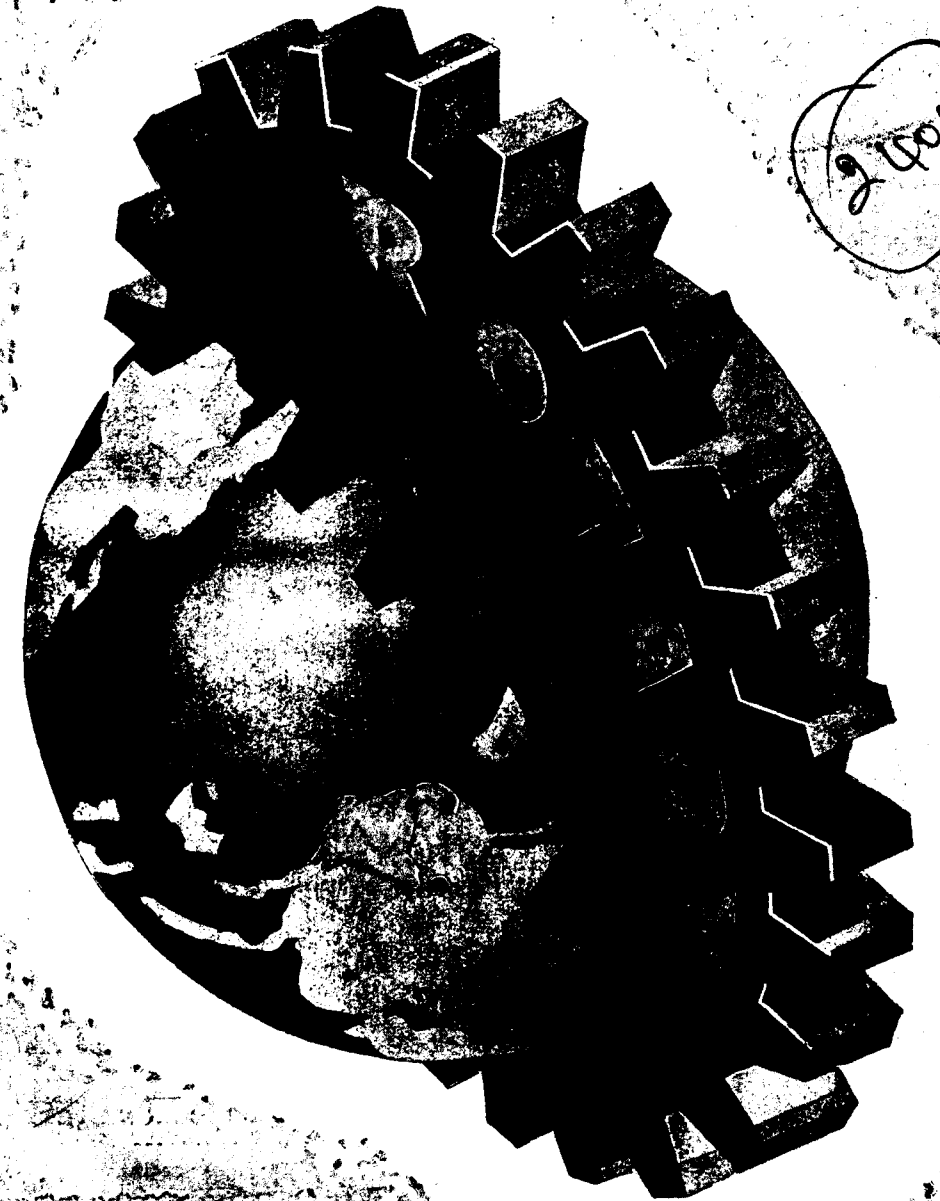
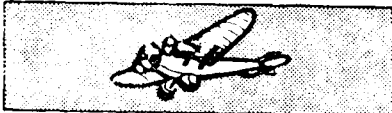


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VI
SEPTEMBER 1938



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IN MEMORIAM

"I shall have to give up the Governorship", whispered the late Sir Phiroze Sethna—our late Grand Old District Governor—as he lay in his bed, on the morning of the day on which he died. Nobody ever thought that the heart-trouble which he caught the previous Wednesday as he was fighting the Army Recruitment Bill in the Council of State, would lead to his death. He had to stop his speech at the Council abruptly, and yet when the division bell rang that afternoon, he could not permit himself to think that with life still in him he didn't negative the Bill, a legislation which sought to penalise those who dissuaded people from joining the Army!

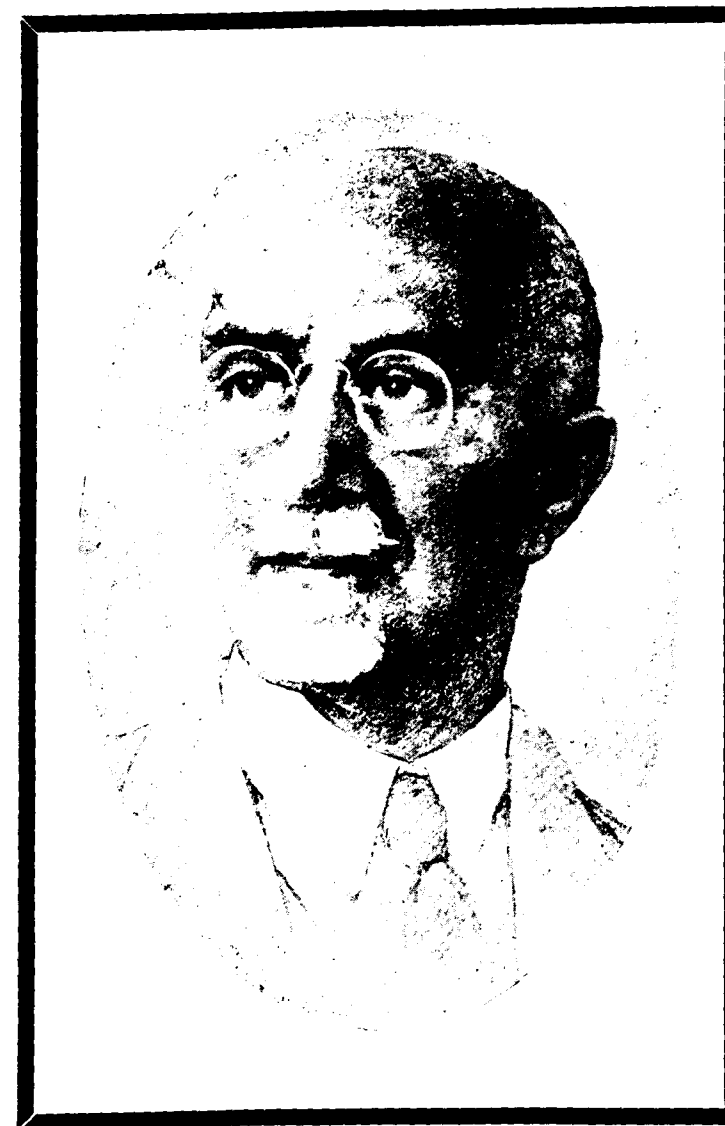
Sir Phiroze's life has been rich and varied. Those who have had the opportunity of hearing his radio talk "As I look Back" will remember how in his youth he began to grow his famous beard—in order to look older when dealing with some of his senior business colleagues!

Few people know what an extraordinary amount of energy and reserve Sir Phiroze possessed, even at his advanced age of 72—he was to have finished his 73rd year on the 8th October. He was a Director of 53 Corporations, the Chairman and Managing Director of India's biggest national bank, legislator, Municipal Corporator, Life Insurance expert, President of the Motion Picture Society of India, Trustee of a host of Charitable Institutions involving lakhs and lakhs of rupees—and above all, Governor of Rotary International for India, Burma and Ceylon. During his first year of Governorship, Rotary progressed so remarkably that his successors may find it difficult to reach the record he set up!

Sir Phiroze had a smile which never left his face. Extremely fair and courteous, he has always been a godfather to the country's youth and a much sought after Counsellor to the elders in the social, political and industrial life of our country.

Only a couple of minutes before he passed into eternity, he made a minute about something!

He died in Harness!



ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

*Office of Governor of District 89,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
September 19, 1938*

The Secretaries of all Rotary Clubs in the 89th District.

Dear Rotarian Secretary:

You have already heard of Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna's death. It has come as a great shock to us all, though his youthful energy sometimes made us forget that he was over 70 years of age. His mother is still alive.

Phiroze came up to Simla where I was for sessions of the Legislature. We dined together on the 9th, and on the 10th we had a conference for about an hour on Rotary problems. I had agreed to help him during the winter in visiting some of the Clubs. He complained then of not feeling well, and we thought that perhaps the height was affecting his heart. He was very cheerful, however, and when I said good-bye to him we arranged to meet in Bombay to-day for further discussion about Rotary.

There is no doubt that the strain of Rotary in addition to his heavy business and public responsibilities proved too much for him. When he became Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, I urged him to consider giving up Rotary. He replied that he could not abandon a task to which we had set his hand, but that he would gladly accept any help that I could give him. Now he has gone at the full tide of his career.

Phiroze was a remarkable man. He was able to do more in one day than most men of half his age. He was always courteous, patient, quick in decision, and sound in judgment. He had a great capacity for friendship and I can testify from personal experience to his loyalty and affection as friends.

He was tremendously keen on Rotary and was completely sincere in his belief that its message was peculiarly valuable for India, Burma and Ceylon. As the first Indian Governor of this District, he was an outstanding success, and the Clubs that he visited will, I am sure, remember the inspiration of his friendliness and optimism.

Many people will be grateful for his life and we in Rotary should not mourn too much because he placed service above self.

As the Governor's Office has to be taken in hand at once, I have agreed, in consultation with Rotarian R. G. Higham, acting President of the Bombay Rotary Club, and Rotarian H. W. Bryant, the Field Representative, to take over the Governorship subject, of course, to formal appointment by Rotary International. All communications may, in the meantime, be addressed to me C/o "Rotary International, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay". Any change in the address will be notified to you subsequently. As I shall be on tour most of the next five or six weeks, Rotarian Higham has very kindly agreed to supervise the Governor's Office in my absence, and he will deal with any matters requiring urgent attention.

It will not be possible for me to visit Clubs, as Sir Phiroze had intended, in the next few weeks. I am, therefore, arranging with Rotarian Bryant, a programme of visits which he will make on the Governor's behalf, and I hope that the Clubs concerned will give him as warm a welcome as if he were the Governor in person. I shall also be shortly requesting Presidents of Clubs to assist the Governor in the same way by visiting nearby Clubs as his representative.

I am sure I can count on everyone's co-operation in meeting the difficulties which our late Governor's unexpected death has caused.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) F. E. JAMES.



SIR Phiroze Sethna: The deep and sincere regret that has swept through India and yet further afield, particularly in Rotary, at the sudden demise of our District Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna, will go down as a lasting tribute to the universal esteem and affection in which he was held.

The "Grand Old Gentleman"—mature in years yet young at heart—was active to the last. His contribution to Rotary in the 89th District was generous and thorough and his achievements in the spirit of "Service above Self" stand out as an example of what can be done to further the spirit of understanding, goodwill and peace.

The sympathies of every Rotarian in this District go out to Lady Sethna and her family in their bereavement.

Mysore: His Highness' Government of Mysore have published a beautifully got up book under the title "Mysore Dasara Exhibition of 1938", official handbook and guide, extending to over 100 pages and profusely illustrated. Of unremitting interest are the photographs depicting the many industries and activities the State is engaged in. Outstanding among the articles describing the exhibits at the Exhibition relate to the Department of Agriculture, Forest Department, Department of Mines, Geological Department, Department of Public Instruction, Electric Department, Department of Public Health and the various concerns of the Department of Industries and Commerce etc.

The book abounds in other beautiful reproductions, some from photographs

exhibited at the 2nd Bangalore Salon of Photography, 1938. This publication is an outstanding record of all that is of interest in the model State of Mysore and is well worth keeping as a book of reference.

"Machines—the Friends of Man": Rotarian C. Warren-Boulton's article in the July issue under this caption, has provoked two most interesting commentaries "Against" and "For" his contention by Rotarians R. A. MacGregor and B. Yaneske of the Jamshedpur Club which appear in this issue. He was right when he said:—

If you want to start a good red-hot argument these days, all you have to say is "Machinery".

We now have the red-hot arguments in earnest and would like to hear what others have to say. Rotarian MacGregor paints a vivid picture of a purely personal experience relating to the effect of machinery on the life of an isolated village community in the North of England. Read what he states—and then he asks, "Is it all to the benefit of man that he should lose his skill, his pride, and his satisfaction in the manufacture of his hand-made products to become a time-serving machine attendant?"

Rotarian Yaneske takes back to the Garden of Eden to give us a proper ground for the principal character of mechanization. He states that "It is therefore a very interesting question as to whether, after fair investigation of facts, we can accept the machine as a friend or an enemy of community interests."

The Governor Speaking!

Governor Sethna's Monthly Letter for September

MY DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

PRESIDENT HAGER SAYS: In the first communication I have just received from our International President, George Hager, he writes:

"Of course, I desire that we go forward on the programme of Rotary extension, but let us also this year give particular heed to developing what we now have—our Clubs and the individual Rotarian. As I stated at the closing session of the Convention, the development of the individual is Rotary's reason for being. I am much interested in increasing the membership in existing clubs and in the filling of unfilled classifications."

In these three sentences the President has told us what he expects you and me to do this year,—develop the individual Rotarian, increase your Club membership by filling all available classifications. You as the head of your Club are responsible for the progress your Club shows in this direction. Let us start our work in right earnest. How about a fresh classification survey in your Club, and a drive to fill all unfilled classifications, if we have suitable men?

Colombo District Conference: I need hardly remind the Clubs that it is less than five months from now to the date when the District Conference will commence at Colombo. It is very advisable to look ahead, because time flies fast, and it is best that arrangements are made from now to ascertain which members of our Club propose to go to Ceylon for the Conference. To new Rotarians I may say that they can learn best about Rotary by attending the District Conference, and I hope we shall muster strong there. Colombo will be very happy to receive as many Rotarians as can attend the Conference.

Australian Delegation: We have advice from Australia that a delegation of Australians will be visiting our District this

coming cold weather. We have written to them to try and so arrange that the delegation can attend our District Conference at Colombo. We hope they will be able to do so.

"The Eastern Rotary Wheel": From time to time, I have appealed through my monthly letters for your co-operation and support to our District Magazine, the "Eastern Rotary Wheel". We want to publish the Magazine as quickly as possible after the month is over, but to achieve that, the first essential is the promptitude of your clubs "E.R.W. Correspondent". Can you not get one of your members responsible to send to the Editor a summary of your Club's doings during the month, immediately after the final meeting every month? If all the Clubs set up this machinery, and if all the correspondents devote an hour or two one day in a month, I am sure we can achieve our object easily. I, therefore, request you again to hold one of your members responsible for corresponding regularly with the Editor of the E.R.W. and sending all club news to him if you have not already done so, and I shall look forward to hearing from you as to whom you have appointed to this duty.

Asia Office of R. I.: The Governor's Office is getting requests from Clubs for supplies from time to time. We endeavour to meet the requirements to the best of our capacity, but I would like to point out once again that we have an office of the Secretariat of R. I. at Singapore under the charge of Rotarian Richard Sidney (Battery Building, Battery Road, Singapore, S. S.) who will very gladly meet all requests for supplies of club material, and give any assistance or advice that our Clubs may need.

Extension: Field Representative Bryant has now returned after his labours in Burma—labours which would have been considerably more fruitful had they not been interrupted and handicapped by the unfortunate riots which broke out in that part of our District. He is all praise for the

thorough-going and splendid way in which the Rotary Club of Rangoon had done the spade-work and which resulted in five provisional groups being organized, viz., at Toungoo, Prome, Mandalay, Maymyo and Henzada. The following are the names and addresses of the secretaries of these provisional groups, and I am sure they will greatly appreciate contact with your Club:—

Dr. D. Pal, M.B., B.S., Main Street,
Toungoo, Burma.
Dr. Brahuspathy, Prome, Burma.
J. Moonie, Intermediate College,
Mandalay, Burma.
E. T. D. Gaudoin, Bar-at-Law, Maymyo,
Burma.
Rev. Cecil Hobbs, A. B. Mission,
Henzada, Burma.

Another welcome news is the inauguration of the provisional Rotary Club of Rajkot on the 10th August, by a band of enthusiastic Ahmedabad Rotarians under the leadership of their President, Dr. H. M. Desai. I hope to receive the applications for Charters from these new centres in due course, and before we meet at Colombo, it is my hope that we shall have many more full-fledged Rotary Clubs in our District.

Yours sincerely & Rotarily,

PHIROZE SETHNA,

Governor, 89th District R.I.

P. S. Can you solve this:

$$R = A(I^2 + S^2)$$

(Answer: ROTARY recognises and esteems the ARISTOCRACY of Integrity, Industry, and Intellect and of Service and Sacrifice)

"Rank and Race abandon,
All Ye who enter."

(I do not claim any originality for these. I am indebted to one of our Clubs in this District for the same.)

Calcutta's Beggar Problem: After several years of keen and persistent activity by the Rotary Club of Calcutta, at last they have progressed one further step in their efforts to rid their city of the beggar menace. During the last month, the Beggar Problem Special Committee of the Corporation of

Calcutta submitted its report to the Corporation, and legislation recommended by the Calcutta Rotary Club has, I learn, been approved, as the best basis for finalising the machinery to combat the evil. Following a Conference held in February 1935, the Rotary Club devoted intense study for nearly a year, and a Committee of the Citizens of Calcutta, under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. K. Basu, M.L.C., spent a considerable amount of time going into the matter. On the 14th January, 1936, a deputation led by Mr. N. K. Basu, M.L.C., and composed of four Rotarians, a representative of the Salvation Army and two ladies waited in deputation on His Excellency Sir John Anderson, the then Governor of Bengal, and put forward certain definite proposals which, *inter alia*, contained a survey of the existing institutions whose organisations could be utilised in dealing with the effective control of mendicants and vagrants. The proposed legislation included provisions for the setting up of receiving centres and institutions for the reception, accommodation and treatment of vagrants, the appointment of a Board of Guardians to control these institutions, and the appointment of the necessary medical staff and other officers. The Governor, Sir John Anderson, was convinced that the proposals put forward bore the stamp of serious and workmanlike study and felt that their efforts would not only rouse public opinion but would also be an attempt to give it a lead in the direction of devising practical remedies. Calcutta's beggar-population amounts to many thousands—lepers, blind, lathyric, otherwise diseased, and able-bodied! The Rotarians of Calcutta have, undoubtedly, taken great pains to fight this menace, but the final goal is not yet reached. However, they have every reason to be proud of their achievement so far, and I sincerely compliment them and wish them greater success.

Ahmedabad Inter-Club Conference: On October 30th, 1938, there will be held the next Inter-Club Conference of our District, and the Rotary Clubs of Bombay, Surat, Baroda and Ahmedabad with the provisional Rajkot Rotary Club, will be the participants. The Conference commences at 9-30 a.m. The provisional programme includes assemblies of (1) Attendance and

(Continued on Page 13)

Ceylon Calling!

By Rotarian Heinemann

THERE may be some people in the world who still think that Ceylon is part of India, but there are few with any pretensions to being well-informed, who do not know that Colombo is the Capital of Ceylon. The chief port of call, Colombo, is also the centre of the Island's commercial activities, and in its harbour ply the ships of all nations. Commonly called the "Clapham Junction of the East", Colombo is a central meeting place for passengers from the East, Australia and Africa.

visions of spices, jewels and richly caparisoned elephants, peacocks, ivory and beautifully carved ebony. The visitors to our shores will find that his dreams are not mere illusions, and as he gazes at the wares displayed for his approval, he will feel a peculiar fascination in choosing the most tempting from the unlimited variety offered.

