of India on Income-tax, gave a very interesting lecture on certain non-controversial aspects of the income-tax administration at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad.

The lecturer stressed the importance of efficiency and smooth working of the income-

tax department, and in particular of maintaining cordial relations between the department and the public. He contrasted at length the working of the income department in the United Kingdom with that in India. In the United Kingdom, the lecturer said, the department was working smoothly and much better than in India. He remarked that the object of Income-tax official should be not to make the assessment as high as possible, but to make it correct, and then to satisfy that it is correct.

Dividing the assessee into two groups, one with large income ranging anywhere between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 5,00,000 and the other with small income ranging between Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 Mr. Chambers first dealt with the former group. The procedure adopted for income-tax assessment in India is that the party first of all receives a notice for submission of a return, but very few of the returns are completed accurately. The income-tax officer then frequently deals with the assessee as though he is a criminal and the assessee looks upon the income-tax officer as an enemy. The assessee is required to be present in the income-tax office with his books, and the examiner goes through them in very great detail, and this is followed by a further scrutiny by the income-tax officer. Thus it may take days for the assessment to be made.

The income-tax official in England (called the Inspector of Taxes) hardly ever has occasion to go through the assessee's books, and the assessee rarely sends "Katcha" accounts. The normal practice is for the accountant of the assessee to send a copy of the profit and loss account, and a copy of the balance sheet to the inspector of taxes who goes through them to extract the necessary information. Where details are required he corresponds with the accountant and finally suggests the amendment, which the assessee usually agrees and fills up the forms accordingly. The inspector of taxes believes the information given by the accountant unless he has grave reason to doubt him, and on the basis of that

information, the computation of profit is made. If an assessee makes a false return or submits falsified accounts, he is penalised very much more heavily than in India. The assessee is prosecuted and may have to serve a long term of imprisonment.

Generally assesseees in England are trusted, and if they prove unworthy of that trust, they are heavily penalised. In India on the other hand, the penalties imposed are far lighter. If the income-tax official is not obliged to go through all the books of all the assesseees every year, it means less work to the department, and the creation of a sense of mutual trust between the department and the public.

The lecturer pleaded for more goodwill between the assesseees and the department, and more trust between the one and the other, and suggested that this was not inconsistent with the principles for which Rotary stands.

Mr. Chambers then explained the position of small assesseees in the United Kingdom. He said that there seems to be general belief in India that small assesseees in the United Kingdom keep proper accounts. The lecturer explained, however, that generally they do not keep any accounts at all, and the inspector of taxes makes a reasonable estimate of the profits which in most cases the assessee agrees. Even if there is a slight over-assessment, it will be very small in comparison with the cost of engaging a book-keeper for maintaining accounts so as to find out the exact profit.

Improvements in these matters could only come gradually in the department in India, and the standard of administration can only be improved steadily. If there is better understanding between the two parties concerned, the work and trouble to both would be very much reduced. If the department gets better assessments and the assessee is satisfied and the cost to Government staff is reduced, everybody would be pleased.

Then Mr. Chambers replied to questions put forward by certain members, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks proposed by Rotarian N. M. Marfatia.



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

Words: At one of the meetings held in July Rotarian T.H. Advani, in addressing the Amritsar Club on the subject of "Words", said that language which consists of words and is used by all human beings ordinarily receives attention only from those who practise the art of letters or who are engaged in teaching that art. The average person, he said, treats language as merely a means of communication. Words, however, have a value as sounds which exists quite apart from their meanings. This is commonly ignored with the result that few people, when speaking or writing, deliberately aim at so rendering their thought as to become not only exact and intelligible but "musical" at the same time. For all words have not the same sound value. Some are harsh, some sweet, and though the harsh words may be necessary sometimes, it remains harsh all the same. By examples both from some European and modern Indian languages Rotarian Advani showed that the source of verbal music was the long vowels and the recurrence of certain consonants, the former being the more important of the two, and requiring care in their arrangement. He recited and analysed many passages from the English Bible, Sir Thomas Brown, Jeremy Taylor, de Quincey, Rabindra Nath Tagore and other writers, to show what exquisite vocal patterns and effects were produced by different combinations and arrangements of the long vowels interspersed with certain repeated consonants.

For the detection of verbal harmonies, said Rtn. Advani, a highly trained ear is necessary, and in order to communicate these

(Continued on Page 32)

ASANSOL

President: H. V. Peeling

Secretary: F. G. Williams

"What I saw in Russia": Rtn. Williams at a meeting held on July 11 spoke on "What I saw in Russia."

The speaker began by telling of plans to include Russia in his journey to America on long leave. He entered Russia by way of Stockholm, Helsingfors, going over the border at Bela Ostrov. The contrast of the country and the people to the west (Finland) of the barbed wire entanglement, and that to the east was impressive. No Finns seemed to wish to escape into Russia, but Russian soldiers patrolled their side of the fence. The journey from Bela Ostrov to Leningrad was made in the "musical" train (cars fitted with loud speakers which blared forth music from a Moscow station). The speaker passed up Leningrad with a description of a night in the old Imperial opera listening to a production of Carmen, and watching the faces of hundreds of workers who packed the house. The Russians love opera, especially Carmen. No one wore evening dress. During lengthy intervals the audience trooped into the foyer and marched in twos up and down. Opera is a state function, the players being on state salary.

The speaker told of riding in "hard" sleeper from Leningrad to Moscow. The accommodation was good. Clean bedding was provided. The train was a fast one making the 500 miles in less than 14 hours and pulled by oil burning locomotives. Moscow is a city of four million, most of whom are peasants who have come from the rural areas to work in the factories. The streets were clean, many of them still cobblestone. New, modernistic, skyscraper buildings were in progress of construction in downtown section of the city. Streets, trams and trains were filled with people. Russian Fords (Model A), trucks and buses were replacing horse-drawn vehicles.

The speaker told of tremendous industrial activity. He saw a typewriter factory, glass works and textile works with its own city of 20,000 workers. In an electrical equipment factory which he visited, he found 5,000 workers making meters, dynamos, motors and gramophones. This factory owned its own apartments for workers, (workers paid 1/10 of their salary for quarters), its own creche, nursery school, day school, collective farm and rest home where workers could spend two weeks holiday each year. Wages ranged from 80 to 400 roubles per month. Money values in Russia are difficult to compare with foreign currencies. Commodity value is a better comparison. An opera ticket cost 1.50 r.; silk stockings cost 6 r. per pair; a tram ticket was 10 r.; a woollen suit cost 60 to 80 r. Most plants work in 7-hour shifts from 6 to 2 and from 2 to 10 p.m. Factories close on the 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th and 30th of the month. Distribution is a government function. There is no individual enterprise, no competition, no high power advertising. Even the old lady in the park selling sweets was on government salary.

The speaker, among other things, told of the marriage and divorce bureau which he visited and studied. There were four departments: marriages, divorces, deaths and births. The birth registration office seemed to be doing the most business. The birth rate is increasing. Abortion is now illegal in case of the first pregnancy. No birth control advice was being given in these bureaus. In registering a birth the mother is not asked if she is married. There is no stigma to unmarried motherhood. The father is compelled to help support the child, usually giving 1/3 of his salary in case of separation or divorce. To get married or to obtain a divorce cost 3 roubles. A marriage takes about five minutes and a divorce three days. For divorce only one party need apply. In 1924 at this bureau the daily average was 35 divorces to 7 marriages. In 1935 the daily average was 35 marriages to 1 divorce.

The speaker closed with a few impressions which his visit forced upon him: (1) The people are happy they are learning how to play; (2) there is no unemployment - everyone is working; (3) the people are being released from the tyranny of organized

religion; (4) the swift development of industry seems to be a veneer to cover up the tardiness of other phases of social change.

Discussion: The President reminded the Club that Rtn. Williams had only told of the things which he had seen, and that there was another side of Russia which he had not seen and which the casual visitor would not be allowed to see. He spoke of the liquidation of the Kulak class and of the oppressive decrees of the Central Government which brought widespread famine in rural areas especially the Ukraine.

Zemindary in Bengal: Rtn. Powell spoke on the subject of the Zemindary in Bengal at a meeting held on July 25.