One does not have to travel far out of Colombo to get glimpses of the peaceful



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A PERAHERA PROCESSION—KANDY.

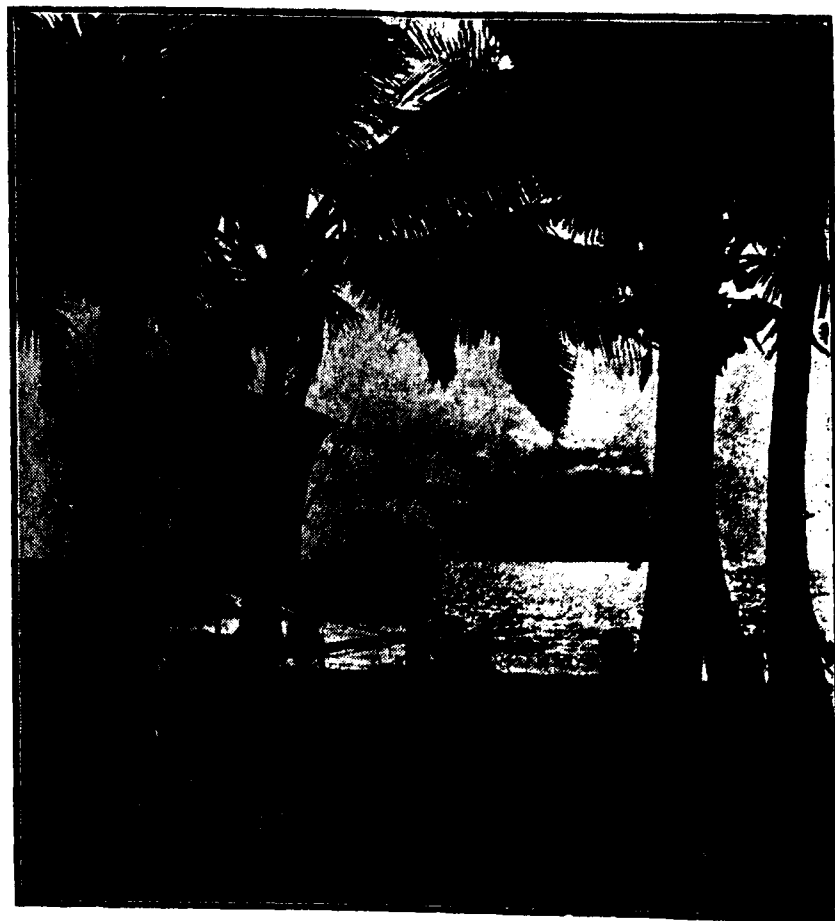
According to Sir James Emerson Tennent whose book on Ceylon is still without a serious rival, Ceylon was scarcely heard of in Europe until B.C. 320, when the officers who accompanied Alexander the Great to India returned with the tales of elephants, tortoise and mermaids of the Island, whose western coast was said to stretch five hundred miles. It is a long cry from those far-off days to the present time, but mention of Ceylon still has the power to conjure up

charms of the countryside, where everybody seems to have time to "stand and stare", and the humble Buddhist priest goes on his daily round, collecting alms. Palms and more luxuriant trees cluster close and many a humble thatched dwelling borders the road, on which an occasional light-drawn bullock-cart jogging gaily along is an exciting event to the villagers.

Among the many and varied types of humanity one meets on the way is the "Hindu Fakir". He is not so weird as

the name suggests, and one may meet him on many a busy thoroughfare, or in some unlikely by-way. With his air of mysticism and his no less intriguing chain of beads, he walks along caring for none of the things that arrest the normal eye, whither bound or whence, hardly any one knows or tells.

* * *



A SEASIDE SILHOUETTE, COLOMBO

Plate Ltd.

In the course of four short hours, the traveller is translated from the hot steamy plains of the Low-Country, where Colombo is—a few feet above sea-level, to the salubrious temperate climate of Kandy. The ancient Hill-capital of Ceylon, Kandy ranks next in importance to Colombo. Its chief claim to fame is the Temple of the Tooth in which is enshrined Gautama Buddha's tooth, a relic sacred to Buddhists all over the world,

The tooth relic is rarely exposed to public view, and, in fact, has never left the Temple since 1828, when it was taken out at the special request of Governor Brownrigg. But other relics are taken in procession with great pomp and pageantry, the principal occasion being that of the Esala Perahera which takes place in August.

The four hours journey from Kandy to Nuwara Eliya is through scenes of entrancing beauty. The low flat country of the earlier part of the journey grows steadily more rugged and soon high hills covered with dense jungle flank the rail-road on one side. The line hangs sensationally over sheer precipice, and at each bend waterfalls enliven the scene. The hill slopes are now more and more covered with tea-bushes, and

on the cart-road in the far distance can be seen a string of carts wending their way to one of the tea factories.

Nuwara Eliya is referred to, locally, as the Sanatorium and such it proves to be to the many who come to recoup their health and strength after working for months, perhaps

day have been a structure of outstanding magnitude. It was a monastery, nine stories high and stood on 1600 monolith pillars; it was said to have had originally a thousand rooms for priests, and its name owes its origin to the fact that it was covered with a roof of brazen tiles.



Plate Ltd.

THE RUINED CITY OF ANURADHAPURA—SHOWING THE THUPARAMA DAGOBA IN THE DISTANCE

years, in the vitality-sapping heat of the Low-country of Ceylon or the plains of India.

Ceylon's history is carved in stone, and a visit to the Buried Cities is an awe-inspiring experience. The Brazen Palace at Anuradhapura is considered by many to be the most impressive of the ruins. Built by Duttegamunu in 161 B.C., it must in its

3

Mihintale is eight miles away from Anuradhapura, and it was here that Mahinda, the son of King Asoka, who came to preach Buddhism, first found a home. The story is told that Devanampiya Tissa was out hunting in the neighbourhood of this precipitous eminence when the Royal missionary met the King and his courtiers, and preached Buddhism to them and the King and his suite were converted. The hill was given over to the missionary, and there the King



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AN ASPECT OF THE FORT—THE BUSINESS QUARTER OF COLOMBO

built rock cells, a vihara, bathing tanks, and hewed rooms in the rocks etc. The hill is rocky and steep, and a pathway of thousands of rock-hewn steps helps up to the summit. From the extreme top a beautiful view of the Island is obtained, and there is the rock bed where Mahinda slept. And around about the steep ascent are sculptured remains of surpassing interest—amongst them the Naga Pokuna, a long narrow bath-like cavity cut into the rock, with a large five-headed cobra carved on the walls. Mihintale is of particular interest, and a visit to Anuradhapura is incomplete without a trip to the hill. Here Mahinda is said to have died and to have been cremated.

The rocky citadel of Sigiriya is regarded as a marvel even in the present times. A rocky mound springs suddenly from the plain, and rises to a height of about 400 ft. The mound is terraced and a gallery built round runs to a few feet below the top. The remains of carving are marvellous, and frescoes, depicting handsome females in slightly over life size figures, are well drawn and have kept their colour and freshness to this day. No description can convey an adequate idea of this exquisite relic of a past day, so full of history and so eloquent an evidence of the art and work of the Island fifteen centuries ago.

“The Rotary Spirit”

(A Talk by Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon before the Cochin Rotary Club on 20th August)

BROTHER ROTARIANS.

MY paper shall be as short as the old woman's dance; but if I shall be as sweet I am not sure. Sweet or sour, I perform a duty which I owe to my Club. And to escape odium and to avoid a bad odour, let me tell you at the outset that the one or two defects to which I may have to allude are not confined to our Club alone. “The Rotary Wheel” will show that they prevail in some other Clubs as well. But that is no reason why we should not get rid of them if we can. Anyway, I ought to point them out to my brethren. And I have high authority to stand by my remark that “an unerring test of good comradeship is the readiness of friends to accept criticism from each other.” No friendship based on mere flattery or mutual admiration will serve any useful purpose. “Friends should be able to speak truth in love together, and to accept criticism without offence.” Under cover of these sentiments, may I invite your confidence for a short while for an intimate talk on a very important subject? Without any preface, I shall proceed to it.

Judge not lest ye be not judged. This scriptural exhortation is a preventive against persons condemning others. It asks you not to accuse others so that you may not be reviled in return. Let me draw your attention to a variant of this which will be appropriate for my theme. Judge lest ye be judged. This requests you to judge yourself so that others may not have reason to judge you. This self-analysis is advocated by all civilised creeds. Know thyself, so that you may remedy your defects, and thus harness your strength and consecrate your talents to build a noble Rotary structure here in Cochin. That is my prayer to you to-day. A fine Rotary Club will not be materialised unless each individual Rotarian has an active appreciation of the Rotary Movement. Not only is a proper Rotarian

a product of his Club, but a decent Rotary Club is the result of the labours of its Rotarians. Let us never forget that fact.

“Where is Rotary going?” asked, jesting, Mr. G. B. Shaw. He did not wait for a reply; he answered the question himself. “I know where they are going. They are going to lunch.” It is not a bad practice after all. The Shavian cynical remark has a particle of truth about it. I wonder whether the author was conscious of it. Probably he was; because he is a genius.

Every Rotary Club, as a rule, has a stereotyped programme for its regular meetings—lunch and a talk. That programme is pregnant with meaning. Let us take a case like this. I am quoting, as I shall be doing a good deal, trusting that the grave words of great men will lend their weight to this humble utterance of mine. “Think I'll skip luncheon to-day; just can't see my way thro' this work”—says Scoggins; and he orders a pot of black coffee and a ham sandwich. Between each gulp he drones through columns of dreary figures. His friend Boggins, on the other hand, goes to the luncheon, chats with a man across the table, argues about the practical way to do some good deed, fakes a tenor, a jolly song, listens to a speech, and an hour or so later is back at his desk. Scoggins finishes his day with a strain of a weary brain and the disquieting uncertainty about decisions made with a heavy head, taut brain. Boggins, after his relaxation at the Rotary, can see the situation in its true light and finishes the day with a clear desk and a fresh outlook for the morrow.” Let us lunch and relax, for that is one way to laugh over the Shavian joke.

But there is another and a more important object served by the lunch than this personal one. That object alone will give our lunch a dignified uplift. As Sir Phiroze Sethna, our practical, statesmanlike Governor, said

at Baroda, "We have for our first object the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service. That is the explanation for all our lunches and meetings. Acquaintance and friendship are the foundations upon which our movement rests, and the moment the foundation becomes weak, the structure will collapse." Has our foundation ever been strong so that it might become weak? I seriously ask that question and shall wait for an honest answer. This is of vital importance. That is why that clever and experienced Past Governor F. E. James also laid stress on this point. "My message is this," he said, "The fundamental of a good Rotary Club is the fellowship which obtains among its members. But for that the Club can never hope to do its work." Acquaintance and friendship do not consist in a condescending nod or in a conventional 'How do you do?', which, according to that great humorist, Mr. Stephen Leacock, has lost its original significance and has deteriorated into a mere gurgle of salutation. A heart to heart fellowship has to result from sincere acquaintance and friendship. How does our foundation stand to-day? Let us take an account with our conscience.

Do we know one another so well as to say that we are acquainted with one another? There is no use of hiding patent facts. Better that we confess our fault and try to mend matters. Otherwise, as a great Madras Rotarian once said, "The Englishman will gravitate to the people of his community and the Indians to those of theirs; and even members who try to move freely inside the club will behave as complete strangers outside it." Is that a condition of affairs to be contemplated with complacency? I may tell you at once that Kipling's theory that "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet" stands exploded to-day. Even otherwise, of every Rotary it must be said, as has been well put by a poet,

"There is neither east nor west, border nor breed nor birth,

Where strong men stand face to face though they come from the ends of the earth."

"If we are to remain precisely where we were when we entered Rotary, we shall have failed as individual Rotarians, and, in a

degree, as a Club and as a world-wide Movement." Every Rotary Club has to lead, must lead, must make its life count, or else it will have to drag its standard in the dust of Time. Would you court that disaster?

Acquaintance breeds mutual understanding, which is, let me tell you, much more than mutual tolerance. It is to cultivate this that, in several clubs, they cast lots so that the same groups may not sit together at the same table at every meeting. Some members make it a rule to invite other members to their houses. A few go out on picnic parties. Occasional visits and sick calls are also found very helpful. The transitory fellowship established at these fortnightly lunch meetings has to be strengthened by other means. That is the idea. In service, in activities directed towards an ideal, a real bond of fellowship can be forged that will stand any strain. And this takes me to the next half of my subject.

The Rotary movement will be judged to-day not by a glorious tradition, for it was started only 33 years ago, nor by its past performances brilliant though they might be, nor even by the perfection of its constitution, but mainly if not solely by its vitality to produce good citizens who will keep service before self; service not conceived in words alone, but service that it felt, that is pulsating with noble ideals and generous deeds. As has been truly remarked by a great Rotarian, "The world cries for tolerance and understanding among individuals and nations. There lies Rotary's great opportunity."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru asked at the Rangoon Rotary Club 'What Rotary's precise ideals of service was?'. Each Rotarian, every Rotary Club has to answer that question, and the world will judge the movement by that answer. If a Rotary Club serve only for lunches and for the exchange of pleasant banalities, no one will have any respect for Rotary efforts. No doubt in a world-wide movement, latitude will have to be given to each Rotarian as to the ideal of service, because conditions and problems that confront each would vary in different centres. But every Club must set before its members definite, distinctive objectives before them for their

activities, and stimulate service by a desire to serve, a desire that should be strong, serious and permanent. Each member must be made to realise his individual existence in relation to his club, community, the nation and to the world. Thus by practice he will be inured to use

His head to clever thinking.
His heart to greater loyalty.
His hands to larger service, and
His health to better living
For his club, his community, his country
and the world."

Outlets for social service we have in plenty. Fields of investment for our life's work too we can find. Only our vision has to be broadened, our objective made higher.

H. H. the Gaekwar referred to the Rotary movement at the Baroda (Durbar) conference in these eulogistic terms: "It is an outstanding achievement of the Rotary movement that selfless service has been revived as a vigorous personal creed and to my mind a true religion." Let every Rotary Club live up to the dignity of that high compliment.

To this end, to begin with, "each club should have its own hand-book, containing a short history of the club, the aims and objects of the Rotary, the duties and responsibilities of members, the Rotary code of ethics, the constitution and by-laws, a classification, forms of service members may be called upon to perform, so on and so on," so that each member will have always before him in outline the essentials of the movement and an incentive to industry. The membership and classification committee, the key committee of every club, should see that no man is admitted as a member who is not a credit to his profession, and not willing to put the best in him into anything he undertakes. And the service committee "must ever be vigilant, intent, apprehensive, even aggressive, heart-searching, vital, so that every member makes his contribution to the service and credit of the club," by working, enthusiastically working

"For the cause that lacks assistance
For the wrong that needs resistance
For the future in the distance
And the good that he can do."

Let us all put our heads together to have a real Rotary Club like that. Let us

"Plant it well
Anchored to earth, rooted deep,
Cabled and clawed, to sway and to sweep.
Plenteous branches, bend and form,
Tempered to thunder, gale and storm.
Bless it with sunlight—let it swing
Cadenced to hope!—give the command—
Call on the Gods to guide our hands
Build with a vision—build inspired."

Oh! Brother Rotarians, let us have a club like that. Then we shall be blessed with the Rotary spirit, and that in great abundance.

"Handiclasps warm and true
A heart that is turned to giving, and
strength to dare and do,
The sound of honest laughter, the joy
of honest toil—
To smooth the way for others, to make
of life the more
To make the phrase 'Our brother'
mean more than idle boast—
This is the "Rotary Spirit," this is
the Rotary dream
God grant that we may near it before
we cross the stream!"

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Fellowship Committee, (2) Programme Committee, (3) Information Committee, (4) Vocational Service Committee and (5) Public Service Committee, each occupying about 45 minutes. The entertainment features are luncheon, tea and dinner, and although only the nearby clubs participate, the Ahmedabad Rotary Club will welcome with open arms all those Rotarians from other Clubs in our District as well who may happen to be in or near about Ahmedabad. I wish the Conference every success, and I want you to tell your members that they should not miss this Conference if they are within striking distance.

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

"Whither"

A Commentary on Rotarian Warren Boulton's Paper on "Machines, the Friends of Man" by Rotarian R. A. MacGregor of the Jamshedpur Rotary Club

I WAS so impressed by Rotarian Warren Boulton's Paper read before this Club, a month ago, entitled "Machines, the Friends of Man", and I imagine you were equally impressed, judging by the number of contributors to the discussion, that I have felt I could not do better for my own effort than offer you this commentary on Rtn. Boulton's subject. I am emboldened to do so also because our Acting President, and Past President Leyshon both described Rtn. Boulton's Paper as thought-provoking, and one which would bear a great deal of discussion.

You will remember, Rtn. Boulton put his matter before you in such a clear, convincing way, and he was so obviously a master of his subject, that we were all, if only whilst he was speaking, quite persuaded that machines, beyond all doubt, were entirely friendly to mankind. By being friendly, I understood Rtn. Boulton to mean that the lot of mankind in general has been made easier, more bearable, and that with the assistance of machinery he is better able to attain that unknown goal which is the incentive for all our strivings.

I shall, from the commencement, put it to you that Rtn. Boulton only presented the most alluring aspect, and I have very little doubt that he himself will admit there is at least a diametrically opposed view to the one he has adopted, which can be argued with an equal degree of conviction. The difficulty is, there is no finality to the argument. We are not privileged to know to what ultimate end we are striving. So there is always present the doubt as to whether machinery is in fact our true friend, or not.

In the short time at his disposal Rtn. Boulton could not possibly put every aspect before you, so he naturally set forth the most pleasant one. He told you of man's greatly increased productive powers with the aid of machinery. How

more of the so-called amenities of life were now available, how spending power was increased, as a result of this production, in the form of higher wages, and how one thing lead to another such as the employment of more men making roads following the mass production of cars. He did not tell you that many machines are purposely designed as lethal weapons, and that others can be turned at a moment's notice from friendliness to antagonism, at least to a section of humanity. He did not tell you that the more efficient the machine becomes, the more highly organised our social system must be; first to finance the production of the machinery itself, then to finance its productivity and lastly to finance the purchase of its products. He did not tell you that the more highly organised a human institution becomes the greater the disaster when it comes off the rails.

It is for these reasons I have chosen my title of "Whither". Where are we heading with all this unbridled mechanisation? Has every machine-maker got in front of him the ideal of the ultimate benefit of mankind, or is it just dividends? Has every machine user the single object of supplying the needs of man, or is he out to impose his productions on people, willy-nilly; if it cannot be paid for, then mortgage the future!

I would put it to Rtn. Boulton that the present-day engineer is almost disaboli in his ingenuity; give him paper and pencil and he will design you almost anything; his only limitations are the available materials, and natural laws, and I almost believe he will overcome these in the course of time.

You will notice I have used the expression "unbridled mechanisation," let me discuss this for a moment. I will agree there are many kinds of machines which are doing really good service for mankind and whose product is almost wholly beneficial of itself. For instance, the electricity generator in

its original form gave us a particularly desirable form of light, and drove our early domestic appliances. It was in fact a very useful form of power, relieving the human of unnecessary labour. There are many forms of chemical machinery producing commodities of a domestic nature, which could not possibly have been made in the pre-mechanical days, and which are entirely to the benefit of mankind. Both these types of machines had the effect of helping the artist in man to do better and more pleasing work.