The speaker said that to understand the complicated system of land interests in Bengal it is necessary to know its history. The forerunners of the present zemindars were the old independent taluqdars of the Moghul Empire. These taluqdars were really only hereditary revenue collectors for the State. They did not actually own the land. The land belonged to the ryots or tillers of the soil. By the Permanent Settlement of 1793 the zemindars were recognized as proprietors of their estates, and the revenue fixed in perpetuity. These zemindars in many cases have sublet their estates wholly or in part, into a number of subordinate tenures called Patnis. These have been further subdivided into lower grades of tenure called Darpatni, Sepatni, etc., all being held by middlemen between the zemindar and the ryot. By the operation of the Patni Taluq regulations, the zemindars are assured of their income forever. Since the Permanent Settlement there have been resumption proceedings in many areas previously held rent free within the zemindar's estates, and these have to pay revenue direct to Government. Mineral rights in permanently settled tracts are vested in the zemindars and the Government gave up all claim to these a hundred years ago. It was generally thought that these rights had been passed on to subordinate tenure holders, but a comparatively recent legal decision has held that the zemindars still hold the rights in most cases. The rights of landlords and tenants in relation to each other have been laid down by the Bengal Tenancy Act and all details of every

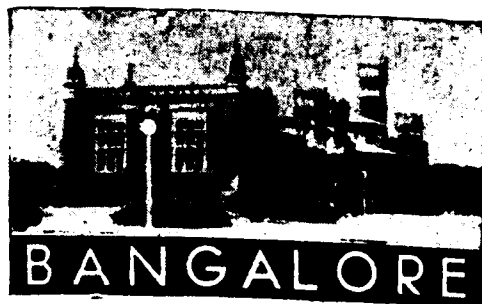
holding are recorded in the finally published record-of-rights drawn up following the survey and settlement proceedings. Occupancy ryots may be said to own their lands absolutely subject to the payment of rent, and they cannot be ejected even for non-payment. Court procedure for recovery of rents is very slow and complicated. Defaulters' lands are eventually put up to auction. The economic condition of the ryots generally is a grave problem. The rent they pay is, on account of the system of land ownership, a serious amount considering the total produce of their holdings. New legislation is going to take away certain landlord's privileges, notably transfer fees and their right of pre-emption. It is important in running a large zemindary to preserve good relations with all loyal tenants, to settle their disputes and to achieve a reputation for justice. The influence of the landlord is tremendous if he exercises it for the good of the tenants and with discretion. In the discussion which followed President Peeling said that from what he had heard he would not want to be a tenant or a zemindar or a zemindary manager. The whole situation needed clearing up. He asked the speaker if he thought it possible for the ryot's standard of living to improve under the present set-up. The speaker saw no hope. Scientific agriculture and machinery might help, but small holdings were against it.

Mr. Gupta asked if the ryot pays more in 'nazars' (gratuities) than in actual taxes. The speaker replied that these are illegal except salami at time of land transfer. No statistics are available. Mr. Gupta asked if the pressure of social ostracism was used to make the ryot come to terms and pay his rent. The speaker thought that true.

Rtn. Chatterjee asked if certification was employed in the collection of rents. The speaker thought it was not used as much as it might be and that mere use of it would relieve the ryot of some oppression in payment of gratuities.

Others who took part in the discussion were Rtns. Mukherji, and Nandi who spoke on the subject of pressure of population on the land.

Rtn. Sen proposed a vote of thanks and appreciation to Rtn. Powell for his lucid address and for answers during the discussion.



President: G. H. Krumbiegel
Secretary: H. Richardson

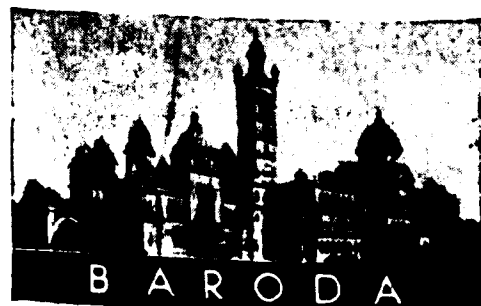
Internationalism: We had for our speaker at the last meeting, Mr. C. E. W. Jones of the Indian Institute of Science, who gave us a most interesting and fluent address on Internationalism. A resumé of the speech is given below.

1. The subject of my address is "Internationalism" in which I understand that Rotarians who are in a sense citizens of the world, are interested.

2. What is "Internationalism?" Perhaps it may be defined as a way of looking at affairs which takes into consideration the interests of other countries as well as the interests of one's own country. The examples of Hitler in annexing Austria and Mussolini in annexing Abyssinia show that the two Dictators are not *Internationalists*. Their creed is "Nationalism."

3. History tells us that, throughout the ages, attempts have been made to settle international disputes by agreement instead of by force (which has been the normal way of settling disputes). For example, the Amphictyonic disputes in ancient Greece, the Truce of God in Europe, in the middle ages, the "Grand Design" in the 17th century, and finally, the League of Nations in the 20th century. The last is the most comprehensive attempt to realize "Internationalism" and, but for the defection of America, it might, nay, *would* have succeeded.

4. There are tendencies at work which must inevitably draw the nations of the world into friendly understanding. The recent inventions of science have this tendency, e.g., the telephone, the wireless, the airship (destructive though the last seems to be at present). As Tennyson said "the thoughts of men are evidenced with the process of the suns." May we not look forward to a time when his ideal will be realized—"a Parliament of Man, a Federation of the world"?



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

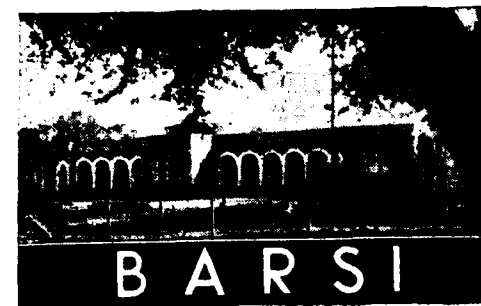
Meeting Notes: We had the pleasure of welcoming Rtn. Sir Govind Madgaoker, of the Poona Rotary Club. Sir Govind is staying for some time in Baroda, and it gave us great pleasure to extend the invitation to him to attend the club meetings during the period of his stay here. We had also the good fortune of having among our midst Sjt. Luxmi Narayan Sahu, M.A., of the Servants of India Society. Mr. Sahu is an eminent educationist and prominent social worker in rural areas in Orissa. He is one of the two members comprising the delegation from the Orissa Government touring in Gujarat to study the Educational system of the Baroda State. He gave us illuminating talk about 'New Orissa' which was much appreciated by members here, many of whom took particular pains to attend the meeting, though observing a religious fast on the day.

The speaker contrasted and compared the past glories of Orissa to the very depressing state of affairs existing there at present and was of the opinion that the people of Orissa did not try for a separate province of their own but the formation of a linguistic and cultural unit. The scheme was thrust upon them under the new constitution, without making adequate financial provision to carry on the administration and for the development of the province vast in area, large parts of which were forest tracts inhabited by Hill tribes who recognised no law or authority, were illiterate and never knew what taxes were. The development of these backward areas was a sore problem with the present Government unless the Central Government made substantial contributions to the new province for several years to come. Proceeding he said

'Large tracts of land adjoining the province which were rich in mineral resources like iron, mica, asbestos, copper, etc., and which would provide an useful source of revenue if fully explored were located either in Indian States of Chhota-Nagpur and others and in the District of Singhbhum. These did not form part of the province despite their repeated representations, and the fact that the people of the District has a greater affinity with the people of Orissa, on cultural and linguistic grounds than either of Bihar or Bengal. While whatever little mineral wealth was available in the province was left unexplored for want of necessary capital with the people themselves. They were not prepared to allow their resources to be exploited by outside capitalists as it would not be to the benefit of the people of the Province. The young people were very keen on developing the area and the industrialization of the Province particularly in respect of paper, sugar and lac manufactures for which suitable materials were available in abundance, but they did not know when they would be able to tackle its problem.'

The speaker next referred to the geographical position of the Province and pointed out that the province consisted of four districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Gangan and Zamindari area of Jaipur, with a total area of about 33,000 square miles, two-thirds of which were jungle tracts, and a total population of 83 lakhs. The total revenues of the province was about 2 crores which was less than the Baroda State, which had an area one fourth of Orissa. With all its past glory, he was of the opinion that Orissa as at present constituted was the weakest link in the British Administration in India, and it was up to them all to raise the people of this backward area to take their rightful place among the citizens of this vast continent. He made a fervent appeal for support and sympathy in their arduous task in spreading literacy which was only 8%, as against 30 some years ago and added that in spite of this gloomy picture, they all felt a streak of light. The whole of India looked kindly upon them and they all felt that there would be a way out of the dilemma.

The speaker was warmly thanked by Rtn. G. D. Parikh to which Rtn. President S. V. Mukherjea also joined his tribute.



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

Charter Presentation of the Rotary Club of Barsi: In opening the Charter Presentation Meeting of the Rotary Club of Barsi, the second vernacular speaking club of the 89th District, Rotary International, Rotarian D. G. Gawsane welcomed Sir Phiroze Sethna, Rotarian Governor, 89th District, of Rotary International. Rotarian President Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye of the Sponsor Club of Sholapur, then gave a brief talk on the "Four Objects of Rotary".

Tracing briefly the growth of Rotary, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Rotarian Governor, 89th District, said:—

"It was just thirty-three years ago, February 23, 1905, that the first Rotary Club in the world was formed by Paul P. Harris, a lawyer of Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., who suggested the form of organization to three friends and with them instituted the first Rotary Club. Based on the 'Ideal of Service' Rotary has, in this brief period, encircled the globe. To-day there are more than 4,700 Rotary Clubs, in 82 countries or geographical regions throughout the world, with an approximate membership of 2,00,000 Rotarians.

"In encouraging and fostering the 'Ideal of Service' each Rotary Club throughout the world has stressed the development of acquaintance, fellowship and friendship among Rotarians everywhere.

"In relation to business and their respective vocations, Rotarians stress high ethical standards; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the opportunity of each Rotarian through his occupation to serve society.

"The service motive is stressed as well as in relation to the community life of each Rotarian, and it is through the practical application of this object that Rotary has engaged in the various community activities for which it is known.

"A further object of Rotary is the advancement of international understanding and goodwill through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the 'Ideal of Service'; and it is this object that has attracted so many men of all nations to Rotary and imbued them with the thought of laying aside those things which divide men and concentrate upon those things which bring men together.

"One-third of a century is not a long time in the affairs of men, but Rotary has, within that period, made an encouraging beginning. Rotary still stands almost alone in systematic endeavour to promote international understanding, but 33 years hence, there will be followers without number.

"The sun never sets on Rotary. All the continents and many islands of the Seas have been bound together by its indissoluble ties. With the growth of understanding, relapses into the savagery of war will become less frequent. That is why Rotary reaches out to embrace all nations of the earth and to bring them into one grand family that they may work together and play together in harmony with the Divine plan for mankind."

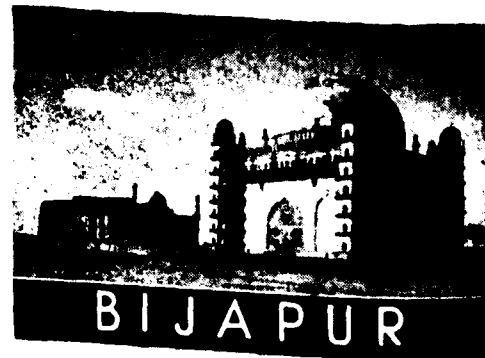
Rotarian President G. R. Zadbuke of the Host Club made a suitable response and thanked Rotarian Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna for having honoured the Club by presenting the Charter in person.

(Continued from Page 27)

to others one must possess the special gift or art of reading. Given good teachers it was possible to enable the Indian student to enjoy word melodies even in a foreign tongue.

Rotarian Advani read out some exquisite specimens of English prose and poetry and would have discussed a few points relating to his subject but the weather being very warm he did not do so.

The Chairman thanked Rotarian Advani for his talk and remarked that it was one of the most interesting heard at Amritsar Rotary Club.



President: Dr. J. F. Henriques
Secretary: K. L. Nauk

Safety First Movement: Rotarian T. T. Kothavala in addressing the Club on "The Problem of Safety First" said it is not a new one. It dates prior to the origin of man as the natural law of "The survival of the fittest" existed much before men. Our immediate attention is drawn to the problem in relation to motor cars which as "Punch" pointed out have "come to stay" instead of "stay".

Occasion arises at present to bring this question to the fore-front for us on account of Government undertaking to asphalt the provincial Road which cuts right across the most crowded locality in the town. There is no provision for footpaths in this scheme and it is necessary that all who are interested in it and find their focussing point in this club should endeavour to bring about this most elementary form of self-protection both for pedestrians and motorists.

We have in our midst the staff of the Public Works Department who are executing the work, heads of the Police who are the custodians of our safety, members of the Municipality whose statutory duty it is to afford us this essential amenity, owners of properties on either side who and whose children need protection against the ever increasing vehicular traffic. Head Masters and Mistresses of schools whose children need training and protection and every one of us as a member of the public whether he be a pedestrian or an owner of a vehicle for transport is actively and personally interested in this problem. This club is the gathering point of all these interests and it is

expected of you all to endeavour to strengthen or force the hands of those who can get or give us this necessity by co-operating with each other from their various angles and make one concerted effort through our President to obtain this amenity. If every one tries, there can be no doubt that this elementary necessity for our safety will be provided for and the roads of Bijapur will be safe for all.

Rotarian S. T. Patil, M.L.A., pointed out that the two other factors contributed towards safety on road. Vigilance on the part of the Police and Magistracy who often are inclined to be indulgent in such cases and educating the villagers who visit the head-quarters of the District.

Mr. Bharucha, the Superintendent of Police said that he already had begun educating the public through Police Patils in villages and as soon as the time is right he will enforce the rule of driving to the left with vigour.

Rotarian Kothavala in reply said that Rotarian Patil has pointed out two other agencies which could co-operate to bring about safety for all. The Magistracy by a relentless enforcement of law and the District Local Board by educating the rustics by having sign-posts every mile or so along district roads advising all to "keep to the left."

Rtn. S. T. Patil thanked the guests and the speaker.

(Continued from Page 34)

general public was a very important factor in dealing with the question.

She suggested that a good portion of the charities of well-to-do and rich people should be devoted to the tackling of urgent social problems. She also suggested that there were many trusts which might be able to set aside a portion of their income to help organised institutions which dealt with the problem of destitute children. It would be helpful to know how many registered trusts had power to make such contributions. Lastly, she suggested that Government might render constructive assistance in the solution of this problem.

Rotarian Dr. Clifford Manshardt proposed a vote of thanks.

—Times of India.



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

A Naval Padre's Reminiscences: "One of the grandest things about the duties of a Naval Padre is that he has no rank and no uniform," observed the Rev. Canon C. F. Fortescue, speaking at the weekly luncheon-meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay at Green's Restaurant on Tuesday. Rotarian Dr. N. H. Vakeel presided.

The subject of Canon Fortescue's lecture was "Reminiscences of a Naval Padre".

"The chaps in the navy," he said, "seem to understand the padre more than anybody else, and the padre does understand the naval man to some extent. He joins them as a friend to all on board. He does not join as an officer; he has no rank and is not under any discipline, but as a friend to all on board he can go straight and talk to the Captain and then go right forward and talk to the youngest man on board without anybody stopping him. He is welcomed by all. It makes all the difference if you mix up with the others as a padre and not as an officer."

Proceeding, Canon Fortescue paid a tribute to the officers and men of the Navy and said that every single skipper he had served under was among the finest men he had seen. He recalled, amidst laughter, some of the stories he heard on board and said they made life worth living.

Commander R. C. McClement, Captain Superintendent of the I.M.M.T.S. DUFFERIN, proposing a vote of thanks, remarked that a padre would not be popular on any naval ship unless he did his job well and showed

personality, both of which characteristics Canon Fortescue evidently possessed.

* * *

Problem of Bombay's Child Beggars:

At the invitation of the Rotary Club of Bombay, Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, President of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, and Mrs. Urmilla Mehta, President of the Beggar Problem Sub-Committee of the Council, addressed the Ladies' Day luncheon-meeting of the Club at Green's Restaurant, Bombay, on 19th July, the subject of their talks being "The beggar problem and how to tackle it in Bombay."

Both Mrs. Premchand and Mrs. Mehta confined their talks to the problem of child beggars. Mrs. Premchand was of the opinion that the practice of individual almsgiving hardly relieved poverty. Voluntary, semi-official, as well as official agencies could contribute severally and collectively towards the solution of the problem. But she thought that the essential task was, firstly, that of co-ordination and co-operation between existing institutions. Secondly, there must be a central agency, having official as well as voluntary support, which would organise the machinery of co-ordination.

In Mrs. Mehta's opinion the first and the most important step in tackling the problem was to cultivate public opinion that indiscriminate charity was harmful not only to the beggars themselves but also to society, and that people with a social sense should avoid all indiscriminate individual charity.

Rotarian Dr. N. H. Vakeel, President of the Club, welcomed the speakers.

Good Field in Bombay: Mrs. Mehta said that beggars found a good field in Bombay and it was, therefore, no wonder that the city harboured a very large number of them. While the problem of beggars was a very large one, that of child beggars was larger still.

A mistaken sense of charity or humanity on the part of the public encouraged these urchins to beg by throwing alms to them. Such indiscriminate charity was doubly harmful. It harmed the giver no less than the receiver. The giver aided and abetted the receiver in doing harm to the social body. It was not that all beggars were in-

capable of work. It was because begging was permitted and encouraged that these social parasites not only themselves thrived on public bounty, but also made their little children go on the streets to beg.

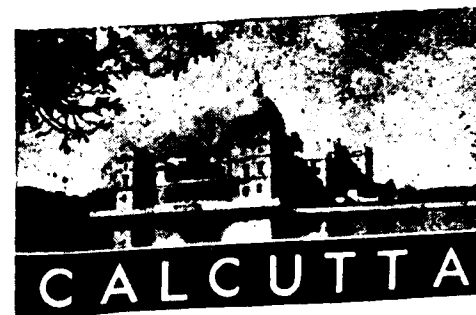
Mrs. Mehta asked kind hearted people, even if they considered it morally right to give alms to these poor beggars, to check this kindly impulse. She asked them to remember that, if they had a duty to those starving beggars, they had a greater duty to society. By individual charity they were indefinitely postponing the chance of reform in the social order. The moment such indiscriminate charity was stopped the cry of hungry children would rouse society and the State to a sense of their responsibility in the matter. It might seem a revolutionary precept to many people, she declared, but it was necessary to preach it in the interests of the greater good of society.