Since the early days of their introduction, however, they have both been put to other uses, and they are now both used to produce that type of highly manufactured article which one can very well do without, but which salesmanship thrusts upon us whether we want it or not. More fool us for buying you will say, but then we are only human, and fall to temptation. It is this that unbridled mechanisation has done for us; it is capable of producing thousands of fads and fancies which we can very easily do without in times of adversity, but somewhere there is what I shall describe as an artificial community, depending for their livelihood on the working of the machines which produce these luxuries. Unbridled mechanisation forces the sale of these quite unnecessary articles, and fails most ignominiously when the source of spare cash dries up. And so on, the disease passes from one industry to another until, as happened in the last decade, complete stagnation is the inevitable result. In this way one sad feature of unbridled mechanisation is that such a precarious balance is essential for its continuance. Some people are endeavouring to make this balance, this stability, more permanent. Some tackle it by financing greater production, and some by reducing production to economic limits. I leave it to you to decide which is the better expedient, but little of this was suffered when the village artisan lovingly produced his little works of art, with the help of mechanical tools, for the consumption of the community he was a member of, or, if outside demand increased, his prices went up, not his production. Thus, a really skilled artisan's work became famed throughout the civilised world, first for its excellence,

and then for its rarity. In these days the most beautifully finished articles are being made by machinery, and the less the demand the lower the price gets. Ultimately the machines reach the stage when they cannot produce at the price offered, and the whole fabric collapses. Unbridled mechanisation, and balance—equilibrium—are as the poles apart. Nature's way of dealing with change is evolution, in which all things are in balance at any moment; unrestricted use of machinery can only result in the unnatural lack of equilibrium as a periodic occurrence.

There was a time when every man who cared to fulfil his destiny, and work at some trade, was an artist of a kind. In his way he got the satisfaction the human is ever seeking, but does the machine-minder get that satisfaction? Isn't his only idea how much money he gets for as little effort as possible? Does not the age of machinery imply continual unrest—keen, and keener competition on the part of everyone engaged. Even the machine owner is a most unhappy man most of his time.

Machinery, within the last three decades, has brought about an entirely new set of conditions of which we have not yet fully realised the significance. I refer particularly to transport and communications. When it took weeks and months to get a message from one part of the world to another, local differences remained local except in a few major instances. With our modern wireless communication, and our world circling aeroplanes, each local disturbance, which would have remained a matter of local domestic policy, becomes a world topic in these days. Who could have imagined a whole continent embroiling themselves in vital argument over the domestic differences of the people in its most south-westerly corner? Yet due to this modern machinery this is what is happening at the moment.

Due to all these modern refinements in machinery, the art of war, instead of being an honourable profession waged between the warrior classes of the contestants, has become a sheer matter of extermination of warriors, old men, women, and children. Poisoning by gas, starvation by sea blockade, or holocaust by bomb or long distance gunfire do not appeal to me as friendliness.

As a pure personal experience I would quote the effect of machinery on the life of an isolated village community high upon the moorside in the north of England. It is at the head of a most fertile little valley, its lands were able to maintain in a high degree of comfort, a Hall, a Manor, and a Grange, with three or four small farms. It had its own Brewery, its Blacksmith, its Carpenter, its Cobbler, its Tailor, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, all quite happy, and almost entirely self supporting. This state of affairs held good in 1820 as I know from an old directory and still persisted in 1914. In these recent days its beer comes by motor lorry from Burton, it can do without a Blacksmith because farm implements are hardly required, carpenter work is done in Sweden on modern machines, shoes come from Northampton and clothes from Leeds. Its population has dwindled to about 90, its Hall is poverty stricken, its Manor is a summer residence, and its Grange is a small holding. A small motor bus has ruined its shop, and takes all the lads and lasses to work in the towns, or to the pictures every Saturday. The special games the village excelled at are almost forgotten, and half the cottages are in decay. Where once the Hall farmer took a pride in the excellence of his stock, and his crops, there is now the barest living to be made. Most of the land has gone back to grass, and the old people spend their time bewailing the day when cheap factory-made stuff came to the nearest railwayhead, twelve miles away. During the world depression of 1931/36 when factory workers were starving, one could buy hundreds of prime lambs out of this famous countryside for 5 shillings a head, but no one could afford to buy them for food. The nearest industrial town was 25 miles away, and it was almost completely workless for three years. The Steel Works, with an international reputation, at which I was employed was closed down entirely, directors as well, except for myself and a maintenance staff of six men, for three years. The mechanical-financial system had broken down due to unbridled mechanisation, all over the world. I had the bitter experience of keeping these Works open to finish the largest marine castings the world had ever seen—the sternframe, brackets and rudder

for the "QUEEN MARY"—then finish for three years.

Do you wonder I ask you—whither is machinery leading us? Is it all to the benefit of man that he should lose his skill, his pride, and his satisfaction in the manufacture of his hand-made products to become a time-serving machine attendant? Are the financial systems that have grown up as a result of the enormous, uncontrolled output of machinery, are they benefiting mankind on all occasions? The experience of the years 1931 to 1936 supplies an answer which is difficult to refute. Probably the worst feature of this age of machinery is the gradual break-up of the home, and family life in the highly industrialised western countries. Young men do not now follow the trade or calling of their fathers, instead they undertake a specialised technical training, and then move about until they find suitable employment. Their children do the same in turn, until the third generation have no roots in any particular place. Not so many years ago home life was looked upon as being one of the most powerful influences for good. It is now replaced very largely by a restless roving which is the negation of the older system. Is this a manifestation of the friendliness of machinery?

I must admit I am myself a confirmed slave of the machine. From my earliest recollections I have lived amongst machinery, my very existence has depended on it during my own lifetime, and three generations before me. My critics, I know, will say at once that I have not much to grumble about. Perhaps I have not, but the ever increasing speed we are made to travel at by machinery makes me apprehensive for the future. There is one ray of hope that I can see, and that is the attempts which are being made, here and there, to control insensate prediction. The examples I have experienced are, first, the Shipbuilding Securities, Ltd. in England. This Company was formed by the old established legitimate shipbuilding firms to buy up those dozens of speculative Yards laid down by profit snatchers to supply the enormous rush for shipping immediately after the Great War. When the shipping depression started

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R. I. News Letters

(Excerpts)

'Brief Facts About Rotary': *Brief Facts About Rotary*, brought up to date to July 1, 1938, is really a pocket digest of Rotary information. It gives the dates of the thirtieth annual convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, next year; the objects of Rotary; origin and growth of Rotary; countries and other geographical regions in which there are Rotary clubs; officers and directors for 1938-39; and the total number of Rotary clubs to July 1, 1938. A supply will be sent to any club, gratis, upon request to any office of the secretariat.

International Auxiliary Language: For some years Rotarians have been interested in the efforts being made by the International Auxiliary Language Association (I.A.L.A.) to determine, on a scientific basis, how an auxiliary language should be constructed and whether any of the several existing auxiliary languages meets the requirements.

Each of the several leading international auxiliary languages has its followers—Esperanto (unreformed), Esperanto II, Ido, Novial, Occidental, Latino sine flexione. Rotary International has been asked many times in the past to accept this or that one of these languages as "the best", and to see what could be done to promote the use of that language, but Rotary has not felt that it was in position to decide between the various languages. However, it has felt that the universal adoption of an international auxiliary language was within the scope of its interest, especially in connection with the fourth object of Rotary. Therefore it has co-operated with the I.A.L.A. to the extent of appointing committees of Rotarians for conference or advisory co-operation.

At present there is a Rotary International committee for the purpose of

- (a) conferring with representatives of I.A.L.A. at such times and upon such matters as may be found

useful for the representatives of the two organizations to confer, and

- (b) reporting to the directors of Rotary International from time to time what progress is being made on the general question of an international auxiliary language, and particularly the International Auxiliary Language Congress.

President Hager has appointed to serve on the committee to confer with I.A.L.A. the following Rotarians:

Chairman: Ritchie Lawrie, Jr.

Members: George D. Hegarty, Jerzy Loth, Frank Phillips and Herbert Schofield.

It is expected that the North American members of the committee will meet in New York at an early date for conference with the officers of I.A.L.A. in that city, where the headquarters of I.A.L.A. are located, and that the European members of the committee will meet with the officers and representatives of the association in Europe.

A meeting of the entire R.I. committee during the year is not contemplated, as it is believed that the conclusions of the two sections can be harmonized by the Chairman into a report for the committee as a whole.

We shall await with interest the investigations and report of the committee of this year.

A Club President's Protest: The following protest from a United States club president gives all Rotary clubs in the United States something to think about at the present time and during the next two years:

"I desire to call your special attention to the meeting held in....., at which time they had....., as a special speaker, who delivered one of the rankest political speeches we have had in this section for

some time. It is not a question of whetherstated the truth or not, or whether his speech was good or bad, but the fact of turning a Rotary meeting into a political organization has caused many unfavourable comments. In fact, some of our members stated that if that was the idea, they were ready to quit and get out of Rotary. They did not join Rotary for political purposes and felt that the.....Club made a serious error in permitting such a speech to be made."

Why Field Representatives? One great joy of Rotary has been that with few exceptions each new club has been organized by an existing club. When one group of Rotarians have experienced the fellowship of Rotary they have wanted to give it to a neighbouring community. The club that organizes another Rotary club is called a "sponsor club" and the member of that club appointed by the governor to have personal responsibility for the organizing work is called a "special representative". When Club A has organized Club B, and Club B has organized Club C, and so on indefinitely, or when Club A has organized Clubs B, C, and D, and they, in turn, have sponsored other clubs, what a

fine fraternal relationship exists among them! Think of the inter-city meetings and inter-city fellowship, the anniversary meetings, the development of "genealogical trees."

However, there are occasions when the efforts of the "special representative" and the "sponsor club" fail to bring to light the new club they are seeking to organize. They need a little additional help. They appeal to the district governor and if he can get away from his business he joins his efforts to those of the sponsor club. The necessary explanations are made, the required enthusiasm is supplied, and the new club comes into being.

When the governor cannot do the job himself he calls for a "field representative" from the secretariat, someone who has been a district governor or a club president, or a club secretary, and is now a paid, full-time member of the secretariat staff. He responds, joins his efforts to those of the "sponsor club" and "special representative" and helps them organize the new club. The field representative receives no financial compensation from the organization of the new club. He takes no money out of the town. He comes merely to serve.

That is the Rotary way.

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about 1922 these yards cut prices down below the economic level in the hopes of weathering the bad times. They spoiled the market for everyone else, and ended in bankruptcy themselves. They jeopardised the livelihood of hundreds of workers, and their own workers were left to fend for themselves. This gambling was stopped by the buying and closing down completely of those firms who were little more than speculators.

The next instance was the federating of all the steel-makers, and manufacturers under the watchful eye of Government. Prices were stabilised at a reasonable economic level, work was distributed in accordance with a predetermined quota and new steel-plants, or factories, were successfully discouraged when it could be shown

that sufficient capacity already existed. Similarly, all steel export and import trade was controlled by an export organisation. Imports of cheap foreign materials at dumping prices were stopped, and export was encouraged via collective barter. In this way a restricted but healthy trade in steel products was re-established after an unparalleled and disastrous period of depression.

I think I am right in saying there are also many instances of the controlling of the output of raw materials required to feed machinery—tin and rubber particularly.

I am convinced it will only be through a world-wide extension of this principle of restriction to normal and healthy demand that machinery will be prevented from becoming the curse of mankind, instead of the friend it can be when restrained.

"International Service"

By

Rotarian E. J. Dunkley, Vice-President of Rangoon Rotary Club and Chairman of the International Service Committee

RECENTLY Rotarians in many lands have been giving an unusual amount of thought to the achievement of Rotary's aims in International Service. They have watched the breakdown of orderly international procedures in some sections of the globe and are very concerned over the trend of political events elsewhere. Some have expressed disappointment that Rotary has not acted positively in an effort to end current conflicts and relieve political tensions. Others wonder what steps Rotarians can take to improve relations." Those were the first words I read in a pamphlet recently received from Rotary International which was headed "Rotary's role in developing International Friendship and Understanding."

These remarks then prompted me to study again the 4th object of Rotary which is "To encourage and foster the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Ideal of Service."

No one will deny that never has a greater need existed for international co-operation and goodwill than to-day. The daily topic of newspaper headlines reveals that we appear to be living on the edge of a volcano—every day brings news of wars of nations against nations, of persecution and strife between communities and communities and strikes and misunderstanding between labour and employees. Co-operation and understanding which seems to be the world's greatest and most urgent need seems to become increasingly difficult day by day. The world seems to consist of isolated groups eyeing each other with growing distrust and suspicion over rising walls of misunderstanding. Such gentlemen, is a brief picture of the world as we see it to-day—now what can Rotary do about it? what can

we do about it? The first answer I think is to try and analyse the cause as, if this is possible, we shall be very much nearer finding a solution.

The Power that Moves Nations: On sitting down quietly and thinking this over the first thought came to me was—"What is it that has the power to move nations against nations and communities against communities. The answer came at once—men; that is obvious. Man and his intelligence perverted or otherwise is responsible for most things in this world. The intelligence of man is responsible for most of the world's wonders, aviation, wireless, medicine etc., but on the subject of producing a formula to help man in the greatest of arts—that of living together in peace and harmony the intelligence of man has failed most lamentably.

While the intelligence of man has produced no formula for peace and harmony it has, however, placed at the disposal of all people terrible instruments of destruction. So frightful are these that the results of another world war are almost inconceivable for it will be a war not only between armed forces but one against defenceless women and children; not a war to evoke the heroism of men but the ingenuity of fiends; not a war of conquest but of extermination; in short, a war against life itself.

To prevent such a catastrophe, governments are almost impotent. Devices to meet new conditions have been improvised but pacts, treaties and leagues, valuable as they are, suffer grave and serious limitations. Leagues of nations can only fully function when they have the sanction and support of leagues of men living in various lands, animated by similar purposes, and drawn into mutual confidence by a common understanding and fellowship.

Having progressed so far in our analysis therefore, namely that the fault with the

world lies in the people living in it and it is through them that nations and communities are governed, let us try to see what it is that influences men.

Fear and Distrust: Few will deny that the present state of affairs are due to Fear and Distrust. People who do not know each other have little knowledge of each other's ideas and difficulties and if each is striving to attain some object they are certain to misunderstand each other and sooner or later they will quarrel. The very thought of being perfectly frank and truthful with each other and to explain to each other one's aims and difficulties is repugnant. Now what is the cause of this isolation and repugnance? Usually the chief cause is fear. We fear many things—we are afraid to be laughed at, we fear what the other fellows will think or say, or we fear the loss of our reputation. So we cover up the first channel to understanding by fear, and we disguise our intentions and thus we help to create an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion such as exists in the world to-day. Selfishness, jealousy, pride, resentment all come under the same category and these gentlemen are what I consider the elements of misunderstanding between men and men, communities and communities, nations and nations. In order to bring about a change of affairs we must first change men—change them by the encouragement of fellowship, co-operation, and absolute honesty.

Once men are changed this wall of misunderstandings will be removed and nations and communities will cease to be influenced. Such a task at first glance would appear to be quite beyond the power of human capacity. If you were asked to go and produce a field of paddy would you go into the field and plant each plant one by one and then stick on the grain with gum? Such a task would indeed be beyond the powers of man but the simple process of throwing a few seeds here and there a field of flourishing grain may eventually grow. So with our effort to remove the barriers to understanding—who can tell to what extent our individual efforts will succeed if every Rotary Club in the world casts its seed here and there on fertile ground.

The First Step: So what is the first step?

The first step so Rotary tells us is through the individual Rotarian. The third object of Rotary reads:—

"To encourage and foster the appreciation of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal business and community life."

This does mean that Rotary dictates to Rotarians how they should think or act but urges them not to be inactive in their private, business and community life in demonstrating principles which Rotary accepts. If therefore we as Rotarians accept that the present international misunderstanding is caused through fear, distrust, selfishness, jealousy, pride and resentment existent in man then Rotary urges us to endeavour to remove any such barriers to understanding which may exist in our private, business and community life. Everything in this world is infectious—fear begets fear, distrust begets distrust, so understanding replacing fear and distrust will be found to be just as infectious—so—why not start to remove these barriers in our private lives and in our contacts with our fellow men. It only needs a few earnest people who will honestly go about this business of creating a better world for an increasing tide of understanding to grow and as it grows in men so it will grow in removing the barriers to International understanding.

The individual Rotarian has many opportunities in his business and community life to replace old prejudices with a new understanding:—

(A). By encouraging others to avoid misjudging nations by a few representatives.

(B). By recognizing that every economic and political question has at least two sides, each likely to be influenced by selfish nationalism.

(C). By realizing that the lasting prosperity of one's own nation can be founded only on international justice and that no lasting national success is obtained at the expense of other nations.

All of these individual activities of Rotarians may by opportunity only be confined to a small community or circle of

friends but nevertheless it's a seed sown in fertile soil. The fact, however, that Rotarians are among leaders in their communities makes it possible for far wider scope.

The set-up of Rotary gives it a unique opportunity of striking a real blow for co-operation and understanding. Here you have in individual Clubs, all over the world, a group of men representative of the widest interests in every day life, each one chosen for his integrity in business affairs and private life and each being a power in his own vocation. All communities of the world are here united together under a common bond, the bond of service before self. Each club is linked through Rotary International with other Clubs in the different nations of the world so here we have at our disposal the machinery of the very finest class for the propagation of a new idea—an idea to bring peace, goodwill—fellowship amongst all men, all communities and all nations.

Plan of Campaign: Having this machinery at our disposal it is our duty to use it and for this purpose an International Service Committee has been formed. It is for this committee to form a plan of campaign for the year to consider what positive activities they can undertake to develop international goodwill and understanding. I can suggest here perhaps a few activities for their consideration. We might find some means of getting into touch with foreign visitors to this country so that when they return they can carry with them the feeling that Burma leads in a desire for international fellowship and understanding.

We might arrange for our lecture programmes to include at least once every two months a topic of International interest.

We might endeavour to introduce the broadcasting authorities to permit the Rotary Club to arrange for the production of a Burma International Broadcast.

No doubt there are many more suggestions which will be considered by your International Service Committee.

My address has therefore covered two fields of International Service—through the activities of the individual Rotarian and through the activities of the Clubs' Inter-

national Service Committee. The whole Rotary's programme in International Service might be described as one of intellectual co-operation in seeking the promotion of goodwill and international understanding by removing the barriers which divide nation and nation, communities and communities and employer and employees. It seeks to remove by its influence, understanding, and example the causes of fear, distrust, selfishness, jealousy, pride and resentment which through men have built up this wall of misunderstanding which prevents men living together in peace, harmony and understanding. As individuals or even a Club we cannot expect to make a great impression in solving the world's problems but when we consider the vast extent of Rotary 4,500 clubs in over 60 countries of the world with nearly 200,000 Rotarians devoted to a serious endeavour for worldwide fellowship, co-operation and understanding, then indeed there is some prospect of a rich harvest.

Self-example and self-education and helping others to a better understanding of world relations—that is a Rotarian's role in the advancement of international fellowship and understanding.—*Rangoon Times*.

Hard-heartedness and evil-doing will never prosper.

DICKENS.

O! how much more doth beauty beauteous seem,
By that sweet ornament which truth doth give.

SHAKESPEARE.