Mrs. Mehta thought it was the primary duty of the State to provide workhouses and other avenues of employment and then to make begging unlawful. But unless public opinion was sufficiently organised there was little hope of the State moving in the matter. Apart from the State, local bodies, and in Bombay the Municipality could do a great deal in helping towards the solution of the problem. She appealed that the problem should receive serious attention, so that the State may be compelled to respond efficiently and promptly in realising its duty in the matter.

Children in Streets: Mrs. Premchand, speaking on what has already been done to tackle the problem, said the number of children demanding immediate care and attention was far greater than institutions in Bombay for their care and protection could provide for with their present resources. The real problem, therefore, concerned those children who lived on the streets. Their plight was most pitiable. They were destitute and helpless and were therefore the easiest victims of exploitation in every possible way.

Efforts should therefore be directed towards restoring their social status. Exploring possibilities of what could be done in the matter, she said the attitude of the

(Continued on Page 33)



President: Rai Bahadur B. M. Das
Secretary: C. A. Newbery

"Air-conditioning on Indian Railways": By a lucky series of disasters which cancelled each other we had with us on July 5 Mr. L. P. Misra, the Divisional Superintendent, E. I. R. at Howrah to tell us about "Air-conditioned carriages on Indian Railways". Mrs. Ray should have talked to us about "Nursery Schools" but was unfortunately ill. Mr. Misra wrote to say he must cancel his original date, the 12th and Dr. Fox found difficulty in coming on the 19th as arranged. The 5th fitted Mr. Misra and the 12th suited Dr. Fox and Mrs. Ray is coming on the 19th. Surely our Chairman of the Programme Committee is blest of the powers above, but I would warn him, from experience, not to count upon such extraordinary good fortune always.

The new luncheon arrangements were put into action and all except the eternal (and infernal) critics, agree that the scheme worked well. The minutes had been previously circulated, the soup was placed hot upon the tables before 1-15 and the great god Fellowship was worshipped between the bites and swallows by his devotees until 1-30. The business of introduction and welcoming etc. was carried on with only coffee to interrupt and Mr. Misra was on his feet by 1-45.

Speaking from very brief notes the lecturer gave an entrancing account of air-conditioning on Indian Railways, the experiments carried out, and the results achieved.

Mr. Misra first stressed the fact that the amenities provided in first class carriages on Indian Railways compared favourably with those on railways in any other country.

Nevertheless, the fact remained that upper-class travel had not met with that response from the public in this country that it deserved. The climatic conditions, the extremes of temperature, the dust and the noise so inseparable from travel in tropical countries added to the discomforts of journeying and tended to keep passengers away. The railways in India had, therefore, to devise methods for overcoming these discomforts, and one means they had adopted was air-conditioning.

In America, which was the pioneer country in the adoption of air-conditioning, several systems were in vogue. Conditions obtaining in India, however, made it impracticable to adopt a number of these systems. The system now generally in use in India was the electro-mechanical system.

Two Systems: After explaining the technical aspect of air-conditioning, Mr. Misra said that it had been discovered that if 25 per cent. of the total volume of air that was passed through the coach was fresh, it would be ideal for the human body. The air that was supplied inside the coach, was first filtered, the moisture reduced and then it was passed through ducts. Under the electro-mechanical system, it would be easy to heat the carriages in winter. What would have to be done was to put out of action the cooling coils, and set up a contrivance for heating the air.

Mr. Misra said that on the B. B. and C. I. Railway air-conditioning was brought about by a system known as the ice-activated system. Ice was placed in the underframe, over which the air was made to pass. The air became cool in the process.

Both systems — electro-mechanical and ice-activated — were on trial, and the Railway Board were not committed to either of them. But the electro-magnetic system had this advantage, that it was more scientific, and by it, the temperature could be regulated with much more accuracy than was possible under the other system.

Mr. Misra said in conclusion that people who had travelled in air-conditioned coaches spoke highly of the advantages of the system, and in his opinion the prospects of the general introduction of air-conditioned coaches on Indian railways were very bright.

Rtn. G. L. Mehta opened the discussion by a regular examination paper of questions. He seemed most concerned to know why if air-conditioned coaches were put on from Bombay to Calcutta they were not put on from Calcutta to Delhi or any other two stations. Mr. Misra pointed out that 'Rome was not built in a day' and at any rate the coaches had to be built and could not be produced by waving a magic wand. Rtn. Sarkar desired to know why the Government did not air-condition the station platforms so that passengers should not feel hot when they alighted from and cooler when they entered the air-conditioned carriage. He said he spoke from bitter experience. Mr. Misra said that the question of producing an air-conditioned "aura" to surround each passenger might be the next consideration of the Scientists.

Rtn. Dr. Galstaun announced to the Club for general information that he had an air-conditioned coach at home, but was very concerned about the third-class passengers on railways. He appeared to advocate that the Railway authorities might arrange for continual monsoon conditions to apply over all third-class compartments so that by evaporation their temperature might be lowered. Rtn. Langham wanted to dine in an air-conditioned atmosphere and Mr. Misra said he was opposed to "conditioning" dining cars, as meals were served in the air-conditioned coaches. Rtn. Boothroyd asked a technical question about the humidity and Rtn. Hooper as an expert declared that the ice-cooled system, using dry ice, was the system which would eventually hold sway.

A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer on the motion of the President.

"A Geologist in Russia"—a discussion by Dr. Cyril S. Fox: The meeting on July 12th saw the introduction of the new system of 'mixing'. Rtn. Savage was on duty to see that members were placed in the order in which they arrived. The result was peculiar one and regular attendants hardly recognised the Club in its new form and certainly some members looked uncomfortable and out of place. They will probably get over that.

At the high table we had a distinguished company of geologists, Dr. and Mrs. Fox as well as Dr. Crookshank and Mr. West. The

President introduced these as the Club guests and also visiting Rtn. B. L. Rallia Ram (Associations—Y. M. C. A.), President of the Rotary Club of Lahore. We were glad to see Rtn. Mousell back from home leave and looking extremely fit.

Dr. Cyril Fox rose to address the Club taking his subject "A Geologist in Russia" and his paper proved to be the work of an expert, was full of humour and crammed with interesting facts and indisputable data.

The main fact that came out from the speaker's address was the recognition by the Russia Soviet Government of the importance of the mineral resources of their vast territory and their determination to make the very best possible use of those resources. Dr. Fox was a member of a Geological Congress which met in Russia and his conclusion was definitely that the claims of Russia regarding their great mineral reserves were fully justified with one possible exception. He also had perfect demonstration of the fact that immense progress has been made in the development of these resources.

Commencing with only 30 experts in 1913 they had increased that number to ten thousand trained men and women geologists in regular employ. During question time certain members seemed to throw doubt upon the possibility of these figures being correct but apart from the conclusive reasoning of Dr. Fox, a cursory consideration of the size of the territory and the centres of instructions available, bring these figures well within the range of possibility. A scientist well accustomed to deal with such data cannot possibly be in error as to figures that he has personally verified.

The vast supplies of bauxite from which aluminium is obtained was emphasised, but the claims made regarding copper ore are perhaps optimistic. Indian copper ore contains about 3 per cent. of copper, the Russian ore only one half of this and yet a hundred thousand tons of copper are produced annually from the smelters on Lake Balkash. Dr. Fox was able to verify the Russian claim regarding the oil from the most ancient strata. This oil is being produced in commercial quantities. Returning to the aluminium industry, he regards this as the finest example of scientific skill supported by State funds. The industry has developed

from producing 800 tons in 1932 to producing 36,000 tons in 1936 with an estimated output of 72,000 tons for 1938.

The production of gold, for which great claims are made, is obscured by hazy figures, but it is remarkable that, in a Soviet State, private prospecting for gold is allowed, provided all the gold found is sold to the Government. The coal of Russia is a very poor quality but marvellous things are done with it. To save cartage it is coked and the gas obtained conveyed to the various factories for boiler firing.

The whole paper provided an exceptional and unexpected glimpse into that mysterious country—Soviet Russia, and left the impression upon our minds that, whatever the state of affairs may have been after the war, there has taken place a wonderful development in commercial organisation there, if in nothing else.

The questions asked by members were mostly of rather technical nature but unfortunately very little time was left in which to answer.

A vote of thanks proposed by the President to Dr. Fox met with a response of a very cordial nature.

"Machines, the Friends of Man": At the meeting held on July 19 Rtn. Vice-President C. Warren-Boulton spoke on "Machines, the Friends of Man".

Many, if not most, of the best attended meetings of the Club are those addressed by our own members. This has always appeared to us a good feature. Last Tuesday's meeting sustained this reputation of member's support of one of their own number.

Rtn. Vice-President C. Warren-Boulton was true to the tradition he has done so much to establish in the Club, the tradition of promptness and exactitude. He was called upon to speak by the President at 1-40 and resumed his seat at 2 o'clock as exactly as though timed by a stop-watch.

The speaker dealt with the subject in a somewhat unorthodox manner and there seemed to be an underlying idea similar to that which emanates from a rather advanced school of economists. It seemed quite clear both from the paper and from the discussion afterwards, that the conclusions aimed at could only be reached by first predicating

certain of these advanced views. Competition must give place to co-operation. This is the basic condition and then machines can be used to lift the burden from the back of the worker, rather than for the purpose of manufacturing millionaires. It seemed quite clear that at the moment each new machine is utilised to increase the profits of the capitalists rather than relieve the burden of the labourer. Machines will thus displace a certain amount of labour, temporarily it is true, but there is no reason why this should be so. The dangerous period of adjustment when unemployment increases would be largely avoided if machines were made to take the heavy burden of the work, so that the hours devoted by the labourer would be considerably reduced. As a corollary to this the amount paid in wages for the shortened period must remain the same as for the longer.

The lecturer brought forward a mass of figures all tending to show that the use of machines had increased productivity and the rate of increase is really rather alarming but it was claimed that this increase of productivity caused a crop of subsidiary industries to spring up and in this way advanced machines are the friends of man and if mutual co-operation is lacking, civilisation will suffer more than the machines.

Statistics also teach that a generation ago factory workers received 17% of the value of the finished product in wages, whereas today they are receiving as much as 18% of the total selling value of the increased product.

The average worker today can produce three times as much as the workers of 30 years ago. It is true that the cost of living has increased but this is another way of saying that machinery has put a vast number of conveniences at the disposal of the workers, electric light, refrigerators, radios, motor cars. In view of this fact the lecturer claimed that the standard of living has been raised by machines.

No longer can the machine be considered as a devastating metal dragon ruthlessly devouring jobs, but rather as a job-creator, a social benefactor and a business stimulus.

The critics of this contention are certainly many. Concern is expressed for the

displaced workman. It is assumed that he must join the ranks of the unemployed but, apart from a transition period which is certainly distressing, the final result is that the workman finds himself in a better job and living at a higher standard.

New wants arise which must be satisfied, and the machine will do this and in doing it will provide for a vast amount of extra labour.

The Ford Motor Car was quoted as an example of how that one industry has stimulated many others. Past President Dalal was quoted as saying that, if business is service, its activities must not be conducted for the benefit of any particular class but for the community as a whole. The fruits of industry must be divided equitably. This, of course, is the old, old problem. What is equitable division?

It seemed quite clear that production is on the upgrade. The whole trouble is to find a market for the increased quantities of every commodity under the sun, that machines are turning out.

The lecturer concluded with a short sketch of the improvement in machine tools both in appearance and efficiency and put forward a definite claim that this was good for the community in every state and stage.

The discussion that followed this extremely interesting and inspiring paper covered the problems of increasing unemployment, over-production and the need of limitation. When the President closed the meeting everyone felt that thought of machines had been stimulated in a very definite manner and along very practical lines.

"Nursery Schools": Mrs. M. Ray gave an address on "Nursery Schools" at the meeting of July 26.

The Club guests were all ladies on the occasion of Mrs. Ray's lecture upon "Nursery Schools". This is quite exceptional but it did not preclude their introduction and welcome by the President. Ladies are introduced and welcomed if they are Club guests, they are not introduced but only welcomed if they are the personal guests of members. A very fine Rotarian distinction! We were glad to see Mrs. Allen

Cameron and Miss Stewart from the Scottish Churches College, at the "high" table.

Mrs. Ray's paper was a fine account of an effort made by a devoted and wonderfully efficient lady on behalf of the babies of Calcutta. Mr. Bottomley, who was a guest at the luncheon, in a perfectly phrased and delightfully sympathetic speech voiced the feeling of the gathering. His appreciation must have been greatly valued by Mrs. Ray.

The members who took part in the discussion were either Doctors or University Professors, with the exception of Rtn. Austin who revealed in his one pertinent question a real knowledge of modern educational principles. The Doctors all spoke appreciatively and yet raising certain medical points of importance. Rtn. Lt.-Col. Chatterji put a question of more than ordinary importance, when he questioned the extent to which the Nursery School was undertaking the duty and obligation of the mother. It was surprising that after the lucid explanation of Mrs. Ray, her school was confused with the Kindergarten of Froebel. If the confusion had been with the Italian system of Montessori it perhaps might have been excused. It is to be hoped, however, that the obvious danger of the latter system is not propagated in the Nursery School. We all wished that Mrs. Ray might have been permitted to answer her own questions although there was some compensation in the amusement created by her proxy. The greatest fun was caused when a learned professor very solemnly declared that the ninety babies of the school were not bathed together in one tub. Our lady visitors really enjoyed the idea of imagining ninety children of ages about two or three years being scrubbed together in one bath.

In her paper Mrs. Ray pointed out three aspects of the problem which the Nursery School set itself to solve. She put the medical aspect first in importance, insisting that inspection by Doctors and Nurses at least once a month was an essential to the carrying out of their plan. Anthropometric measurements are carefully kept and are a splendid guide to those in charge as to the physical progress of the children. The social aspect was next taken up. The school solves the problem of the "only child"

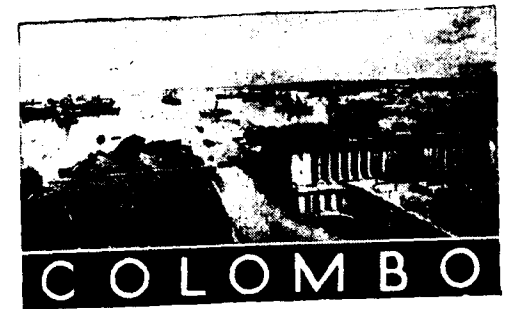
in the family for even at this early age, babies are brought in contact with others of their own age and class. The educational aspect was placed last for, by education, Mrs. Ray does not mean instruction in the school sense of the term, but a development of the child habits along a natural line; the balancing of rest and movement in the child's life; the provision of suitable diet and the greatest amount of sun, light and fresh air.

The progress of the school was described as one of happy activities in which the difference between work and play is lost. Suitable environment is provided and, in it, the child learns naturally, that is to say its character is extended and drawn out from within the child. The nursery is not a place of instruction but a place of guidance and leading.

The objects were finally summed up as follows: (1) to provide external conditions of life free from restraint and force, (2) to make the life of the child regular and healthy, (3) to assist in the formation of habits, (4) to develop the imagination of the child and (5) to provide community life.

In concluding Mrs. Ray stressed the obvious point that selection of teachers for this work was of primary importance. The teacher was more a "mother in the home" than the usual instructor and her training must be a very practical one. Although academic knowledge to a certain degree was sought, the main stress was laid upon the study of Child's Psychology, not from Professor James, but from the child living and growing day by day in the environment of the home and the school. The nursery school is well established in the West and Mrs. Ray had studied the methods of many countries. She is convinced of India's need and has established her school in memory of her son, a young man of 20 years who died recently. As the Director of Public Instruction said in his appreciation, Mrs. Ray is pioneer and has all the pioneer qualities of brave endeavour and thorough devotion.

The vote of thanks passed with acclamation was certainly accorded in reverence to a lady who by her simple, straight efficiency had convinced everybody of her sincerity and devotion to the cause of the Nursery School.



President: A Gardiner

Secretaries: Wm. Falconer & John A. Pye

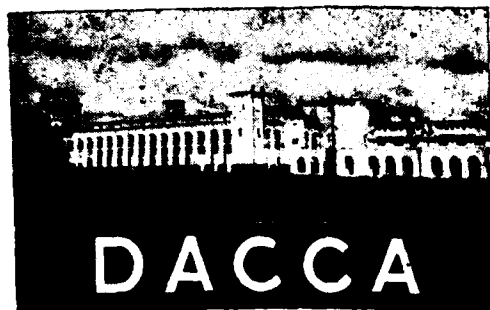
A few well-chosen Words: This expression covers the very interesting ten-minute address which Col. Vandersmagt gave us on June 7. It is remarkable how fully he dealt with the progress of the Club during the last 12 months. In this short period of time, no Chairman of Committee, Director or Office-Bearer was omitted from his address and we wish to congratulate our Past President on the very able manner in which he related to the Club the progress made during the 12 months of his office.

A full report was available in Friday's Press.

Rotarian President Gardiner in making his inaugural address said he was not going to forecast his programme for the year, but had already met the Directors to discuss this matter and would announce their suggestions at the next Business Meeting. He made reference to the presence of His Excellency, Rotarian Sir Andrew Caldecott, and expressed the hope that he would honour us with his presence whenever his arduous duties permitted. He thanked the Members of the Club for electing him President and hoped with the co-operation of his Office-Bearers and the support of each individual member he would at the end of his term be able to hand over to his successor a good report of the year's work.

In conclusion, he stressed the importance of ATTENDANCE, reminding each member that attendance was the first and most important point in Rotary.

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DACCA

President : Dr. R. C. Majumdar
Vice-President : S. I. J. E. Virgo
Secretaries : S. K. Chatterji & Altaf Husain

"Tuberculosis and our Problems at Dacca" : Rtn. Dr. N. Gupta gave an impressive talk on July 27 on "Tuberculosis and our Problems at Dacca". Rtn. Gupta began by saying that the tuberculosis had world-wide incidence and the modern idea was to minimise its ravages in this country and materialise the benefits of up-to-date researches which had been performed elsewhere. Human efforts had been baffled to eradicate the disease so far. Rtn. Gupta then traced the history of the disease from the ancient time and said that it was Aristotle who detected the infective character of the disease.