Be busy, busy, busy — useful, amiable, serviceable, in all honest, unpretending ways.

DICKENS.

'Tis better to be lowly born
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistening grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.

SHAKESPEARE.

Love all, trust a few:
Do wrong to none.

SHAKESPEARE.

"As I Look Back"

By Mrs. Arunadevi Mukerjea

ADVERSITY often compels us all to look back at times, but it requires both courage and candour of a rare degree, for a lady prominent in society and situated among ideal conditions that make happiness in human life, to volunteer to look back for the benefit of a handful of members of a Rotary Club composed of men only. This becomes all the more interesting and instructive, when that lady happens to be heir to the exquisite culture



of the Tagores on one side, representing the best that Bengal has offered to India and the World and to one of foremost literary figures of Assam on the other. To this one should add the advantage of having had the good fortune to live a greater part of one's adult life in a cultural centre like Baroda during its best formative period and the wealth of material and the richness of experience that is visible on looking back can be easily imagined.

Mrs. Arunadevi Mukerjea, the gifted wife of our popular President, mused aloud as she looked back on her life on the evening of August 26th at our club meeting. She recalled her life as a student in a Roman Catholic Convent in Calcutta. Of this period she said, "The kindness of the nuns, their passion for education, their love of children and above all the absence of the proselytising spirit . . . made a deep impression upon me."

Her description of Jorasanko and the family residence of the Tagores, and her early recollections of her great ancestor Maharshi Devendranath Tagore, had a personal touch, which no biography could naturally achieve. Equally interesting were her references to the social and political life of Calcutta in those days as reflected in the home of Sir Ausutosh and Lady Chowdhary, her uncle and aunt. Of Sir Ausutosh Mrs. Mukerjea observed, "His charities were unfailing and open-handed and he dispensed hospitality in the grand manner of the old Bengali aristocrat, which seems to be passing away. He was a great speaker of sincerity and vehemence and his English had a distinction of its own."

Paying a tribute to her own native province—Assam—and her father the late Mr. Lakshminath Bezberoa, Mrs. Mukerjea observed, "My own memories of my father's native Province were slight. One of the earliest graduates of his people, he spurned tempting offers of Government service and turned to business, for which he thought he had a flair. This made him almost entirely an exile from his own Province, till the last months before his death in March this year, when in Debrugarh, in sight of the Brahmaputra, the sun-rise river, he breathed his last. He paid occasional visits to his home-land, to preside over literary conferences and other like functions. I used to accompany him on some of these occasions. One I remember vividly, in 1915, when I saw something of the hero-worship of great men of letters, of which our youth are capable. From the moment

we touched Assam's boundary, a succession of triumphant processions of countless students, old and young, gave tribute to the popularity of their greatest living author. Besides the warmth of this tribute, my visit to Assam left me with recollections of the wonderful greenness and verdure, the magnificent hill and forest and the apparent luxuriance of all life with which that fascinating part of India seems to be filled."

From only a passing reference to her own marriage in 1920, one might be inclined to think that she regarded it merely as an inevitable incident in the course of a rich and varied life. But we who know better realised immediately that it was only out of consideration for the dignity of our worthy President and to save him from blushing in public.

She then told how much she had been looking forward to see Baroda, especially as she had heard so much of the advancement of this wonderful state with its illustrious ruler and his consort. And one could easily see from the eloquent testimony she bore to the towering greatness of His Highness and the glamorous personality, wonderful charm and graciousness of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb, that all her expectations were more than fulfilled. Her husband's work took her often out of Baroda in the various districts of the state and she spoke in

very appreciating terms of this aspect of her life, in humble out-of-the-way places in the state.

After recording the wonderful progress that the city of Baroda had made since she first saw it in 1920 and the revolution that had overtaken many aspects of its social life, she had a very shrewd and neat thrust at the leading citizens and officers educated in the best universities of Europe and America. She deplored that in spite of the great progress in several directions, the classes still lived apart socially and perhaps even mentally and she suggested that the official community should try more worthily to uphold the Maharaja's traditions.

Forgetting to look back and looking ahead as she concluded, Mrs. Mukerjea ended on a happy and optimistic note, "Baroda is on the eve, I have no doubt, of even greater changes. There is a stirring in all classes. There is eagerness for progress and straining after reaping the fruits of progress. This is all to the good, for the unrest that all this engenders is not the discontent of his rule, but the healthy desire for bettering the best that has been achieved." And carried away by her optimism, we all forgot to look back on our humdrum lives and strained our eyes to look ahead in the dim future.

The speaker was very warmly thanked by Rtn. Rev. L. G. Templin.

NOTHING TO WORRY ABOUT

Rotarian Gilbert Miller of the Adelaide Rotary Club is so enthusiastic about his duties as Hon. Secretary that even when ill he manages to bring out his bulletin. Here is something that he has printed—it was sent to him by Will Hay:

"When things don't appear to be going just right there are only two reasons for worry: either you're successful or you're not successful. And if you are successful, there's nothing to worry about. If you're not successful, there's only two things to worry about,—your health is

good or you're sick. And if your health is good, there's nothing to worry about. If you are sick, there's only two things to worry about,—you're either going to get well, or you're going to die. If you're going to get well, there's nothing to worry about, and if you're not going to get well, there's only two things to worry about,—you're either going to Heaven or not going to Heaven. If you are going to Heaven, there's nothing to worry about, and if you're going to the other place, you'll be so doggone busy shaking hands with old friends, you won't have time to worry."

What is the Machine doing for your Community?

Another Commentary on Rotarian W. Boulton's Paper by Rotarian B. Yaneske of the Jamshedpur Rotary Club.

AM sure all of you have enjoyed as much as I have, Rtn. MacGregor's commentary on Rtn. Warren-Boulton's paper on "Machines, the Friend of Man."

While agreeing in the main with the opinions expressed by Rtn. MacGregor, and also deploring the fact that mechanization has led to the manufacture of armaments on a large scale for the destruction of humanity, I wish to remind Rtn. MacGregor that lethal weapons such as spears, daggers and swords were made by hand centuries before the so-called Machine Age arrived.

Admittedly mechanization has resulted in more deadly weapons of warfare being manufactured, yet the fact remains that the instinct to construct weapons for defence and aggression has been inherent in mankind throughout the ages.

Rtn. MacGregor has also referred to recurring periods of depression which have been solely due to unbridled mechanization. I have heard such periods of depression aptly defined as the times when we cannot afford to buy the things which our grandfathers never had.

In the few notes I have prepared for the discussion, I have approached the subject of mechanization from an aspect different from those presented to you by Rtns. Warren-Boulton and MacGregor. The view-point I have taken is the consideration of the question "What is the machine doing for your particular Community?"

We are living in what is known as the machine age. As you are aware, the machine has come in for a great deal of publicity during the last few years by various nations when discussing their internal economic problems. Some of this publicity has been rather unfavourable and would lead us to believe that the machine would eventually result in hardship both to the community and to the individuals composing it. It is therefore a very interesting question as to whether, after a fair investigation of facts, we can accept the machine as a friend or an enemy of community interest.

To give you a proper back-ground for the entry of our principal character of mechanization, I must take you back to the Garden of Eden where we were first shifted from an agrarian to an industrial economy. As you all know, Adam was not addicted to work. All of us have sufficient of the old Adam in us to be able to appreciate or imagine the luxury of being able to recline under a tree and merely reach up into its branches for our meals. But Eve had the bump of curiosity, which has since formed the back-ground and inspiration of research and experiment. She was not contented with the *status quo* and as a result of her experiment with the forbidden apple, Adam lost his meal ticket in the W. P. A. of that day. Those letters do not mean to-day what they did then although there is a similarity between the two organizations. The W. P. A. of Adam's time was the Workless Paradise Association.

Ever since that first great economic experiment of Eve's we have had to earn our bread by the sweat of our brow in the industrial economy. Of late years we have decreased the amount of perspiration, somewhat due to the help of the machine. But in Adam's day there were no machines.

The Garden of Eden was a community, just as Jamshedpur town is a community, although there are, of course, many points of difference between the two. The Garden of Eden, or its immediate environs to which Adam and Eve were banished, lacked many of the convenience which you have here in your *own* community. It did not have alarm clocks—if you can call them convenience rather than nuisances—bath tubs, electric fans, radios, or furniture on the instalment plan.

Before members of a community can find fulfilment in the accomplishment of satisfactory material attainments, two conditions are necessary. The first big condition is profitable employment opportunity. The second is the existence of reasonable individual freedom.

Perhaps I can best illustrate these points by telling you of a community which I once visited. It was an exceptional community, for its members had attained 100 per cent. social security. Everyone was fully employed, with a guarantee of annual employment at fixed wages, not merely from day to day. Every member of this community was assured, no matter what happened in the stock-market, or in foreign nations, that his standard of living would be unchanged and his three square meals and adequate shelter forthcoming. Every member of this community knew that in case of sickness he would be hospitalized without expense, and given free medical or surgical service.

I asked one of the busy members of this community whether or not he was happy under this seemingly ideal arrangement of social conditions, about which we hear such eloquent advocacy to-day. He said he was not. I asked him how much he made in the way of wages and he said three pence a day. So I asked, "What kind of a community can this be?" and he replied, "it is a Government prison for life term convicts."

So you see, fellow Rotarians, why just employment and social security are not enough to make a successful and happy community. You must have in addition to a profitable working opportunity, a sufficient degree of personal liberty.

Now, the point I am going to try to make is that the machine has been the greatest instrumentality that we have had for the creation of profitable working opportunities as well as for the creation of individual liberty of action.

Many centuries have passed since Adam and Eve were banished from the Garden of Eden, but possibly due to the age-long inherent urge of mankind to increase his strength and stature, he grasped the helping hand of mechanization during the long march down the road of time. The discoverer of iron, the originator of the wheel, the inventor of the wedge and lever, the first manipulator of the plough all played their part in the development of the machine age, as we call it, most of which has come during the past half century.

Civilization is much younger than we are at first apt to think it is, for mechanization, the child of science and invention, is a mere infant.

There has been more improvement in mechanization during the past century than in all of those that preceded it; and there has been more improvement in mechanization during the past twenty-five years than in all the remainder of that century.

To-day there is an increasing tempo of invention and mechanization as if there was a giant foot upon the accelerator. Why is it? Is it because, as some believe, the great masses of humanity are being enslaved, through the machine, for the benefit and enrichment of a comparatively few owners and capitalists? I do not think so, for I am of opinion that the foot upon the accelerator of mechanization is too large and too heavy to be applied by ownership or management. I think it is the collective foot of the majority of humanity, applied under the universal urge to save time and thereby lengthen life, for we have discovered that mechanization has the power of lengthening our lives by enormously increasing our experiences and possessions.

No, it is not a money urge which has fostered and quickened mechanization. It is the universal time-saving urge. The average man of to-day, because of the fruits of mechanization, has a longer life, measured in experiences, actions, contacts, and accomplishments, than did the fabled Methuselah. Radio, a product of mechanization, in a few hours brings us more experiences and happenings than Methuselah enjoyed in his whole life time. One evening at the mechanized movies gives us more thrills than our grandfathers enjoyed in a decade.

I repeat that it is a time-saving urge and not a profit urge which is responsible for our present rapid progress in mechanization. For example, the match replaced the flint and steel, in spite of the fact that its use cost more, because it saved time in lighting fires. Even to-day's automobiles, in first cost and up-keep are more expensive than horses and buggies.

It is not so much that the average man is eager to get more for his money that supplies the urge to progressive improvement in

machines; it is because he wants to cram an increasing content of experiences and possessions into his allotted and limited hours of life expectancy.

That is why we shall never go back to the horse and buggy age. That is why attempts to handicap and hobble the growth of mechanization have been and will be futile. The people want what the machine has to give them.

It is true that there are some who would like to turn the clock back, believing that mechanization is the root of all evil. Let us go back, in imagination for a moment, to those "good old days" which, thank God, none of us here have been obliged to experience. The "good old days" when English women worked 14 hours a day in British coal mines, chained to coal cars, crawling on hands and knees to drag these cars through tunnels that were too low to permit the use of mules. The "good old days" when women were cheaper for mine haulage than were mules; the "good old days" when the average man began his labours as a child of six and was a worn out old man at 35.

Would you, if you could, go back to the ways of living and the ways of working of your grandfathers? Would the average wage earner of to-day exchange his refrigerator, gramophone, radio, electric light and easy chair for the cold comfort of his grandfather's days, or swap his so-called

monotonous 40-hour or so working week for the task of hoeing potatoes for 14 hours per day?

No, he would not, because, though he may not realise it, he has been enriched by the machine. For it is not the number of rupees in the pay envelope that determines one's prosperity, it is what those rupees will buy.

Developments in mechanization have brought into being the thousands upon thousands of products and services that are available to-day and which did not exist fifty years ago. These products and services, in their abundance or their scarcity, mark the prosperity or the poverty of the community, both as to private and public domain. Municipal sanitation, fire protection, water-supply and the like are all, directly or indirectly, products of the machine and dependent upon it for their existence.

Mechanization is the greatest multiplier and equalizer of wealth that the world has known. The machine has to work for the many, or go out of business. Irrefutable statistics prove that mechanization has never been a destroyer of jobs. On the contrary it has been the creator of numerous new industries and consequently new jobs. Radio, refrigeration, air transportation, automobile manufacture and hundreds of other industries, which provide wide employment for labour owe their existence and their perpetuation to the magic wand of mechanization.

NOTICE

Our District Governor's Office would like to have a copy for their file of the proceedings of the First Conference of our District (then Provisional District "A") which was held on the 29th and 30th August 1932, in Calcutta. If any member in this District has a copy would he kindly send it to the Governor's office at Bombay.

Most men live in a world of their own, and in that limited circle alone are they ambitious for distinction and applause.

DICKENS.

I have no other shield than mine own virtue.
That is the charm which has protected me
Amid a thousand perils, I have worn it
Here on my heart: It is my guardian angel!

LONGFELLOW.

Let the gods so speed me as I love
The name of honour more than I fear death.

SHAKESPEARE.

News from the Clubs



President: Dr. H. M. Desai

Secretary: R. Natarajan

Rotarian Dr. Peshotan P. Bhavnagri, Specialist in Tuberculosis, gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on "Tuberculosis" at the last meeting of the Ahmedabad Rotary Club.

He said that this disease was present amongst the ancients, and references about it have been made in the writings of Shusrata and Charaka in this country (500 B.C.) and in the writings of Celsus, Aretaeus, and Avicenna (70 B.C.). Elliot Smith and others when studying the mummies discovered that this wasting disease wrought havoc amongst the subjects of Rameses and other Pharaohs. Though this disease was present since many centuries, the fact that it was due to a germ, the Tubercle Bacillus, was only found about 55 years ago, when Robert Koch in 1882 obtained the germs from the Sputum of phthisical patients and named it the Koch's Bacillus or the Tubercle Bacillus.

Dr. Bhavnagri said that of these germs there are two types which are instrumental in producing the disease in humans (a) Human type found in the excretions and secretions of persons affected with disease, and (b) Bovine found in the milk of cows affected with Tuberculosis, and causes primarily tuberculous diseases of bones, joints and glands. These are destroyed by boiling the milk or by pasteurisation. Fortunately in India people consume buffalo's milk, and these animals are naturally immune to tuberculosis.

As regards the incidence of this disease, Dr. Bhavnagri stated that it is estimated that anything from 50% to 90% of adult population of any big city is infected with tubercle bacillus as tested by the Tuberculin Tests; but only a certain percentage suffer from tuberculous disease depending on various social and economical factors present. The presence or absence of this disease is determined less by geographical location or climatic conditions than by the existing social and economic conditions prevailing. The incidence is more in large cities which are increasing rapidly in size than in villages. Urbanisation with its overcrowding, filth and economical distresses are potent factors in the rapid rise of the incidence and mortality of the disease. The healthy villager, said Dr. Bhavnagri, not having been infected (virgin soil) when he comes to the city with a view to earn more money lives in squalid houses and in filthy localities devoid of sunlight and fresh air, and exposing himself to very hard work in factories devoid of fresh air and sunlight, eating diet deficient in fat-forming principles, and coming into contact with workers who are suffering from tuberculosis, is infected with the germs of the disease and having no resistance (virgin soil) falls a victim to this disease, and from which he is carried away after a very short and an acute illness.

Dr. Bhavnagri was of opinion that persons fall a victim to this disease at any age, but the mortality is greatest between 15 and 35 years—a period of worries for wage earnings and a period of constitutional changes. Females suffer more during this age period than males in this country due to the early motherhood imposed on them, together with the stress and strain of working in factories under the most unhygienic conditions.

Excepting certain occupations like handling of food by cooks etc., the direct spread of the disease is due more to the stress and strain of working in factories devoid of sun light and fresh air and coming into contact with people who are suffering from the disease.

Bad houses, said the speaker, with back to back door with no proper ventilations admitting fresh air and sunlight, lower the resistance of the inmates who

In families living in	One-room	the	percentage of incidence is	12
"	Two-living	"	"	10
"	rooms	"	"	"
"	Three	"	"	7
"	Four	"	"	4
"	Over Four	"	"	2

(1) Early marriages with early motherhood so imposed, (2) Purdah system with absence of fresh air, (3) Indiscriminate habits of spitting in public places and on main thoroughfares, (4) Cleaning of utensils by the dust of the road, and (5) Eating from a common plate as amongst the Boris. The above were the five causes for the growth of Tuberculosis in India.

Food devoid of fat-forming elements, and deficient in vitamin factors is, said the lecturer, a great factor in production of Tuberculosis. Milk of cows infected with Tuberculosis gives rise to tuberculosis of bones and joints and of glands.

The prevention of tuberculosis could be divided into three main heads: (1) Segregation of the infected person, (2) Social and Economic Reforms, and (3) Mass education.

(1) Segregation of the infected:

Tuberculosis should be made a notifiable disease and the cases so diagnosed should be referred to a Tuberculosis Officer in charge of Tuberculosis Clinic for confirmation or otherwise. The Tuberculosis Officer will then decide whether the person can have outdoor treatment in the Clinic or be sent to a Tuberculosis Hospital, a Sanatorium or to a House for Advanced Tuberculosis disease. Preventoria should also be established as a part of National Health Scheme to keep under observation weak children of tuberculous parents.

(2) Social and Economic Reforms:

- (1) Better houses should be provided for the workpeople, both as regards factories and their dwelling places.
- (2) The hours of work to be regularised so as not to cause overwork.

eventually fall a victim to this disease. From the Annual Report (1934) of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, the following figures are obtained:—

- (3) Higher wages to be paid to labourers so that they can live comfortably.
- (4) Medical inspection of factories and schools to be compulsory.
- (5) The establishment of Ante-Natal Clinics in various places and outdoor Clinics for other ailments for the working classes.
- (6) Supply of milk to school children and expectant mothers.
- (7) Inspection of food with a view to its wholesome properties, and particularly the inspection of milk for Tuberculosis.

(3) Mass Education:

By lantern slides, cinema films, public lectures and leaflets, the public should be informed about the causation of the disease, and the methods of prevention. They should be told of the germ, how it is spread from person to person, through dust and food, and how one should be careful about the disposal of the sputum of persons suffering from this disease. Methods of open air living should be emphasised, and besides a talk on the customs and habits like the purdah, and the indiscriminate spitting warned against. Medical men should be given intensive training in this subject, so that they can make use of their knowledge in the prevention and cure of the disease.