He said that during the last half a century the outlook of the people had greatly changed and hundreds of people had left their village in pursuit of employments and migrated to big cities. When the agricultural people took to industry and indoor life, they became heavily infected with tuberculosis.

Proceeding Rtn. Gupta said that it would be an ambitious Scheme to suggest that all young men and women between the ages of 15 and 25 should be examined and X-rayed and those who were infected would be treated and isolated. A moderate Schedule would be the establishment of a tuberculosis

clinic or dispensary near the Mitford Hospital (Dacca), with facilities for X-rays and Laboratory diagnosis. At the outdoor tuberculosis clinic cases should be examined, diagnosed and treated, and carry out surgical treatment preferably on closed cases. Suitable cases should be admitted in the tuberculosis ward in the Hospital.

In the opinion of the speaker, more attention should be directed towards propaganda, educative persuasiveness in the rural areas as well, by trained health visitors who should be sympathetic and ensure goodwill of the people.

The establishment of a team work of health visitors under the Municipalities and District Boards with a Central Committee and dispensary at the Central and adequate number of beds in the tuberculosis wards were an urgent need of this city at the growing menace of this disease in the Eastern Bengal.

Rotarian President Majumdar made an appeal for contribution to the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

"Tit-Bits of Survey" : On July 11, Rtn. Dr. S. C. Ghose gave an interesting discourse on "Tit-Bits of Surgery" and pointed out that many major operations could be avoided if the parents of children took timely and serious notice of evidently minor troubles of the nose, ear and throat of their children. Most of these troubles could be treated by the parents themselves if they consulted the doctors at the first appearance of those troubles.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
 For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
 And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

SHAKESPEARE.



JAMSHEDPUR

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

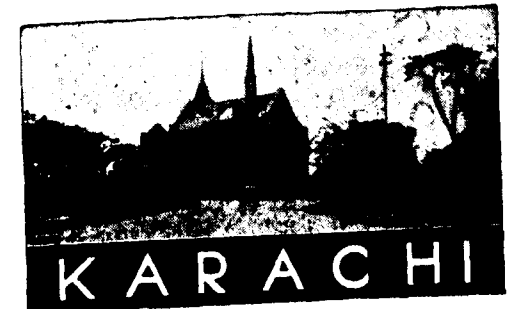
Address : Rotarian Warren-Boulton read an extremely interesting and thought-provoking paper on "Machines, the Friends of Man". Some of his theories in the realm of Industrial Management were rather unorthodox and owing to the insufficient time left for discussion at the close of the address, it was agreed to discuss the paper at a subsequent special meeting of the Club. The address appears elsewhere in this issue.

(Continued from page 39)

Last Meeting : The Club had the privilege of listening to Professor Serge Maklezzoff on June 7 at the Piano. He entertained us for fully twenty minutes with a varied selection of Waltzes and Muzurkas and judging from the applause he received this innovation was greatly appreciated, and it is hoped that our Chairman of the Programme Committee will repeat this at an early date.

Introduction of Guests : Our President feels that when Rotarians invite Guests to our weekly Meetings that the Club should be advised, as he has now decided to introduce all guests to the Club.

Will Rotarians therefore please note to give the Secretary, or his Clerk, the name of any guests they bring to the weekly Meetings. Guests are, of course, welcome at all Meetings other than the "Business Meetings."



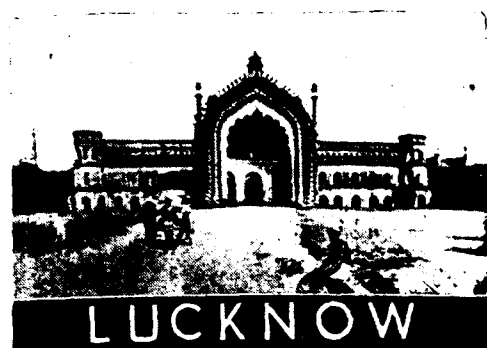
President : Kazi Khuda Bux
Secretary : T. B. Dalal

At the Table : Rotarian Rupchand (Clifton) was having an animated discussion with Rtn. Bhide (Water) with regard to shortage of water in Karachi. True, what is the use of developing Clifton, if sufficient water is not available there? Our young Mayor hopes to make Clifton one of the major attractions of Karachi.

Rotarian Mehta (Steamships) seemed to discuss with Rtn. Sheikha (Timber) the possibility of a Marine Dockyard at Karachi.

Rotarian Irani (Underwood) was evidently discussing with Rtn. Kapoor (Gestetner) the possibility of an axis! But why should they have these confabulations between themselves? Rotarian Secretary Dalal (Cotton and Rotary) uses both the machines for this Bulletin. Rotarian White (Banking) appeared to discuss with Rtn. Voegeli (Cotton Trade) the possibility of a trade revival. Well, the prices are again looking up, thanks, as some economists say, due to *Pump Priming* in the Land of the Dollar.

Table Talks over, Coffee served, Mr. S. N. Spence (C. M. S. High School) delivered an interesting lecture on "The Maori People of New Zealand". Being a New Zealander himself, Mr. Spence gave us a fine pen picture (say, verbal picture) of the characteristics of the Maori People. The one point which appealed to us was that there are no racial hatreds in New Zealand. A summary of the speech is awaited from Mr. Spence. The time at the disposal of Mr. Spence was very limited, and he would like to give a fuller picture of his subject. The Secretary hopes to arrange Part II of the lecture in the near future.



President: G. M. Harper
Secretary: Rai Bahadur R. P. Varma

"The Lucknow Rotary Club: its past work and future programme and work of Committees" was the subject on which Rai Bahadur Ram Prasad Varma the Secretary of the Club spoke.

The speaker described the history of the formation of the club, the work done so far. The club started with the membership of 18 and has on its roll now 36 members. Fifteen meetings had been held in the past and different subjects were taken up by the various members. He appealed to the members mentioning that it is an honour and also the duty the members owe themselves to be truly representative of their business, profession or craft. The Rotarian must consist the ideal of Rotary which is embodied in its four objects.

The work ahead of the Rotary Club of Lucknow was that some practical problems discussed at the meeting should be taken up by the members of the Legislative Assembly who are the members of the Rotary Club. One subject was the beggar problem, second pure food and drugs and safety first scheme. Necessary legislation in these directions should be had.

A single conversation across the table with a wise man is better than ten years' mere study of books.

LONGFELLOW.



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

Membership: The difficulty experienced in maintaining the Membership strength of a Club in India has been clearly demonstrated to us recently. We had been congratulating ourselves on the splendid increase in our numbers, hoping that the peak figure of 76 achieved some months ago was but a premonition of three figures to come, but the barometer of our hopes has come tumbling down once more and we shall have to initiate yet another Membership Campaign.

We have lost several senior Rotarians by resignation owing to their leaving India on retirement a matter over which we have no control; we have lost others through transfers from Madras, and although we have little doubt that these Members will soon give the value of their Madras experience to clubs elsewhere in India, we nevertheless regard their vacant chairs with regret. In view of this unfortunate landslide in Membership, we were glad to welcome a new Rotarian to our ranks in M. T. Thadani. From our peak figure of 76 we have declined to 65, a number that leaves many classifications unfilled and which, in a city of the importance of Madras, should easily be increased.

Meetings: Now that the summer furlough and local leave seasons are over the majority of Members are once more resident in Madras and there is a feeling current among many with whom I have discussed it that our weekly meetings could be resumed with advantage now instead of in October. Rotary does so little in Madras that even the increased activity of weekly meetings would invest the Club with some additional life and purpose.

Community Service Committee: This Committee recently met to disburse Sunshine Box collections. The Club maintains at least five scholarships for students at various Schools and Colleges, in addition to giving donations to such deserving causes as Students Homes, Schools for the Deaf and Dumb, Child Welfare and Nursery School Projects, so the charity contributions of Rotarians are well spent. It is to be regretted therefore that the Sunshine Box collections are not of more generous proportions. We might parody one of the most famous of all last sayings: "So much to do and so little to do it with."

"Advertising": This is not a suggestion that Rotary should advertise; it formed the subject of a somewhat breathless address by Mr. S. A. Jackson, Advertising Manager of *The Madras Mail*. Mr. Jackson, of the youthful enthusiasm of one comparatively new to the Indian scene, could obviously have spoken for hours on a subject evidently close to his heart, and although his address was compact with sweeping statements that challenged contradiction, it contained much of interest to Rotarians. The following summary is taken from *The Madras Mail*:

"Mr. Jackson referred to business in general in India and greatly emphasized the need for specialists. He said: There are firms here making gallant attempts to stride alongside their contemporaries in Europe, and endeavouring to use their advertising methods, at least technically, but they are handicapped when they demand the specialist.

Mr. Jackson explained how the lack of really specialised knowledge is to the detriment of advertising in India; and the difficulties to be surmounted."

"Let us presume you wish to market a flat iron," he continued, "I will endeavour to give you some idea of how such a problem is tackled systematically.

"A thorough market research will give you information as to what the present situation is as regards your rivals, where they fail and how you can take advantage of that failing. Price levels in various counties, what Bolton wants and what London demands, or what Delhi likes or

Madras cannot afford. Failings on your present production, and the possibilities of distribution; this last is most important.

"Now we are ready to proceed with the advertisement itself. The directors of our Flat Iron Co. have been persuaded to name their maximum advertising appropriation, and the media expert sets to work to spend it for them, leaving a margin for production charges.

"Media having been decided upon, together with the space sizes to be used, various departmental heads are called together to work out a practical scheme. Invariably the scheme involves showcards, package designs, possibly posters, folders, leaflets, all being incorporated in the campaign; all being kept within the appropriation allowance.

"Advertising rates change of course with every publication, and when you are considering using say 150 publications, allotting each an appropriate number of insertions, resolving their space sizes in adjustment to their rates and pulling power, responsibility of the success of the campaign is undoubtedly shared with a department that is not often known by the ordinary advertiser; remembering that only a certain amount of money is to be spent, and spent to the best advantage.

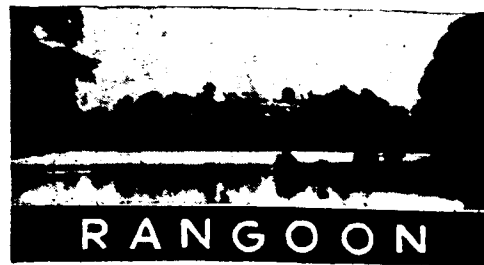
"The personnel of a commercial art studio is divided into several departments or specialists:—

1. Lay-out and Idea Department.
2. Lettering Artists.
3. Still Life Artists.
4. Life Artists.

"In a general Commercial Studio working in the interests of advertising in general other sections include Furniture, Women's Fashions and Men's Fashion Artists, Artists specialising in colour or an interpretation of the modern woman, illustrators, etc.

"A Lay-out artist who designs your advertisement does not just scribble an "Idea" in the hope that it just looks all right.

"Lay-out is based on the theory of line and its abstract suggestion. Obviously a lay-out suitable for an expensive perfume could not be made to apply to a patent



President: U Ba Win
Secretary: S. Chatterjie

Rotary Extension in Burma: Rotarian H. W. Bryant, R. I. Field Representative, arrived in Rangoon on July 11 from Madras in connection with the extension of Rotary in Burma. He proceeded on a tour drawn up by the Board and is expected back in Rangoon on July 28. Arrangements are being made to convene preliminary meetings for formation of clubs at Toungoo on July 14, Maymyo on July 16, Mandalay on July 17, Prome on July 24, Henzada on July 27 and Pegu on July 31. The President who is going to attend the meetings at Mandalay and Prome, will be pleased if other members could attend these meetings or get their friends at those places to co-operate in the formation of clubs at those places. Bassein and Moulmein are also in view but names are wanted of those who are likely to take interest in the matter and co-operate with Rtn. Bryant. Members are requested to forward their suggestions, if any, to the Hony. Secretary Chatterjie.

Installation of President: Meeting commenced with retiring President Haji in chair. He first read out the letter from President Duperrey thanking for photographs and admiring good work in this region and then reviewed activities of the club during the year and efforts in different directions, remarking membership was on good footing. He made special reference to visits by Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna and International President Duperrey both at same time. The majority of the talks at club meetings during the year was on health and medical problems which indicated signs of time and direction of public mind towards nation-building department. He expressed pleasure of being succeeded by another

legislator U Ba Win, expressing the hope that the club would achieve greater success in the coming year. He thanked all for their co-operation and wished the Club all success.

President Haji then invested new President U Ba Win with the insignia of the President of the club.

Rtn. Ba Win in the course of a short speech thanked the members for the great honour done to him and thanked Rtn. Haji for all his kind words and wise advice. He assured members that he would do his best to maintain the high standard set up by his predecessors and appealed to all for all help and co-operation. He expressed pleasure in having Rotarian Chatterjie as the Hony. Secretary for the third year in succession. He then invested Rtn. Haji with the insignia of the Past President.

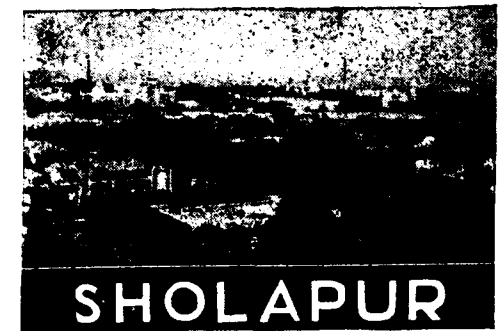
Rtn. H. W. Bryant gave an interesting and inspiring talk on the Rotary Extension in India and Ceylon with his amusing experiences in starting new clubs and then gave account of the new clubs and the method in which they were solving their problems. He laid emphasis on extension of Rotary into smaller places far away from the bigger towns to bring breath of new life through service and stressed on responsibility of the sponsor club in forming new clubs in their region. He suggested discussion on Rotary affairs and subjects which he said would be helpful in the extension and propagation of Rotary ideals. He thanked members for their keen desire and efforts already made in extending the Rotary in Burma and expressed pleasure that some of the Rotarians were accompanying him to the districts in inaugurating new clubs in this country.

"Growth of Modern Tele-Communication": This was the subject of a talk at the meeting by Rotarian C. M. Scott, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Rangoon. Cupping of hands and shouting through stillness of primeval forest, throbbing of tom-toms, use of megaphones, smoke signals and heliographs are the gradual stages in growth of telecommunication and it was only in 1832 he said Prof. Samuel Morse invented first practical telegraph system but he was not allowed to demonstrate till 1844

when he constructed first telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore. It is interesting that only 13 years later there was in India up-to-date telegraph system and a message was transmitted from Meerut to Delhi 40 miles away over this system warning the British Officials of outbreak of mutiny. A framed copy of this historic message hangs over entrance to New Delhi Telegraph Office to-day. He then traced inventions in 1850 by Hughes of system which printed received messages and in 1874 of Baudot Printing Telegraph system, invention of telephone by Prof. Graham Bell in 1876, transmission of electrical energy through space by Hertz in 1887, demonstration of short wave transmission by Oliver Lodge in 1894 and beam system of Marconi in 1896 and use of valve transmitters in 1919. After graphic survey of telecommunication engineering the speaker gave an account of his interesting experiences. He played a part in India-England Radio Telephone and acted as announcer at historic opening when Sir Frederick Sykes spoke to Sir Samuel Hoare and gave stories of interesting hook-ups in arranging a world-wide conference and opening of a cinema in Ormskirk by owner staying in Bombay.

COMMENTABLE COMMENTS

Divine Unrest.—Little homes, little bank accounts, little educations, are all very well in themselves provided they don't drug us with a false sense of having reached the end of the road of achievement instead of merely being at the beginning of it, and provided we don't allow those who have ceased trying, to rob us of the "divine unrest" of which the poet speaks.... Let us enjoy the things which we have, but let us not be content with them. Let us love every inch of the tiny mental homes which we now inhabit, but, at the same time, let us dream of intellectual dwelling places bounded only by infinity and roofed over by the limitless sky. Not contentment but aspiration is the food of the giants of our coming generations.—S. S. Schnetzler, author and educator, in the *Rotarian Magazine*.



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

"Trade and Tariff" was the subject of an address by Professor Kale from Poona, an Ex-Member of Tariff Board.

He said that in the middle ages there were serious conceptions about trade as trade was regarded to be one-sided and the means of exploiting other countries. The belief was that if one party is benefited the other is bound to lose. Imports were discouraged because they don't build up credit. Another fallacy was that gold and silver constituted wealth and the best means of collecting precious metals is to have an excess of exports over imports. There were sufficient reasons for this belief as credit currency was scarce and European countries lacked supplies of gold.

Later on there was a reversion of feeling. It came to be clearly understood that all exchange is beneficial to both the parties. During the 19th century free trade doctrine came in. Barriers to trade were removed. Means of communications have improved. Benefits of mutual trade have been established even for internal trade.

At present however we notice the stupid anomaly that, while we feel that co-operation is the essence of trade, we are not willing to remove the barriers. How is it that nations are placing barriers for the growth of commerce? Every country is regulating trade, prices and exchanges. But how can you benefit yourself by shutting out imports? You cannot give away without receiving. Imports are bound to be discouraged. Our troubles to-day are more

political than economical. It was not a practical proposition for Germany to pay the war payments for 50 years. How could Germany make the payments if the allied nations were not prepared to receive in terms of commodities? Germany would say gold is not possessed, and as you don't want to buy commodities give me credit to pay what I owe.

Strange as it may appear, America had to refuse payments in gold as it meant inflation. America has got 1,200 crores worth of gold lying idle—sterilized so that it might not multiply.

At one time we made an advance by changing from barter to money economy. But now we are going in a reverse direction. The instrument of money as a measure of value has failed to function. Now we have barter agreements. Brazil would enter into a contract to export coffee in exchange for motor cars.