In Ahmedabad, the lecturer said that, the mortality rate has been varying. The annual death rate from tuberculosis since 1922 has varied from 919 to 1,335 out of a total mortality varying between 11,356 to 15,165. Every day on an average 3 people die in this city from this disease; whereas in England the total mortality from this

ASANSOL

President: H. V. Peeling

Secretary: F. G. Williams

disease in 1936 was 657 per one million living. Sir John Megaw estimated from the reports he had all over India that there were in 1933 over 2,000,000 persons suffering from this disease all over India, and that 500,000 persons die annually from this disease.

Mortality per 100,000 population (1929)

U. S. A.	...	76
England and Wales	...	96
Germany	...	133
Italy	...	144
Japan	...	229
India	...	305
Philippine Islands	...	577

These figures show the importance of the various methods adopted by the Western countries to stamp out the Disease.

The causes of the decline are due to (1) Higher standards of living together with (2) Educational campaign and (3) Survival of the fittest after killing away the most susceptibles.

Concluding Dr. Bhavnagri stated that in England there are 677 well-equipped Clinics, and there are 6,750 beds in Tuberculosis hospitals and 22,000 beds in various sanatoria—all owned by State for a population of 40,000,000; whereas in Bombay Presidency with a population 2/3rd that of England there are only 10 Tuberculosis Clinics of which 8 were increased since last year. (Before 1937, there were only 2 Clinics in Bombay city proper) and with accommodation for 200 beds in hospitals, and 600 beds in various Sanatoria some of which are privately-owned ones. In India, as a whole, there are only 42 clinics with accommodation for 2,250 beds in Special Tuberculosis hospital and 500 beds in General Hospital. These figures tend to show how very backward we are in fighting this disease and hence the importance of contributing liberally towards the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund which is sponsored by the Ahmedabad Rotary Club.

At a meeting held in August Rtn. Sen, Chairman of the Public Service Committee presented the Rotary aim of Community Service. He said the foundation of service was thought for others. Following out this aim the Club has set up the Public Service Committee which has been investigating the membership with a view to ascertaining the interests and present responsibilities of members regarding community service. Although replies received have been few, they have been sufficient to indicate four general fields of interest which the Committee will now present to the Club for discussion. These four fields are (1) Leprosy relief, (2) Distress relief, (3) Physical education as represented by the Boy Scouts, and (4) Anti-Tuberculosis campaign.

Rtn. Gilbert presented the subject of Leprosy relief. He said that the incidence of leprosy in the district was 1.5 and that most of us are in grave danger of infection from the leper beggars who litter the streets of Asansol. There are 105 leper beggars in Asansol of whom 19 are highly infectious. Many others are deformed and bad cases. Rs. 4,000 must be provided for a home or segregation camp, and already negotiations are in progress for the purchase of 40 beghas of land near Asansol on which to establish this camp. It is necessary to educate the public regarding this menace and to collect funds for the purpose.

In the absence of Rtn. Mondol who was to have spoken, Rtn. Nandi presented the need of some charitable organization to relieve *bona fide* cases of want. Casual charity is demoralizing both to the one who gives and to the one who receives. We cannot tell who is deserving of charity for no organization exists which can make

the proper investigation. Along with the investigation of deserving cases, an unemployment service should be maintained so that deserving unemployed can be directed into available places in industry. The Rotary Club holds a unique position in this regard since most of its members are employers. All that is necessary is an organization which can co-ordinate and bring together deserving unemployed and available employment.

Rtn. Williams presented the need of an active, revitalized Boy Scout Movement in the District. He discussed briefly the nature of the Scout Movement, and its meaning for India. Adults have a distinct responsibility toward the youth of the community. While members of the Club may or may not be able to actively participate in the Movement, there is much that can be done in the way of encouraging the organization of troops, and in the building up of equipment and services for the use of the Movement. Other Rotary Clubs have done such things as establish camps for Scouts, pay the rent of club rooms, send selected scouts to camp, erect buildings for headquarters, raise funds for troops, etc. Specific suggestions were that the Club (1) help support the District organization, (2) help in the establishment of a permanent camping site, and (3) propose and assist in establishing an annual Jamboree for Asansol.

Rtn. Chatterjee presented the problem of tuberculosis in the district and urged a campaign of propaganda and public information. This disease claims annually 100,000 in Bengal. It is spreading in the rural areas, affecting especially the youth. He explained the causes and methods of prevention, and said that the Rotary Club could do much to assist the campaign by creating an atmosphere and supporting the propaganda of organized boards of health. The Mines Board of Health has already started to make a survey of the Mines area.

In the discussion which followed, practically all of those present spoke including Rtns. Williams, Peeling, Sen, C. F. Gilbert, Chatterji, Barraclough, Pearce, Rigg, Gupta, Nandi and Powell.



President: G. H. Krumbiegel

Secretary: H. Richardson

At the dinner meeting held on 3rd August, Dr. Arthur Geddes (son of the late Sir Patrick Geddes) of the University of Edinburgh spoke on "Geography in India." He prefaced his observations by thanking the president for the kind references made to the work of his father, particularly in the field of town-planning in India. He referred, in passing, to three forthcoming books by Sir Patrick Geddes, having an intimate connection with India.

Philosophically the most important of the three books, said Dr. Geddes, was upon the theory of human life, expounding Geddes' Life Diagram of Folk, Work and Place. Prof. Sir Radhakrishnan had spoken to the lecturer with exceeding warmth of the six lectures Geddes had given on this interpretation of human life and welcomed its publication.

The subject of the second was "Contemporary Civilisation in Europe," being the series of lectures given by Geddes in 1924 at Bombay. This little book would indicate, country by country, national contributions made to modern social progress. With threats of war on every hand, it was all the more helpful to remember the forces of constructive peace at work to-day. Geographical in its foundation the book was civic and social in its development.

The third work, which the speaker stressed particularly, was a book upon "The Cities

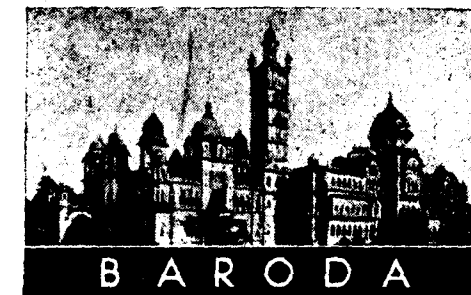
of India," being a selection and reprint of Geddes' reports on Indian Town Planning Projects, 1914-24.

The importance of publishing these three works at the present time was vital. For the men who were young when Geddes was in India and who were stimulated to civic understanding and wise town planning are senior now. Now in the United States the New Deal is really the execution of regional planning and this was recognised to be due to no small extent to the initiative of Patrick Geddes. In Indian cities and regions too a "New Deal" must surely come, and Geddes' work could be a real guide. Only if sufficient support were forthcoming could the editing and publication of "Cities of India and their Repanning" be assured.

Dr. Geddes dwelt on the imperative necessity for a "Geographical Reconnaissance" in India. At present, there was, he said, no adequate scientific work on Geography in India. The best yet was "L'Inde" by Jules Sion, who never saw India! It was indeed surprising that most of the work relating to Indian geography, which was a most fascinating and romantic subject, was done by foreigners who seldom visited India. The best soil map of India was drawn by a Russian woman. A scientific soil survey, he was glad to note, was now seriously undertaken in India.

Dr. Geddes paid a tribute to the work that is being done by the Madras Geographical Association and said that in India modern geography had a marvellous field. The opportunity was wonderful because the material was fine and the men on the spot knew so much. The Survey of India was completing their splendid topographical maps, but these had not been really co-ordinated.

Concluding, Dr. Geddes said: "To Guide India we must see India as a whole. The servants of Roosevelt's New Deal by regional planning were the geographers of America. 'Regional Scientists' is their official name to-day. I envy them."



President: S. V. Mukerjea

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

The last meeting was a very enjoyable one. The members with their wives and other ladies mustered strong to honour their immediate Past President Sir V. T. Krishnamachari and Lady Krishnamachari, who had invited the Club to Tea at the spacious Hall of the Baroda Guest House, to meet Sir Govind Madgaokar. The meeting at the table was very lively and cheerful and each one took part in wit and humour which spread round. There pervaded the correct atmosphere for a friendly and cheerful gathering and every one felt by pouring in right earnest and deprived the members of additional pleasure of meeting on the beautiful lawns of the "Dilaram" Bungalow as previously arranged.

Rtn. President S. V. Mukerjea welcomed the guests and members on behalf of the host and introduced Rtn. Sir Govind Madgaokar and invited him to give the benefit of his wide knowledge and experience of the Hindu Law and his views on the need of Reforms. Sir Govind in course of his short talk appropriate to the occasion, touched on some basic aspects of this most obscure and complicated system of Law which governed the lives of the millions of people in India and begged them to hear with judicial forbearance if he gave expression to some home-truths, however unpalatable they might be. In his opinion it was difficult to define legally a Hindu. It was but a negation of creed arrived at by the process of elimination, or their position as a civilised race among the comity of nations judged from any of the stand-points, viz., Economic, Physical, Intellectual or progressive. He attributed this deterioration to their claim and excessive introspection and

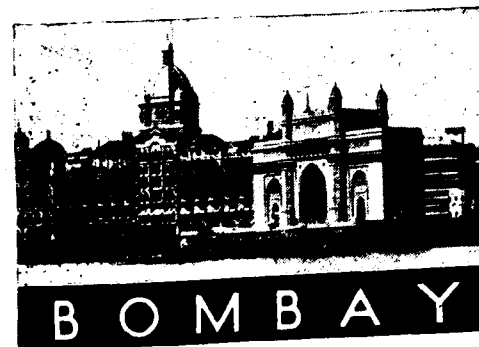
concentration on the next world to the neglect and their interests and progress in this world, for spiritual superiority which had coloured their Psychology and had a marked effect on so-called growth of the social and economic life of the people. He compared India with Japan and China and pointed out that Japan realised the strength and the value of the Western civilisation and adopted what was good in it and become one of the progressive nations of the world socially and economically while China with its deep-rooted pride in its ancient civilisation acted in exactly the opposite manner and was left out to stagnate in the world's race for progress. In many respects, he said, India was following in the footsteps of China. Sir Govind was also of the opinion that Hindu Law was not a code on the ground that a Law which was governed by numerous customs and usages could hardly be called one. It was fundamentally rigid, he said, and gave greater importance to the life hereafter rather than to its repercussions on the fabric of existing society. The doctrine sanctioned many evils and dysgenic and institutions such as polygamy, as it adopted, as a guiding principle, the perpetuation of a family through a male issue or in his absence an adopted son who could offer the "Pindas" to the ancestors to ensure the salvation of their souls of the father in the next world. The institution of the *Joint family*, the division of property among the male issues equally, the indecent haste shown by even the kindest of parents in getting their daughters married at a tender age with the possibility of early widowhood and physical deterioration of the race, were some of the economic and psychological reactions inherent to this belief. The Hindu society with its dictum of sanctity through antiquity instead of the scientific test of the welfare of the social organisation and its units lost for good the ideal of progress and was left behind by its own inertia to rot.

According to Sir Govind, the remedy lay in the society waking up to set its own affairs in order, an intellectual revolution and re-organisation of the society based on the latest scientific knowledge and guided by the ideal of progress. He paid a glowing tribute to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar for making a beginning by codifying the

Hindu Law to suit the present conditions and said they were all watching with deep interest the success of the great social experiment that the Hindu society had ever witnessed for centuries. According to the Gita, he thought, self was the best friend and the worst enemy of the self. The Hindu was his own worst enemy in his mind and institutions such as Caste quoted from Tennyson in support of his contention.

Moving a vote of thanks to Sir Govind Madgaokar for giving in a nut-shell some of the fundamental defects in the system of Hindu Law, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari pointed out that to ensure the social, economic and moral progress of the Hindu society, what was wanted in the present circumstances was the early realisation of the principle that all social laws must be civil and divorced of religious conceptions and past traditions. They should be amenable to changes to meet the needs of the people as the race developed socially. This would bring about reforms in the present order of thing and add to the sanctity of the religion. It should also be realised that after all, religion was the personal affair of an individual with his God and had nothing to do with the social life of the people. All the civilised societies in the world had realised this fundamental aspect of social progress and had modified their laws accordingly. He thought, no society could develop equally in all its aspects, but the laws should keep pace to meet the social needs of the people as they advanced. This was recognised by the Law givers of the ancient times in India also but it was in the middle ages that the society lost its vitality for advancement and usages, customs, religious beliefs all got mixed up with Law. If the Hindu society wished to regain that vitality, it must adopt civil laws only to control the social life of the people.

In the end he referred to the question of inheritance and division of property, touched by Sir Govind and said that the system had a very harmful effect on the economic condition of the people. Even at the risk of being called orthodox, he held that the principle of primogeniture followed in certain countries in Europe was preferable in the present state of the society in this country also.



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

"My Reminiscences" was the subject of an interesting talk given by Rotarian P. M. Kanga, during the course of which he stated that at the start of his career, he became connected with the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch & Owen, through whom he had the good fortune to take part in a few *causes celebre* within a short time. He recounted the facts and the many facets of two well-known cases, one being the trial of Mr. Arthur Crawford, Commissioner of the Central Division, and the other the Rajabai Tower case, which created a sensation at the time of its happening.

A short summary of the talk was published in the *Times of India* of the 10th August.

Flying Doctors: Rotarian A. Raff gave us a most interesting talk on "Flying Doctors", during the course of which he gave details of the Aerial Medical Service in Australia. Tracing the history of the Service, the speaker said that it was the Rev. John Flynn, who realising the importance of quick medical aid, conceived the idea of establishing an aerial medical service in the great out-back of Australia and as a means of getting in touch with the service, he experimented with wireless, with the result that a small "Pedal Transceiver" was evolved for communication purposes.

After narrating a few cases where the Service proved of great help, Rotarian Raff said that the Rev. John Flynn, the Flying Doctors and the nurses at the A.I.M. hostels were rendering a great service, and the conditions under which they work

could not adequately be described; their reward was small, but they realised that they were rendering a service, and that service to suffering humanity was the greatest service of all.

A short summary of the talk was published in the *Times of India* of the 17th August.

Greater Bombay: Rotarian B. N. Karanjia gave us a most interesting talk on "Greater Bombay", during the course of which he said that he welcomed the "Greater Bombay" scheme, and hoped that it would soon be realised. In his view, such a consummation would be a lasting boon and benefit to the people residing in the Suburbs.

Rotarian Karanjia said that there were two courses open to Government with regard to the suburban areas; either to give each village its own self-governing authority, or to amalgamate the area up to Andheri with the Bombay Municipality. He personally welcomed amalgamation with Bombay, for the Bombay Municipality was well-known for its efficient administration, education, sanitation and transport. Extension upto Andheri would mean a Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation or a Greater Bombay County Council. It would be a great benefit to the public in the shape of better and more efficient police administration and more convenient and suitable judicial and revenue administration.

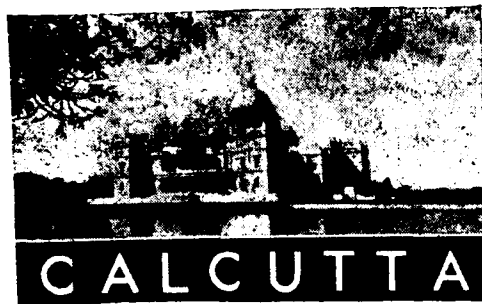
A short summary of the talk was published in the *Times of India* of the 24th August.

ROTARY CLUB FOR MADURA

With a view to organise a Rotary Club in Madura a preliminary meeting was held on Sunday last at the bungalow of Mr. J. M. Doak, Manager of the Madura Mills, at Pasumalai, near Madura.

Rotarian Mr. M. R. A. Baig, Honorary Joint Secretary of Bombay Rotary Club, addressed the meeting on the objects and principles of the Rotary movement.

It was resolved to constitute a provisional Rotary Club in the city of Madura, with Mr. J. M. Doak as President, Mr. K. Devaji Rao as Vice-President, Mr. T. S. Krishna as Secretary and Mr. H. Isherwood as Treasurer.



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

August 10: From the point of attendance, this was one of the poorest meetings we have had for a long time; from the point of interest, it was one of the best, and it was only with difficulty that the President was able to stem the flood of people wishing to discuss the various interesting topics which arose out of Dr. Thomas' thought-provoking address. Dr. Thomas brought with him as Club Guests, Rev. Fr. E. Populaire and Mr. W. L. Edgar, who were accorded a very hearty welcome by the President. Dr. Galstaun, with a degree of modesty which called forth the comment of Dr. Ukil, performed the honours in regard to the visitors.

Dr. Thomas opened his paper by sketching the manner in which European Education was handled from the Government point of view in Bengal, and said that while there was a separate budgetary provision, this was inadequate to meet the costs. In consequence, the religious bodies who were mainly responsible for the European schools of the province were forced to contribute large sums for the upkeep of their schools. In 1935-37 Government provided nine lakhs under this head, against a total expenditure of thirty-eight lakhs, and the balance was made up of seventeen lakhs in collected fees and twelve lakhs from subscriptions.

Of a total of 66 European schools, only three were maintained entirely by Government; the Railways ran eight schools, all of which were aided by Government, only one, the Secondary School at Kharagpur, being of any appreciable size. Of the remaining schools, with the exception of the

Martiniere Schools of Calcutta, all were run in some way or other by religious bodies and with the exception of two were in receipt of Government aid.

There were 18 Primary Schools, 20 Higher Grade Schools and the majority of the remainder of European Schools were Secondary Schools. The Higher Grade Schools approximated to the central or senior schools which have recently been established in England. These, like their English counter-parts suffered from the inevitable attraction of academic subjects and academic examinations, and unfortunately there were some which did not prepare candidates for the Higher Grade School Final Examination, which, in the speaker's opinion was an exceptionally good one. The reason seemed to be that employers would often accept no other certificate than the Matriculation, but he urged that lads holding the Higher Grade certificate should be given a fair opportunity.

The speaker went on to say that if the increasing number of poor Anglo-Indians and Europeans wanting to attend European schools was to be provided for, Calcutta schools would have to develop their day departments and he suggested that the co-operation of the various charity organisations in the city would be necessary in handling necessitous cases.

The speaker also referred to the fact that Cambridge examinations were being modified year by year to meet the demands of the local schools, the vernacular paper being compulsory in all cases.

In conclusion, Dr. Thomas said that eighteen months ago he had been very depressed at the combined consequences of Indianisation of the services and the slump, but he was glad to report that Headmasters now reported that they had been able to place nearly all their boys, and more than that, the boys were holding their positions. There was a spirit of hopefulness pervading European schools at present of which they might feel proud, and he ended his address by saying, "The majority of the children who are in European schools today will be citizens of Bengal to-morrow. For their sake and for the sake of Bengal also, let us

hope that it will be possible to maintain the present standard of our European schools for a very long time."

August 9: The President's gavel opened a well attended meeting of well mixed members and guests; the Fellowship Committee seem to be getting a good bit of their own way and the members, most of them at any rate, seem to be quite happy about this Fellowship *zoolum* although some of them even now, betray 'homing' instincts. But who shall say that first come should not first sit? (I know he was number two last week, but that's near enough!) It was a pity that soup was not ready on the tables when members took their places, but it would be a little difficult perhaps for the bearers to carry plates through the congestion round the 'Bar' and Uncle's desk. What about a little adjustment here so that there is a gangway? And why, during the address, must bearers go round collecting—with running commentary—the cruets and jangling cutlery?

After a hearty welcome had been given to Rtn. Mousell and the other two Club Guests, Dr. Das Gupta and Mr. M. I. M. Cassim, the introduction of members' guests followed, our Vice-President giving a few words of welcome. Rtn. Modi then gave the International Service Toast of the Rotary Club of Huddersfield.

In his address, Rtn. L. C. Mousell, who is Consul for the Turkish Republic in Calcutta, began with an account of the early life of Mustapha Kemal. Born in 1881 in Salonika, Mustapha developed into a child of abnormal self-sufficiency, keeping much to himself. Clever at school, he showed even greater ability when he was sent to a Cadet School and eventually passed out into the senior school at Monastir, from which he graduated to the General Staff College at Salonika to be gazetted as an officer in the Turkish Army.

Before he was 30, he was Chief of the Staff of the Third Army in Macedonia and by 1915 commanded the Turkish Troops in the Southern half of Gallipoli.

The end of the war found Turkey prostrate, with the Allied Commission in Constantinople instructing the Sultan and his Ministers in

the administration of the country. Mustapha Kemal, with his followers and the Army solidly behind him, established himself at Angora and refused to allow the orders of the Sultan to be carried out, ultimately calling the Sivas Congress to determine ways and means of handling a situation in which it was contended that the Central Government was incapable of functioning. Out of this conference, the Provincial Government at Angora (Ankara) came into being and the fight between it and the Central Government began and ended with the people's recognition of Mustapha Kemal as undisputed leader.

Then followed the war with Greece and the happy settlement which led to lasting peace between the two nations, the transfer of all Greeks in Turkey to their own country and *vice versa*, each country compensating those who had sustained losses in the process.

With the proclamation of the Turkish Republic in 1923, the world realised that in Mustapha Kemal, the Ghazi, it had not only a soldier, but a statesman of renown. The transfer of his capital to Ankara evaded the control exercised over Turkey by the Allied Armies and it was at this place that the foundation of the new Turkey was laid. Various reforms came into being, one of the first of which was that each citizen must, contrary to usual Mohammedan practice, have a family name, and Mustapha Kemal chose for himself the surname of Ataturk, "the father of all Turks".

Accepting the position as he found it, Kemal Ataturk realised that his country must be freed from foreign Concessionaires, but was faced with the problem of doing this in a country without capital or its own, so the first step was to make the country financially strong. Prior to 1908, a "Budget" had been more than anything else an improvised affair on which to secure a foreign loan. The finances generally, including the payment of Government servants, were in great laxity; the public debt was colossal and funds allotted for restoration work and development were totally inadequate. Although, after the revolution of 1908, the constitutional Government had tried to improve matters, there was still a great deal needing attention; the deficit of each financial year was met by

another foreign loan guaranteed by the most substantial public revenues which were supervised by foreign administrators installed in the country representing the creditor powers, who even collected this portion of the revenue.

To correct all this, Kemal Ataturk introduced constitutional law for regulating the Budget, in which Government was prohibited from opening new credits above those approved by the National Grand Assembly. Similarly transfers of credits from one chapter to another of the Budget were made impossible without general assent, while large amounts were voted to national education, public health and the development of industry.

After giving in detail further instances of the sound administration of the Kemalist regime, the Speaker went on to speak of the development of private enterprise in Turkey on the hard principle of buying nothing for the country which could not be paid for out of the income of the country. The Government were constantly seeking fresh opening for State enterprise, but although there were mineral resources, in so far as Anatolia was concerned, where copper and other mineral were thought to exist, that country was maintained as a country of small peasant proprietors. This might seem the hardest way of development, but it had been proved sound by the progress already made.

Rtn. Mousell was particularly interesting in his description of the manner in which Turkey had been converted to a modern outlook which would raise the general level of Turkish culture to that of other nations and he outlined the liberal policy of the country in regard to education.

"All that is ancient in New Turkey", the speaker concluded, "receives today merely the tribute of respectful remembrance; it is the new, the modern, that becomes the basis on which the new State is established."

Annual Monsoon Dinner and Dance August 16: Numerically, there was a good turn out for this annual function and a general atmosphere of good cheer pervaded the room. It was a really jolly turn out. As usual, guests outnumbered Rotarians, but

we are getting used to this feature of this regular meeting of the Club. Rotary was only partially 'on parade'.

Among the Club guests on this occasion were Commander and Mrs. Lyttelton, Maharaja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Choudhry of Santosh, Mr. I. H. E. Cook, Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam Circle, Mr. A. Duncan, Agent, B.-N. Rly., and Major R. B. Lagden. The Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. A. K. M. Zakariah, had hoped to be present, but apologised for his indisposition. We were rather disappointed in the absence of the Premier—we must have been out of luck!

The signal for dinner was given by Phillip's Band, the majority of whom played "The Roast Beef of Old England" quite attractively, the bass, however, had some highly ingenious ideas of his own which didn't quite fit in with the general scheme of things, and the same 'new harmony' was apparent in God Save the King a little later on in the proceedings. Otherwise the musical accompaniment to the dinner, and the music for the dancing thereafter were very pleasing.

After the various introductions were over, Vice-President Warren-Boulton was presented with the Colah Golf Trophy and a tankard in acknowledgment of his prowess, after which the Hon. Secretary proceeded to announce Club Business.

The Royal Toast, and the Toast of the President of the United States of America were given by the President, after which Rtn. Warren-Boulton proposed the toast of Rotary International with which he coupled the name of Rtn. Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna. In a pithy speech, he referred to the present unsettled state of world affairs, and hoped that by the friendship engendered by Rotary, this great movement would make a not insignificant contribution towards the establishment and maintenance of world peace. He referred to Rtn. Governor Sethna as the "Grand Old Man of Rotary" in India who, despite being one of the busiest men in the country, still found time to take an interest in all the Clubs in his district.



President: Sir R. K. Shunmukham Chetty

Secretary: H. R. Mills

Ag. Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan

"Rotary Spirit": Rotarian W. Grant, the Acting President, was in the Chair and Rotarian T. K. Krishna Menon addressed the meeting on "The Rotary Spirit" on August 20. The speaker said:

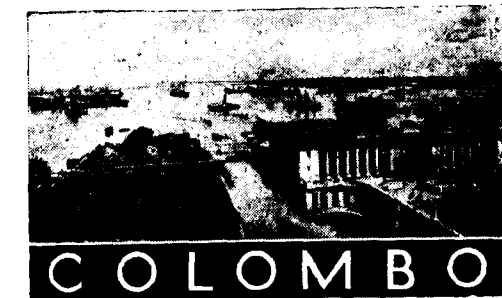
"The Rotary movement will be judged to-day not by a glorious tradition, for it was started only 33 years ago, nor by its past performances brilliant though they might be, nor even by the perfection of its constitution, but mainly if not solely by its vitality to produce good citizens who will keep service before self; service not conceived in words alone, but service that it felt, that is pulsating with noble ideals and generous deeds. As has been truly remarked by a great Rotarian, 'The World cries for tolerance and understanding among individuals and nations. There lies Rotary's great opportunity.'"

(The full text appears elsewhere in this issue.)

THE SONG OF THE SHIRT

Mussolini in black shirt,
With his back to the wall;
Franco in his blue shirt,
Riding for a fall;
Hitler in his brown shirt,
Towering over all;
Three cheers for Gandhi,
With no shirt at all.

(Young Men of India, Aug. 1938).



President: A. Gardiner

Secretaries: Wm. Falconer & John A. Pye

The Colombo Club Bulletins for August quote excerpts from an article headed "Attendance—A Joy or a Fetish?" by Rtn. Past Governor C. R. Vanneman.

"Attendance—A Joy or a Fetish?": Someone has said that the price of membership in Rotary is good attendance. I rather like to modify that and say that the pride of membership is a good attendance record. I do not say necessarily 100 per cent, although I believe the nearer to that figure one comes, the better.

Is attendance a "joy"? Yes, it is, and the more of it, the more joy. Does service upon committees or in official positions constitute the ultimate of that joy? No, it means added responsibility and a very definite liability, the acceptance of which carries with it the presumption that the holder will devote something more of himself to Rotary than his mere attendance at Committee meetings, or acting in the official capacities. Yes, it does even more than this—it stamps these members as outstanding Rotarians, and unless they do carry on in unmistakable terms, they will belie their membership.

Does the contribution of money for various causes constitute membership and service in Rotary? It does not. Those who do this are to be congratulated for their philanthropy, but they are not one whit better than the man who devotes himself to Rotary by quietly rendering service in those fields in which Rotary may be active, and above all in maintaining his interest in his Club at that point which will make him want to associate with his fellows as frequently as possible.

Does the doing of this philanthropy supersede his actual participation in the Rotary scheme of things by direct association with his fellows? It does not. It marks such a man as being satisfied with the purchase of his interest through means of his material well-being, but does not give him any sense of satisfaction such as comes from the physical doing of his bit for Rotary.

Is the maintenance of a good attendance record a "fetish"? Two definitions of "fetish" are the following:

"Amongst primitive peoples, any inanimate object worshipped either for its inherent magical power, or because it is conceived as the residence of a god or spirit."

"Any object of unreasoning or ignorant devotion."

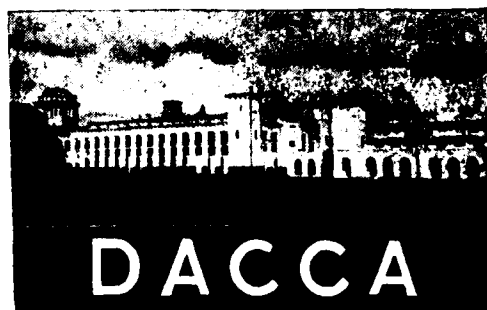
Are Rotarians primitive? Does the maintenance of a good attendance record have any inherent magical power? Is it a god or spirit? Is it an object of unreasoning or ignorant devotion? An affirmative answer to the first, third and fourth questions scarcely deserves consideration here.

But an affirmative answer to the second does. The desire to maintain a good attendance record and a certain degree of pride in maintaining that record produce within a member a keener Rotary spirit, a better sense of responsibility to his Club and to his community, and above all make him more serviceable to his Club and to his community. To that limited extent, attendance is a fetish.

Do certain non-attending members add to the value of the Club? Would their presence with reasonable regularity add to its effectiveness? These questions appear to me to be academic. If we are going to admit men to Rotary because they are the best men in their classifications, and then tell them that their participation in Rotary may be active or inactive as they like, we have said in substance, "We have your money, do as you please." Membership in Rotary includes a responsibility to attend.

Is a good attendance record a joy or a fetish? Unquestionably it is a joy; it produces a fellowship in the most hardened

(Continued to the next column)



President: Dr. R. C. Majumdar

Secretary: S. K. Chatterji

"Literature as a Social Rebel": Prof. P. K. Guha, Reader in English, University of Dacca, gave an interesting talk on "Literature as a Social Rebel" on August 8. He said that a marked tendency of modern literature was to go behind the social compact and to pose as an unsophisticated barbarian—a defender of man's primitive instincts, a kind and sympathetic painter of the free play of man's individuality, unhampered by any social restraint or inhibition. It was putting a premium on unbridled passions,—its hero was chartered libertine. It was seeking to catch the ear of its audience by providing for it 'a vicarious satisfaction of anti-social impulses'.

Mr. Guha said that the tragedy of human life as pointed in the literature of the past was man's failure to adjust himself to his environment, the tragedy of it in modern literature was the failure of the environment to adjust itself to the individual. The individual in modern literature was not a member of society but a self-contained self-sufficient entity, larger and greater than society.

(Continuation from previous column)

recluse; it adds to the already brimming cup of those who know the true meaning of fellowship; it aids those whose spirit may be lagging; it inspires those devoting their time and energies to leadership; it constructively builds up the *esprit de corps* of the Club; it has no shortcomings; it is in truth a joy. Unqualifiedly it is not a fetish, either in the strict etymological sense or in the commonly accepted sense of being an obsession.

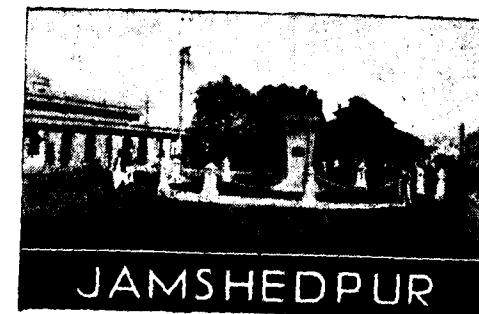
Man's association with man, said Mr. Guha, as presented in modern literature, was built on the quicksands of self-interest and not on the rock of love. The inevitable result was a picture of morbid discontent, restlessness and impatience in regard to man's lot in life and a reckless and ruthless course of egoistic thought and conduct—a picture of society dismembered and disintegrated.

The speaker said that modern literature prided itself on its realism—but, in the opinion of Mr. Guha, it was realistic only in regard to external incidents and situations of life but in its presentation of human feelings it was far from realistic—it was extravagantly idealistic, if not quixotic—ever crying for the moon. As long as man had to live in society he had to be emotionally, just as materially, content with things. Chance or circumstance must be recognised as a reality, and man must cultivate the art of loving, of seeing Helen's beauty in the brow of Egypt, as real Helens were far too scarce in the world. Love was not like the poets, only born. It could also be made.

To be truly realistic literature should know that it could not go beyond the social compact any more than man could. The emancipation of the ego in literature must even be conditioned by the natural limitations of social life "Necessity without freedom within" should be the motto of man both in life and in art.

Literature was no longer a harmless rebel against society. It was now a mischievous social rebel striking at the very root of social existence. Its main target of attack was love and marriage, the bond and nucleus of the social structure. A morbid spirit of individualism had entered into modern literature and this was proving baneful to art and life alike. Love had dwindled on a literary theme, obscenity was tarnishing the pages of literature, where the rebellious anti-social instincts of man were being patted on the back and the life was in a large measure taking its cue from it.

In conclusion Mr. Guha quoted the statement of Shelley "Poetry and the principle of self are the God and the Mammon of the world" and remarked that modern literature by setting up in it the sway of self has ceased to be a temple and has turned into a mart.



President: E. D. Johnson

Secretary: E. P. Hillier

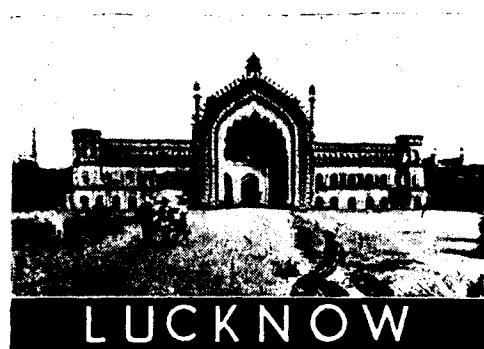
"Whither?"—A Commentary: Under the title of "Whither?"—A Commentary on Rotarian Warren-Boulton's paper of July 4th on 'Machines, the Friends of Man', Rotarian MacGregor presented in well-argued and telling style, the human aspect of modern mechanisation. He succeeded in raising in the minds of his hearers the disturbing question as to the destructive trend of modern Industry unless adequately controlled and directed.

In the discussion which ensued, Rotarian Yaneske followed with a cleverly written paper in lighter vein which at times amused the audience greatly. Several other members and guests participated in the discussion which was only terminated by reason of the lateness of the hour and by common consent it was agreed that the subject had by no means been exhausted. At the close of the discussion a vote being taken showed that an overwhelming majority of those present were convinced that machines are the friends of man only when properly controlled and directed to useful social ends. (Both these papers have been printed in full in this issue—see p. 14 and p. 24).

Fundamentals of Radio Reception: Rtn. Ramsell in the course of a lecture, which was almost 'high-brow' in its technicalities imparted valuable information and advice on the fundamentals of radio reception and construction. As most of his hearers are owners of radio sets, it is expected that there will in consequence be an increase in the standard of local radio reception in the near future!

In answer to questions as to the best way to remove the difficulties of frequency variations which seem to beset the best

(Continued on Page 41)



President: G. M. Harper

Secretary: Rai Bahadur R. P. Varma

Rotary and World Peace: At a meeting of the Lucknow Rotary Club held on Sunday, the 11th Sept., Dr. V. S. Ram, Head of the Department of Political Science, Lucknow University, and sometime Member of the League of Nations Secretariat, Geneva, spoke on Rotary and World Peace. He said: The question of International Service, the fourth object of the Rotary, is the most difficult and one of the greatest problems of the day. Upon the proper and successful solution this problem by us depends the national safety and happiness and ultimately world peace and prosperity. The responsibility of the Rotarians is very great indeed in this matter. If the idea of world peace is fixed properly in the minds of the 185,000 Rotarians scattered throughout the world and through them it can carry this thought to the leaders throughout the world in all its about 4,500 clubs located in nearly 100 nations, Rotary can do a great deal for the betterment of the world. Suppose these two lakhs of Rotarians can convince ten other men each that world peace is possible of attainment, then we will have 2 million men (20 lakhs) enlisted in the cause of peace and two million leaders scattered throughout all parts of the world, united in the same ideal might secure peace. This of course cannot be done in a single day or month or even a year but gradually in a few years, steadily slowly and surely.

Rotarian Ram said that the Rotarians of India have a special responsibility in this matter, for it is their Emperor Asoka who proclaimed for it the doctrine of world peace 2,500 years ago in Rock edicts and renounced

war as an instrument of national policy. Akbar reiterated this principle 2,000 years later and Mahatma Gandhi proclaims it to-day as the principle of Ahimsa or non-violence and Satyagraha.

The gospel of world peace can be achieved by establishing an international Rotary Foundation which was first initiated in 1927 by the Rotary and developed into a 2 million dollars fund in 1937 at Nice (France). This money is to be used for developing International understanding through Inter-country committees, institutions of International understanding etc. and enable Rotary to carry the message of goodwill to all parts of the world. Such Inter-country visits can solve mutual mistrust and misunderstanding between Nations, as was evidenced by the experience of European countries and South American countries. Inter-Country visits between England and Holland, France and Italy, France and Germany, Belgium and Germany, etc. have already done a great deal of good in promoting friendship and goodwill in these countries. The European Advisory Committee of the Rotary with its headquarters at Zurich Switzerland has done pioneer work in this direction.

We in India have to arrange Inter-country visits with our neighbours, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and even the Far East. If this had been done the Burma riots of to-day may not have been as serious as they are reported to be. The Rotarians in India should also arrange for the exchange of professors and students and youth with our neighbours, Europe and America. This kind of work will pave the way for permanent goodwill and friendship. The utilisation of the Boxer Indemnity Fund by America for the benefit of the Chinese students in the U. S. A. has cemented friendship between those two nations as nothing else has been able to do.

Dr. Ram then referred to the present situation in Europe and said that it is due to the defects and inequalities of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919. The present trouble between Czechoslovakia and Germany is really a minorities question and the Rotarian spirit of Lord Lunceman and the British Government is the only hopeful sign in an otherwise serious situation. Dr. Ram

concluded by saying that the failure of the League of Nations is due to the fact that it is not a League of Peoples. The Rotarians can convert the League of Nations into a League of Peoples and if this is done the League can function smoothly and successfully. The failure of the League is the failure of the human civilization for the alternative to it is anarchy and chaos and no sane man can contemplate the extinction of the civilization. Unless one is an effective citizen, one cannot be a good Rotarian. If we are all good Rotarians, there will be no communal problem in India, and there will be no difficult minorities questions. The spirit of Rotary will solve our domestic and International problems and it is the duty of every Rotarian to spread this spirit at least among ten of his friends, so that there will be an army of efficient citizens determined to secure domestic peace, social justice and International Peace and Goodwill.