Another question that confronts us is the huge expenditure on armaments. Countries are afraid of one another and this is really primitive state of things. Nobody knows. Why millions of money are being spent on armaments and the world is being impoverished, by the waste of money. Every nation is pretending for defence—to provide for war necessities, and there is nothing in the world that would not be called

necessaries. Germany was strangled in the world war for food and raw materials, and now Great Britain is thinking of storing grain seriously. Countries want to be self-sufficient. All scientific methods are being exploited, the countries want to be independent. The tendency is to use substitutes even at enormous cost to prevent imports. This is the Negation of trade. Interdependence and specialisation is the fundamental basis of trade,—no wonder that due to the prohibitory tariffs, exports have gone down and trade is hampered. The employment of protective tariffs has become a science. Nations are going into details about every article; this being artificial, anomalies arise. Germany gives subsidies to exporters and the certificate of export gives a license to import. The other day bags of sand were replaced for sugar as there was a heavy subsidy on sugar export. These are the ridiculous lengths to which people will go.

You can see why the world is suffering today. Why the prospect of improvement is so dark? There is a recession after the revival of prices for a while. The only way to re-establish trade is mutual belief. Give every country its due. You can adjust free trade with a view to minimise the obstacles. If international co-operation is established there is no doubt trade will look up.

'Good Old Days' A Myth, Declares Magazine Writer

THE "good old days"? They never were. That, at least, is the opinion Donald Hough, American author, sets forth in the current *Rotarian* Magazine.

"Men change, but time goes on," he says. "Tests prove that the apple of today is a better apple than that of 50 years ago. The Weather Bureau finds that over a period of 50 years there has been a change of a small fraction of one degree in the mean temperature of a certain small area in the South-eastern part of the United States, otherwise all is the same as before. The snow lies just as deep, the winters are just as cold, the summers are just as hot—or *vice versa*.

To this, Hough adds the verdict that the best cooking is found not on the farm of

yesterday, but in the restaurant of today. Cooking in America—once enslaved to the frying pan and boiling pot—is one of its newest arts, he indicates. The food is better now, perhaps the appetites aren't.

"Not all the people in America live in three-room kitchenette apartments, most politicians are honest, the average policeman cannot be bought, the country is full of young people who *really do* know more than their elders, money as a barometer of human worth is losing its grip, the cooking is getting better, people live longer, the whole history of man still can be summed up in one short word: "advance." So says the author.

"The 'good old days'?" he asks. "Which 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. 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.

May 1938. Charter No. 4767.

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

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Mondays, 7-15 p.m., at Madath's Hotel.

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: M. B. Amin. 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. Hony. Joint Secretaries: V. R. Binge, Chief Officer, Municipal Borough, Barsi, and J. G. Coelho, Elec. Engineer, Jayashankar Mills, Barsi.

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Sundays, 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: K. L. Naik, Godabole Mala, Bijapur.

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.

COCHIN.

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.

COIMBATORE.

(Experimental)

Hony. Secretary: V. C. Patel, C/o Central Bank of India, Coimbatore.

COLOMBO.

July, 1929. Charter No. 3198.

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

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

DACCA.

March 1938. Charter No. 4590.

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

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Mondays of every month at 8-30 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, C/o The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur (Bihar) (Phone 304). Hon. Treasurer: A. M. Hayman. Directors: Sardar Bahadur Indra Singh, and 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. Voegel. Imm. P. President: E. 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. Sandagar Singh, Warris Road, Lahore (Phone 4113. Res. 2760). Hon. Treasurer: S. Inder Singh. Directors: W. J. Campbell, C. C. Garbett, J. G. Bhandari, S. P. Singha, and Dr. Vishwanath. Imm. P. P.: H. W. Hogg.

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

LUCKNOW.

February, 1938. Charter No. 4568.

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

MADRAS.

May, 1929. Charter No. 3186.

President: A. G. Vere. Imm. Past President: Dr. P. V. Cherian. Hon. Secretary: Captain M. Abdul Hamid, Principal, Govt. Mahomedan College (Phone: 3561), Madras. Hon. Treasurer: D. C. Kothari. Directors: Sir Mahomed Usman, K.C.I.E., A. Sinclair Rose, T. M. P. Alexander, Dewan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan.

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

NEGOMBO.

January, 1938. Charter No. 4645.

President: T. Weeraratne. Vice-President: Dr. T. S. Nair. Hon. Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader, J. P., U.P.M., "Wester Seaton Farm," Negombo. (Phone: Negombo 46). Hon. Treasurer: T. P. C. Carron. Directors: E. Wijewardene and D. T. Perera.

PANDHARPUR.

September 19, 1937. Charter No. 4493.

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: E. C. A. Smith, "Riverprospect", Yeravda, Poona 6. 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.

RAJKOT.

(Experimental)

Vice-President: Dr. D. H. Variava, F.C.P.S., Hony. Secretary: C. R. Sundaram, C/o Messrs. Ralli Bros., Ltd., Rajkot. Hon. Treasurer: B. N. Atal.

RANGOON.

September 2, 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: W. B. Goldrick. 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 Wednesday, 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: R. B. V. V. Mulay, N. S. Sen, V. S. Thakore, N. V. Kanitkar.

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 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: Dabhyabhai 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.

President: M. M. Banerji. Vice-President: U Ba Thein. Hon. Secretary: Samo Hla U, A. B. M. Chin School, Thayetmyo. Hon. Treasurer: U Maung Gyi. Directors: Dr. Joshi, Mr. Ah Nam.

World Needs Basis for Understanding, Declares Educator

UNLESS men find some way of understanding each other, their boasted civilization is doomed, and war with all its modern refinements will settle that question decisively. So concludes Hubert Herring, executive director of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, in the current *Rotarian* Magazine.

"Here we are, two billion strong, increasing at the rate of 30 million each year," he observes, "and living on Iowa farms, in Tokyo tenements, on Russian steppes, on Argentine pampas, in African jungles, in Park Avenue apartments. We don't get along very well together."

While there is nothing new about misunderstandings between men, wars are no longer the cozy family affairs they once were, says the author. Today, he finds, they are rooted deep in the dogma of superiority, varying languages, differing customs, historic grievances, and economic conflicts. Improved transportation and communication, he adds, have huddled peoples together,

thereby accentuating the possibilities of confusion and controversy.

"The wonder is not that the peoples of the earth get along so badly together, but, rather, that they manage at all," Author Herring declares. "History, biology, and evolution have heaped us up together on this relatively inconspicuous planet. We speak 2,792 different languages. We live in some 70 separate nations, each with its pride, its history, its flag. We are cut off by lines of custom, habit, and religion. We are divided by historic enmities, the issues of which are obscured by time. And we are snapping at each other."

"It would require a brain trust with Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud, Charles A. Beard, William James, and H. G. Wells to hunt out all the reasons why we of this cantankerous human race do not get along more amicably," believes this educator. Yet, he concludes, men are confronted today with a choice between two possibilities—to understand or misunderstand, to co-operate or perish.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon)
for July 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	29	48	4	51	60	4	2	62
AMRITSAR	1	11	31	8	40	35	1	1	35
ASANSOL	2	18	62	2	67	25	5	1	29
BANGALORE	2	14	38	4	42	36	2	1	38
BARODA	2	22	54	6	63	41	0	0	41
BARSI*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BIJAPUR	2	14	53	7	69	26	0	0	26
BOMBAY	4	95	60	28	73	157	4	2	159
CALCUTTA	4	42	45	19	56	97	0	3	94
COCHIN	2	16	53	3	47	30	0	0	30
COLOMBO	4	55	63	17	78	87	0	0	87
DACCA	2	12	55	6	54	22	1	1	22
JAMSHEDPUR	2	23	66	4	75	34	0	0	34
KARACHI	2	20	48	2	50	40	2	0	42
LAHORE	1	13	22	20	34	58	0	0	58
LUCKNOW	1	16	44	2	47	36	0	0	36
MADRAS	2	33	50	22	69	71	0	6	65
NEGOMBO*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PANDHARPUR	1	17	..	..	..	25	0	0	25
POONA	2	24	68	3	74	35	0	0	35
RANGOON	4	19	30	6	33	63	0	0	63
SHOLAPUR	2	30	63	3	68	47	0	0	47
SURAT	2	9	45	2	50	20	1	0	21
THAYETMYO	2	12	60	0	60	14	11	0	24

*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".Office for Asia: Richard Sidney, Secretary for Asia, Rotary International, Battery
Building, Battery Road, Singapore. (Phone 7626. 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.

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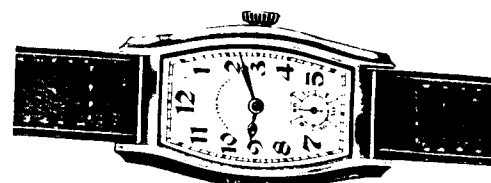
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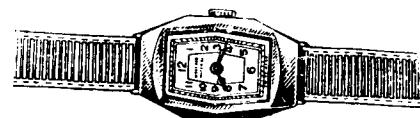
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