Dr. Ram concluded by saying that Rotary Clubs provide a common meeting ground for exchange of goodwill and tolerance, the essential needs of India to-day and of the world. That is why the extension of the Rotary Spirit and Rotary Clubs throughout every town in India will make us better citizens and help us in the solution of our communal problems and social problems like poverty, unemployment and mal-distribution of wealth. In short true Rotarian can and does secure a better social order based upon social justice and a better International order based upon goodwill, sympathy and understanding.

(Continued from Page 39)

receiving sets. Mr. Ramsell, like the clever salesman he is, replied that the best thing to do is to buy one of the new 1939 model sets, in which this defect has been practically eliminated!

Rotarian Director H. Chew stated that he had been asked by Rotarian President J. J. Ghandy to announce that the Tata Iron & Steel Company were at present trying to secure the sanction of the Government to the establishment of a local Radio Broadcasting Station at Jamshedpur.

The announcement was greeted with cheers.



President: A. G. Vere

Secretary: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid

Community Service: For the first time this year the Community Service Committee have been up and doing active work in happy contrast to their occasional sedentary meetings for the dispensation of Sunshine Box collections. An outing to Elliott's Beach was arranged for the girls of the Deaf and Dumb School, at Mylapore, and this was so easily organised and so successfully conducted that we wonder why similar outings are not a more frequent item in the Committee's programme. The pleasure given so greatly transcends the work entailed that a feeling almost of shame pervades us as we consider the scant occasions on which service to the less fortunate members of the Community is so ungrudgingly given.

I understand that this was the first organised outing of its kind the girls of this school have had—it is surely sufficient merely to mention this to ensure that Rotary will see it is not the last. It is possible that the pupils of other institutions in Madras have not even experienced one outing, and I can envisage the Community Service Committee bringing many hours of excitement and sunshine into somewhat dull and restricted lives if it will determine to organise outings not once a season but once a month throughout the year.

The Club's thanks go to Immediate Past President Rotarian Dr. P. V. Cherian and his wife for the arranging of this happy afternoon. Let it be the precursor of many such. There are those who rail at occasional scholarships being given by Rotary to poor students, and who consider the limited charitable efforts of Rotary to be almost a

waste of time—if in the years to come any one student can look back with gratitude for the help extended to him, or any deaf and dumb, or otherwise disabled boy or girl, hold a bright memory of a Saturday afternoon's outing, then surely Rotary is justified.

Attendances: The fortnightly attendance has improved considerably—although the amounts collected in the Sunshine Box are, strangely enough, not commensurate with the increased numbers, and we have had the pleasure of listening to two most interesting addresses given by Rotarians.

"The Trooping the Colour": In the first, Rotarian Lt.-Col. D.M. Reid, O.B.E., M.C., spoke on "The Significance of the Trooping the Colour", the annual ceremony held in London on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King. Rotarian Reid, who is a brisk and humorous speaker, entertained the Club with his personal experiences of the Ceremony, in which, as an Hon. A.-D.-C. to the King, he recently took part.

Although he stated that the famous parade probably originated, in the time of Charles II, as a guard mounting ceremony, the after discussion perhaps emphasised the fact that the speaker failed clearly to express the actual *significance* of the Ceremony, and there were many, especially among Indian Members, who would have liked to know more concerning the origin of the "Colour" itself, but Rotarian Reid made an excellent impression when he expressed his own feelings as follows:—

"This is probably the last of the annual great Royal pageantries now taking place in Europe and its significance lies not so much in the parade itself as in the presence of immense crowds of citizens who that day paid tribute to their King and to the Armed Forces of the Crown, as represented by the Brigade of Guards, and to such of the Indian and Dominion Forces as may be taking part in the procession.

"Behind the intense enthusiasm of the public lies the essential, solid, united support of an unwavering people in their King, their constitutions and ideals underlying them.

"There is no question of the glorification of militarism but it is the expression of solid affection of free peoples, usually unemotional, and of a determination once in a way to reply to the accusations of a jealous world that the Nation respects itself and is determined to continue untarnished its glorious history. The occasion is a symbol of self-respect."

Rotarian Sir Mahomed Usman had the Meeting with him when he suggested that a similar ceremony would be greatly welcomed in India and would do much to enhance the ties between the Crown and the people. It is interesting to learn that an analogous scheme is engaging the attention of the authorities.

"Communalism, Nationalism and Internationalism": Our second address of the month bore the above ambitious title and when Bombay Rotarians learn that it was delivered by their alert Joint Hon. Secretary, Rotarian M. R. A. Baig, they will appreciate that the speaker was worthy of his subject. In most fluent and eloquent phrases Rotarian Baig castigated for their own good, the world, the Empire, India, Rotary, and a multitude of other all-important matters, until we sat back in our chairs feeling somewhat dazed and subdued. So much so, that not a single question was asked although all was question. Rotarian Sir Mahomed Usman, however, was not to be deterred by Rotarian Baig's powerful periods and trenchant indictment, and rising to propose the vote of thanks he was so carried away by his disagreement with many of the speaker's premises that after a speech worthy of the Assembly he sat down amid uproarious applause with his vote of thanks still to be conveyed!

In the absence of a full report of Rotarian Baig's most interesting and provocative address I append a *resumé* taken from *The Madras Mail*.

"Mr. Baig said that it was a sad, bad, world in which they now found themselves with nations warring with each other. It was but natural, therefore, that when Rotarians with their high ideals of internationalism looked round the world they could but smile cynically. To-day

nations, if they were friends, were so only by contact. Internationalism in most countries was but a dream.

As regards India, which was a great continent, they could not dream of internationalism before having nationalism. The speaker was of the opinion that while much was talked about politics in India there was no real national movement at all. The desire for freedom was not nationalism. Rotary had far greater ideals to promote than nationalism. People could have nationalism only when they were able to consider India as one single nation and had an all-India mentality without fighting over inter-provincial issues, and various matters concerning caste, religion, etc."

Sir Mahomed Usman proposed a vote of thanks. He said that he did not agree with the speaker when he said that he did not believe that politics would promote nationalism. Political movement had done much for India. The first political movement started in this country was the Indian National Congress. Before that he, Sir Mahomed Usman, thought Indians were not occupying positions of importance and they were contented with their lot. Each community was living under a sort of compartmental system. But the moment politicians came on the scene and roused the political consciousness of Indians, they found local self-governing institutions and self-governing bodies such as the legislative councils coming up and found Indians of various communities occupying prominent positions.

They found all communities working together for the common object of bettering the status of the country. There they found real nationalism.

"It is political consciousness that has brought us nationalism and national feeling in us. I am afraid Rotary cannot at all compete with politics."

Even to-day, continued Sir Mahomed Usman, it was not the Rotarian of England that was able to stir the hearts of Englishmen and make them all unite for a common cause. If the Prime Minister of England talked on a political question and asked

all Britons to unite for the cause of the nation they could be sure every Briton would respond to the call. They did not agree that politics had nothing to do with real nationalism. Politics, again, would promote internationalism as well.

"If anything promoted nationalism and internationalism it was politics and politics alone, and it is the supreme field of politics." (Cheers).

We have greatly enjoyed Rotarian Baig's presence at so many of our recent meetings and regret his departure.

Extension of Rotary in Madras Presidency: The Extension Committee have advanced a stage further in their efforts to promote the spread of Rotary in the Presidency and tentative soundings are being made in centres where Rotary is most likely to flourish. Madura, Trichinopoly, Calicut, and Trivandrum are all attractive "possibles" and we hope that the Committee's endeavours will meet with success.

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In my humble opinion the root causes of all these diseases in India are extreme poverty of the people and ignorance of the elementary laws of hygiene.

Big palatial buildings for Hospitals staffed with highly paid medical officers and nurses and matrons will never help to mitigate the incidence of children's diseases in India, but what is really wanted is a service to supply pure unadulterated milk and food and a system of well regulated and organised core of health visitors who are supplied with lantern slides on ordinary diseases of children and who tour from town to town and village to village, and give demonstrations to people.



President: T. Weeraratne
Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader

Romance of Rubber Industry: At a meeting on the 22nd August Dr. T. E. H. O'Brien of the Rubber Research Institute gave us a very interesting talk on the Romance of the Rubber Industry. He dealt with Rubber in its native forests and showed how the seeds were collected by Sir Henry Wickem and smuggled out of Brazil. He also dealt with the extension of the plantation industry and the important part played by rubber in revolutionising transport.

Dr. O'Brien in dealing with other uses stated, "I need not tell you much about the multifarious uses of rubber but will just give a few personal examples. When you first make your appearance in the world it is probable that you will be deposited on a rubberised sheet and will be fed through the medium of a rubber teat. At school tennis-balls, footballs, catapults and even the humble eraser are important features. In sickness and in old age hot water bottles, air cushions, etc., may be called on to give relief." Dealing with new uses Dr. O'Brien mentioned rubber upholstering, rubber roadways, rubber flooring and panelling, rubber in paints etc.

Dr. O'Brien's paper, which was of the greatest interest, opened the eyes of those of us who were not very familiar with the Rubber Industry to how Romance is to be found even in the humble washer of a Soda water bottle.



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

Presentation of Charter: It was a unique occasion in the annals of the Rotary Club of Pandharpur, to hold a special meeting on 31st July 1938, when Rotarian Governor, Sir Phiroze Sethna, presented the Charter to the Club. All the Rotarian Members were pleased to have the Charter presented at the hands of the Governor. They were looking forward to a day to meet the Governor in person. Great enthusiasm prevailed in celebrating the occasion in which Rotarians from the Sholapur and Barsi Clubs, who had specially come for the occasion, joined.

Sir Phiroze arrived at Pandharpur at about 3 p.m. and the proceedings commenced at 4 p.m. sharp. He was welcomed by Rotarian Rao Bahadur G. B. Paricharak and a group photo was taken. After the welcome speech by the President, the Governor was requested to present the Charter. The Governor in presenting the Charter to the Club said:

"The Pandharpur Rotary Club was the first of its kind inasmuch as it transacted its business in local Vernacular, and it is the first Taluka Town Club in the District. Sir Phiroze expressed his regret for not being able to speak in Marathi and also made an apology for not presenting the Charter earlier. It was in the discharge of his duties as Governor that he had come down to Pandharpur to present the Charter and it seemed to him that there was no necessity for thanking him for coming to Pandharpur."

"The Presentation for the Charter is a proof of admission in the Rotary International. Rotary is an organisation of which it is a proud privilege to be a Member. My connection with Rotary" continued Sir Phiroze Sethna, "is the important asset in my life and am glad to note that Pandharpur Club had resolved to follow suit. The idea of Membership is not the only test to determine the ability of a particular institution. Individuals representing each vocation are admitted to Membership of Rotary and that is the reason why the number of the members of the clubs are limited."

He then proceeded to narrate the development of the Rotary movement in India.

"The late Jim Davis did excellent work in furtherance of the Rotary movement. The Bombay Rotary Club has nearly 140 Members of whom half are Indians. All of them mix freely with each other in doing service to the society."

"A suggestion was made at the District Conference of Baroda that Rotary Clubs in the Vernacular were apprehended with caution. I have seen this club to-day and from my own experience I will say at the next Conference that Vernacular clubs will flourish. The secret of success is the Rotary spirit in which the members meet."

He hoped that the Pandharpur Rotary Club would be a sponsor club of other clubs. He discouraged the suggestion of amending the rule in regard to the requisite members for starting a new club. There cannot be two sets of rules for different parts of the country.

Lastly he advised the members to do the best as they can. They would have done their duty if they succeed in causing one smile more or one tear less to their fellow citizens for whose service they exist. He closed his speech after thanking the Club for the kind reception accorded to him.

The Governor's Speech was rendered in Marathi by the Vice-President Rtn. Atre.

After the vote of thanks and garlanding the guest, the members entertained the Governor for light refreshments and the meeting terminated.

The Governor was presented with a flag of the Pandharpur Rotary Club.

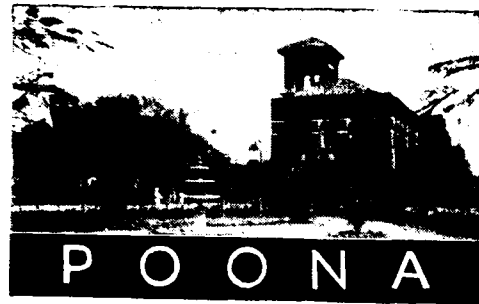
Proceedings of the Special Meeting:

A special meeting of the club was held on July 31. Rotarian Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna presented the charter to the club. It was an important function and the members showed great enthusiasm in receiving Sir Phiroze. The meeting hall was gaily decorated and the function commenced at 4 p.m. sharp. Sir Phiroze came here from Barsi. On arrival he was received by the President Rao Bahadur Paricharak and a group photo of the members with Sir Phiroze was taken. All the members were introduced to him. He was presented with the flag of our Club and a Souvenir. The President delivered a welcome speech wherein he thanked the Governor for coming down to Pandharpur to present the charter. He briefly narrated the service the club had rendered to the society during the short period of its existence.

Amidst cheers Sir Phiroze rose to present the Charter and after doing the same, delivered his speech in English. He expressed his inability to speak in Marathi—in which language the Club conducted its affairs. He was glad to note that the club was doing good service. It was his duty to come to present the Charter for which he need not be thanked. Today was the day, he said, when you are admitted in the Rotary International. It is a privilege to be affiliated to the Rotary International. He briefly narrated the history of the Rotary Movement in India. He was also glad to note that Vernacular Clubs were not a whit behind other Rotary Clubs who conducted their meetings in English. The secret of success is not in the medium through which business is transacted but in the Rotary Spirit which is necessary for the development of Rotary. Lastly, he thanked the members for the cordial reception accorded to him. (A detailed report of his speech will appear in the *Eastern Rotary Wheel*, Madras).

His speech was rendered into Marathi by the Vice-President, Rtn. Atre. A hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Rtn. P. T. Chaphalkar and seconded by Rtn. D. L. Deshmane.

After garlanding the Honoured guest, the meeting terminated. Thereafter the guest was entertained to tea and light refreshments.



President: Dr. C. W. B. Normand
Secretary: Lt.-Col. E. C. A. Smith

August 1938: "Religion of Applied Mechanics" was the theme of an address delivered by Rotarian J. A. Taraporewalla. In the course of his talk he said, it may be presumed that the professional Padri is the only individual qualified to talk on religion. The Engineer, coming as he does in contact with Nature and Structures put up to defy her, is even more qualified. It is interesting to study how these Structures, made up of inanimate objects like stone, brick, mortar, concrete, steel and other materials, behave and compare their behaviour with that of human beings under similar circumstances.

The first tenet of this religion of Applied Mechanics was given by an Italian Philosopher, Castiglione. He propounded that every part or member of a structure will work with 100% efficiency, or to put it in his words that it will do a minimum amount of work consistent with the production of a given result. This principle is not of the usual religious "Thou shall" or "Thou shall not" vintage but is extremely simple and can be proved mathematically like $5 + 3 = 8$.

The second tenet of the religion was given by a Scotsman, Maxwell. "Do unto others as you would be done by," is a very old religious dogma. Maxwell gave an identical tenet for structures, called it the "Reciprocal Theorem" and proved it by simple mathematics.

Maxwell propounded that if there are 2 points A and B, anywhere in a structure and however far removed A may be from B, the external effect at B due to a load at A is

equal to that at A due to a load at B. In other words, the loaded point A will transfer only that suffering to B as it expects to get from B when B is loaded. So there exists a tremendous amount of reciprocity between any two points of a structure.

The third tenet of our religion of Applied Mechanics is that the loads and stresses in a structure are borne by members in proportion to their strengths; the stronger will take more load and relieve the weaker member of a part of its load.

Suppose two beams identically the same in shape but one of steel and the other of timber support a common load at the centre. It will be found that the steel beam takes over 20 times the load taken by timber and not fifty-fifty as would be the case with human beings.

It is easily seen that every member of a structure puts "Service before Self," a true Rotarian spirit!

Here, then, are the threetenets of a simple, direct and unritualistic religion of Applied Mechanics—Efficient work. Reciprocity and Service above Self.

* * *

Rotarian R. A. Collet spoke on "Water-Supply to Towns".

Everybody knows that a good supply of pure water is essential to life and that in towns water is required for a great many purposes besides drinking and washing.

The great storehouse of water is the ocean, but sea water contains far too much common salt and other solids in solution to be fit for drinking, washing or use in boilers.

If you take a little sea water in a glass and leave it for a few days, the water will dry up and leave some white salt. The salt will taste like ordinary table salt but slightly bitter, because it contains some Epsom salts as well as common salt; but what has become of the water? It has passed into the air, leaving the salt behind. It has evaporated, or become vapour, but it is only pure water that has gone into the air.

Sources of Water-Supply: One origin is the ocean then up to the clouds, down to

earth again by condensation. Towns get their water-supply from one of the following sources:—

1. Rivers or streams.
2. Wells (shallow, deep and artesian).
3. Gathering grounds.
4. Borings.
5. Rain water from roofs to cisterns.
6. Condensation from sea water.

Quantity of Water Required in Towns:

This is a very variable quantity depending upon temperature, habits of the people and prosperity of the town.

The following figures give the water-supply to certain typical towns in the world:—

1. Poona City	50	gallons per head per day.
2. Poona Cantonment	55	" " "
3. Bombay	85	" " "
4. Venice	11	" " "
5. Detroit	152	" " "
6. New York	100	" " "
7. Grenoble	264	" " "
8. Paris	53	" " "
9. Rome	264	" " "

Aqueducts: Throughout the world's history as large centres of population have developed it has usually been necessary to seek a water-supply at a distance, as before the days of steam pumps it was necessary that the source of supply should be at such an elevation that the water would flow naturally from the source to the city if a suitable conduit were provided. A source might be plentiful and near but if it were at a lower level than the city the water could not be utilised except by the expenditure of animal (including human) power, and the water carrier became a necessary institution. The artificial channel along which the water is conveyed is an aqueduct, and both Greeks and Romans constructed these artificial channels for great distances in order to provide a copious supply of pure water. In the earliest days the aqueduct was an open channel like a river.

Of the Roman aqueducts the most famous is that of the Pont du Gard across the river

Gardon at Nismes constructed in the time of Augustus. Like the Maintenon aqueduct it consists of three rows of arches carrying the conduit at a height of 180 feet from the bottom of the valley. In the lowest row there are only six arches, in the middle row 12 and in the upper 36.

Romans built the Water Works in Paris, Lyons, Nimes, Merz in Germany and Seville in Spain. Half of the Merz Aqueduct is still in use although built in the year 130 A.D.

Purification of Water: Some Catchment Areas yield perfectly pure water requiring no treatment e.g. Loch Katrine for Glasgow; Thirlmere for Manchester; other large cities e.g. Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh and Birkenhead draw water from areas which might be regarded as unpolluted yet filter all water before sending to consumers.

In Poona the water-supply is obtained from a catchment area in which are situated 86 villages which discharge their sewage into the lake and this water flows along an open canal about 11 miles long which is liable to pollution en route. It is therefore absolutely necessary to purify the water. This is done by means of a triple process of (a) clarifying the water with alum in settling tanks, (b) filtering the water through rapid inorganic filters, and finally sterilizing with chlorine. A very small dose of Ammonia is also added to neutralise the taste of chlorine.

In comparing the chlorination of the Bombay and Poona water, it is interesting to note that the dose of chlorine added to the Bombay water is 200% in excess of the dose of chlorine added to Poona water. The reason being that Bombay water is unfiltered and contains certain organic matter whereas Poona water is pure filtered water.

Gathering from the pavement's crevice,
as a floweret of the soil,

The nobility of labour—the long pedigree
of toil.

LONGFELLOW.



President: U Ba Win

Secretary: S. Chatterjee

Rotary Extension in Burma: President Ba Win informed members that at present contacts had been made and attempts are being made to open new Clubs at Toungoo, Mandalay, Maymyo, Prome and Henzada and committees are in formation while communications are in progress with Yenangyaung. A Rotary Extension Committee had been formed with Rtn. Ba Lwin as Convenor and Rtn. Dunkley suggested the name of Rtn. R. Nesbitt-Hawes to be co-opted therein.

Rtn. Bryant said he was happy to say Rotary extension undertaken by Rangoon Club was in very opportune moment as there was amazing amount of goodwill for Rotary and there was real desire among people to meet and know one another on common platform in Burma. He thanked club for real good spade work for extension which had been helpful to him and he received good response everywhere from people. He emphasised arrangement of programme for new clubs and personal interest by sponsor club with new clubs both by secretary and officers and help them to understand their duties and obligations. He thanked everyone and specially those who went to district to help him but regretted present situation in country prevented further survey and extension at present but he might visit again cold weather if the club required his services.

International Service: Rtn. E. J. Dunkley, Chairman of International Service Committee, delivered thoughtful and illuminating address on the subject which appears elsewhere in this issue.

"Fellowship": In his unassuming style but in impressive manner the Rt. Rev. G. A. West, M.A., M.M., Bishop of Rangoon, gave an inspiring talk on the subject. Fellowship, he said, starts when one speaks to other on things that matters most in free and open manner. First condition for fellowship was real sincerity and others were frankness and openness adjusted with a process of carefulness. Closest relationship was starting place in home and business but Rotary was looking beyond that on a worldwide basis. He gave instances of his experiences in this country and foreign countries and read extracts from his friend, Foreign Minister of Holland, to show how fellowship was spreading through world and human minds were working in that direction. There was a rising tide of selfishness and to break down that barrier there should be real fellowship on a real basis. He stressed on spiritual leadership which could help to lead to higher things in human life. He thanked the Club for hospitality and was glad to find such large group of men united in fellowship and service through Rotary.

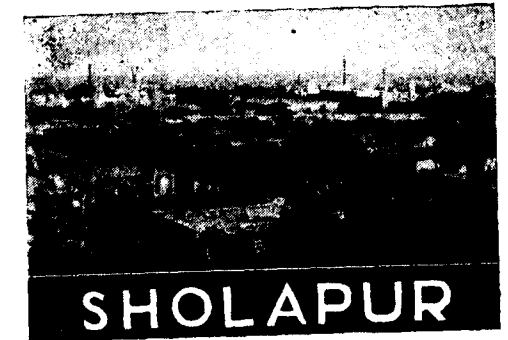
"Snake Venom and its uses to the Community": Dr. Burgess Barnett, formerly Curator, London Zoo who recently arrived here and has taken charge of Rangoon Zoo as Superintendent, gave interesting talk on the subject. Origin of snake, he said, was romantic and they seemed to have come before age of intelligence. He then explained in details varieties of snakes, how venom was collected and how it developed in different varieties in different manner. As venoms differed in variety so their reactions too differed and these acted differently on human beings. First use of snake venom was antidote for snake-bite while other uses were in certain blood diseases found generally in Europe and stopping pains in Cancer, besides Asthma, Epilepsy etc. He described characteristics of Vipers and Cobras and their respective venoms. Commercial use of snake venom was expensive about four pounds a gramme and it was used in very diluted form in medical cases. He also said venom was generally collected once a fortnight but no polyserum had yet been found which could be used in all cases of snake-bites irrespective of the

variety of the snakes. He also showed a tube containing venoms collected from the vipers.

"Security of Wealth": An interesting talk on the subject was given by Rotarian William J. Yetton of Singapore Club speaking on his own classification. Science of security of wealth was centuries old and throughout ages men devoted time, thought and expense in endeavouring to protect worldly possessions from others desiring to relieve them of their earthly blessings and to protect belongings from destructive forces. In ages past food was to be hidden in crevices, holes and he mentioned Egyptian Corn Houses, Keeper of Keys, Roman Treasure Houses, earthenware jars with coins, castles and forts for safety of kings and lastly keeping jewellery in pools guarded by crocodiles and finally iron bound wooden chests, iron boxes and complicated lock-machines and in modern times fireproof, burglar resistance safes and strong rooms. Instancing the lack of security in the past Great War and the present Sino-Japanese conflict, recent flood disaster in Kobe, aerial bombing in China and disturbances in Rangoon and Burma, he said security of life and property had been a great problem. There was no agreed title to his profession. Safe-makers title was suitable 30 years ago but later came Bankers Engineer, Vault Engineer but the latest most applicable and suitable was Security Engineer, whose job was to offer security against all forms of destructive forces. Science was still busy in devising methods still safer against the forces of fires, burglary, flooding, earthquakes and, lastly, aerial bombardment to preserve both human life and property. The full text of the speech appeared in *Rangoon Times* of September 2.

(Continuation from next column)

descriptive and guides the borrower. At the end, he pointed out the opinion expressed by the Banking Enquiry Committee that credit alone can't convert an unprofitable industry into a profitable one. An active pursuit of a progressive agricultural policy is also essential.



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

At a Lunch Meeting held on August 13, in honour of His Excellency's visit to Sholapur, both H. E. Sir Roger Lumley and Lady Lumley were present. There was a record attendance at this meeting.

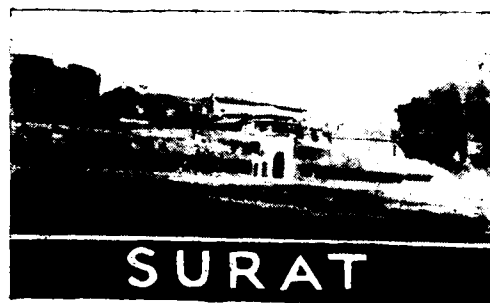
H. E. Sir Roger Lumley has been our Honorary Member since the time when we learned about him as the Governor Designate.

After Their Excellencies' arrival all the members of the Rotary Club were introduced to Their Excellencies. At the close of the Lunch, the President made a welcome speech and presented two club flags—Bombay and York Clubs.

His Excellency gave a suitable reply and wished the Club every success as a useful group in the Community. After garlanding, the meeting was brought to a close.

"Rural Finance": Rotarian V. B. Sathe was the speaker at the meeting held on August 23. He spoke on the subject of "Rural Finance". He described the various ways in which credit is supplied to the cultivators and the questionable practices of the money-lenders. After suggesting the lines of reform with reference to the various credit agencies the speaker expressed the opinion that the growth of the Co-operative movement will only solve the situation. The Co-operative movement provides credit which is indeed cheap and facile, but at the same time it is so obtained that the act and effort of obtaining it educates

(Continued to the previous column)



President: P. J. Taleyarkhan
Secretary: Dhun Framji

"Some Common Diseases in Children": The following is a short summary of the talk given by Dr. V. A. Vijayakar, M.B., CH.B. (Edin.), L.M. (Dublin), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glasgow), on Saturday the 27th August 1938:—

I consider this as the most important branch of Medical Science as I firmly believe that if people would understand the great importance of this branch of medical science, we would be able to save a lot of most valuable lives in children which we are now losing by way of Infantile mortality in India. This infantile mortality is as great as something like 50% in India, as compared with only about 10% in Europe and America.

Most of the diseases from which infants and children die in this country are preventable diseases and if lay people and young mothers are properly instructed in the elementary principles of rearing of children, I think we will be able to reduce the high Infantile mortality in India that we experience at present.

The Infantile mortality in Europe and America has been greatly reduced during the last decade by the establishment of several institutions under different names but all aiming at the same objective of reducing the Infantile mortality. These institutions go by the names of "Antenatal clinics, Child welfare centres, Social service leagues, and Creches."

Fortunately, some of the municipalities in big towns have undertaken this work and they have established similar institutions

in India, but it will take a long time for them to reduce the Infantile mortality in India because the main factor underlying these children's diseases in India is the want of proper nourishing food. With all the vigilance of the health department of the Municipalities you are well aware that the adulteration of milk, ghee and other eatables is rampant in big cities.

Now the most common diseases in children which claim the biggest tool in Infantile mortality in India is the derangement of the alimentary canal. This shows itself by the child beginning to vomit which signifies that the child has upset its digestion and it can be remedied if proper care is taken in time by attending properly to his feeding and regulating his diet, in matter of quality and quantity of food. But if this is not attended to, in time, it may go on to other diseases such as diarrhoea and dysentery, and if this too is not properly attended to by taking competent medical aid and properly regulated diet, the child will get emaciated and eventually die of these diseases, or if the child does not die he is liable to be attacked by other diseases such as tuberculosis of the intestines or lungs or bones due to low vitality.

The next common diseases in children are the affections of the respiratory system, such as Common Cold, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy and Tuberculosis of the lungs. As I said before all these diseases are avoidable to a certain extent if proper care and precautions are taken in time, such as proper clothing and free and proper ventilation of the bed-rooms etc.

Then we come to the infectious diseases in children, which also contribute a fairly large number of deaths in children. Thanks to the advance of Bacteriology that such diseases as Typhoid, Cholera, Diphtheria and Influenza can now be prevented by prophylactic inoculations. So also small-pox can now be prevented by vaccination.

It is not possible for me to touch all the other diseases in this short talk, but I think that the few diseases I have mentioned to you, will give you an idea that most of them are preventable diseases, if proper care is taken about the feeding and clothing of children.

(Continued on Page 43)

Messages of Condolence on the Death of Governor Phiroze Sethna

KARACHI ROTARY CLUB: The Rotary Club of Karachi has learnt with profound sorrow of the death of Rotary Governor, the Honourable Sir Phiroze Sethna, which took place in Bombay on the night of Friday, the 16th September, following a heart attack.

A worthy son of India, a man of sterling character and talent, of bounded energy and action, Sir Phiroze has left a lasting mark in the political, commercial and cultural spheres of the country. Rotary in India was honoured in that he was the first Indian to be elected and appointed to the office of the Governor of the 89th District comprising India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan. As a keen Rotarian and as the Governor he has rendered unique service to the cause of Rotary in India, and his loss indeed creates a void at this juncture when Rotary in India is on the road to expansion and extension. The Rotary Club of Karachi recalls his visit to Karachi last year when his genial personality, his keenness in Rotary and his kindly guidance and advice spurred local Rotary to activity and enthusiasm. The Rotary Club of Karachi conveys its heartfelt sympathy to Lady Sethna and family.

ASIA OFFICE R. I.: Sethna's passing severe loss to Rotary. Asia Office sends sincerest sympathy to bereaved. Writing.

COCHIN ROTARY CLUB: Convey Cochin Rotary Club's sympathies to Governor's family.

MADRAS ROTARY CLUB: Deeply grieved. Please convey bereaved family heartfelt condolences. Madras Rotary Club. Arrange wreath if possible.

F. E. JAMES: Shocked to hear of Phiroze's death. Please convey profound sympathy to his family.

BANGALORE ROTARY: Kindly convey deepest sympathy and condolences to Sir Phiroze Sethna's family from the Bangalore Rotary Club. His loss deeply felt.

ADVANCED INSTRUCTIONAL ASSOCIATION, SHOLAPUR: The Executive Committee of the Advanced Instructional Association, Sholapur, is moved deeply to place on record its sense of profound grief at the sad demise of Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., the advocate of the educational films, which took place in Bombay on Friday, the 16th instant.

PANDHARPUR ROTARY CLUB: Resolved unanimously that the Rotary Club of Pandharpur hears with deep regret the sad and sudden death of Rotarian Sir Phiroze Sethna. It is a great loss to the cause of Rotary Movement in India.

That the meeting further resolved that the Secretary should send condolences to the members of his family and assure them that this Club shares equally the sorrows that have befallen them.

AHMEDABAD ROTARY CLUB: That the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad records its deep sorrow at the sad and sudden demise of the Rotarian Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna who was a source of great inspiration and strength to the Movement; that by his death Rotary has lost an eminent Rotarian and India one of her most patriotic and able sons.

SURAT ROTARY CLUB: The members of the Rotary Club of Surat, at a Special Meeting, called for the purpose, place on record their sense of profound grief and of irreparable loss on account of the sad demise of their revered Rotarian Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna, and express their deep sympathy with Lady Phiroze and other members of the deceased's family in their bereavement, and instruct the Honorary Secretary to communicate this resolution to them.

RIBI, LONDON: It was with greatest regret that we of this Association learned of Sir Phiroze's passing. We had long watched his magnificent work on behalf of those ideals which Rotary exists to serve, and the universal feeling must be that the Movement has suffered a loss almost, if not quite, impossible to repair.

On behalf of the President, General Council and membership of the Association I offer a profound tribute of respect to a great Rotarian's memory—(Secretary Banner to Lady Sethna).

ANGUS MITCHELL, MELBOURNE: Sincerest sympathy from all Rotarians, 65th District.

DIRECTOR FRANCISCO MARSEILLAN, BUENOS AIRES: Condolences.

R. I. CHICAGO: President Hager, Board of Directors and Officers of Rotary International extend deepest condolences and sincerest sympathy in your bereavement—Chesley R. Perry, General Secretary.

R. I. DIRECTOR CARLOS P. ROMULO, MANILA, PHILIPPINES (to Lady Sethna): Condolences on death your distinguished husband.

R. I. PRESIDENT GEORGE HAGER, CHICAGO: George Ha. Deepest Sympathy.

R. I. VICE-PRESIDENT FERNANDO CARBAJAL, LIMA, PERU: Deepest Sympathy.

SHOLAPUR ROTARY: The Rotary Club of Sholapur deeply mourns the loss of the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Governor of our District, who was a source of inspiration and strength to the Rotary Movement in this District.

COLOMBO: It is with the deepest regret we have to record the sudden death of Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., J.P., C.B.E., District Governor, 89th District, at Bombay, on the 16th September, 1938. We offer our heartfelt sympathy and condolences to Lady Sethna and the members of his family in their sad bereavement.

BOMBAY: The members of the Rotary Club of Bombay place on record their deep sense of loss at the passing of Rotarian Sir Phiroze Sethna, who was a Founder Member of the Club in 1929, President in 1931, and Governor of the 89th District from July, 1937. They offer their sincerest sympathy and condolence to Lady Sethna and to other members of the family. They also wish to express their appreciation of his outstanding services to Rotary. His example of service will remain as a lasting inspiration to all with whom he came in contact.

(Continued on Page 55)

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. Mondol, 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. (Phone 686). 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 743, Bombay. Hon. Treasurer: B. S. B. Billimoria. Directors: A. H. C. Sykes, S. R. Kantebet, W. B. Burford, Capt. 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. 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. 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.

MANDALAY.

(Provisional)

September 16, 1938.

President: U Ba Hlaing. Vice-President: L. Htin Wah. Hony. Secretary: J. Moonie, Intermediate College, Mandalay. Hon. Treasurer: S. G. Rau. Directors: H. N. Lett, I.C.S., U Kyaw Hla, and N. C. Galliar.

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Friday, every month at 7 p.m. at the Hindu Gujrati School Hall.

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. 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.

(Provisional)

August 10, 1938.

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.I., 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: 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.

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 and Mr. Ah Nam.

(Continued from Page 52)

CALCUTTA: During the week, news of the passing on of our Rotarian District Governor, Sir Phiroze Sethna had startled us all. A very busy man, who, despite his enormous business responsibilities yet made time to remain intimately connected with the detail of the Rotary Movement in India in a manner which would have been admirable in one whose sole interest was Rotary. Little wonder, then, that his passing leaves a sense of personal loss, for he was known to most of us and we offer our sincere condolences to his relatives and to the Bombay Rotary Club at this time. Combining a dynamic personality with a charm and modesty of manner, of being a real "doer", Sir Phiroze leaves behind him an example for Rotarians of all time. He died as he lived, 'in harness'.

RANGOON: It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Rotarian Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna of our District on the night of Friday the 16th September, 1938. One of the last things that Governor Sir Phiroze had done was to send to the Mandalay Club his official congratulations on its inauguration. We express our deepest sympathy with the bereaved family, and believe that Rotary has suffered a very great loss.

Cables were also received from Governor Samuel (80th District), Past Governor Allen Eley (80th District), Lucknow, Jamshedpur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Barsi, Amritsar, etc. etc.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon)
for August 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	33	53	7	60	62	0	1	61
AMRITSAR	1	11	31	7	40	35	0	0	35
ASANSOL	2	16	55	3	59	29	1	0	30
BANGALORE	2	18	39	4	45	38	1	0	39
BARODA	2	17	41	7	49	41	0	1	40
BARSI*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BIJAPUR	1	15	60	3	68	25	1	1	25
BOMBAY	5	89	56	24	65	159	1	1	159
CALCUTTA	5	38	39	18	48	94	5	0	99
COCHIN	2	13	54	5	61	30	4	1	33
COLOMBO	4	46	53	18	66	87	0	0	87
DACCA	2	14	72	1	78	19	1	0	20
JAMSHEDPUR	2	39	75	4	82	34	17	0	51
KARACHI*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LAHORE	1	7	13	22	19	58	0	0	58
LUCKNOW	1	15	42	2	44	36	0	0	36
MADRAS	2	31	48	19	57	65	0	1	64
NEGOMBO	2	12	71	1	75	18	0	1	17
PANDHARPUR*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
POONA	2	27	77	3	84	35	1	0	36
RANGOON	5	18	27	9	33	63	1	0	64
SHOLAPUR	2	31	64	4	70	48	1	0	49
SURAT	1	12	55	2	60	21	1	0	22
THAYETMYO*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Returns not received.

OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT

Ag. District Governor : F. E. JAMES

Assistant to Governor : V. Doraiswamy

Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone 20049.
Telegrams "Rotary, care Phiroze".

Field Representative : H. W. Bryant, G. P. O. Box No. 5, Poona.
Phone 760. Telegrams "Rotaclub".

Office for Asia : Richard Sidney, Secretary for Asia, Rotary International, Battery Building, Battery Road, Singapore. (Phone 7626. Telegrams "Interotary").

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Editor—J. Munro.

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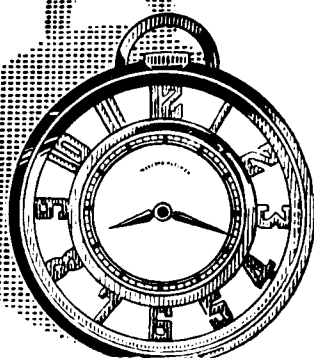
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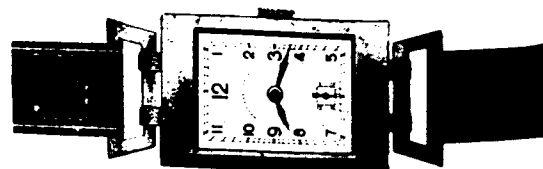


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EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL

(INCORPORATED IN 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.

Vol. VI

OCTOBER 1938

No. 6

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BIFURCATION: Bifurcation of this District is one of the most important subjects that will come up for decision at the next District Conference at Colombo. The time has come to give this matter serious reflection. The vast territory to be covered, with the steady increase in the number of new clubs, places a heavy burden on the time and energy of one Governor. Indeed, the question is to find a member in this district with the necessary qualifications, to undertake this onerous work.

Elsewhere in this issue, acting District Governor Rotarian F. E. James and Field Representative Rotarian H. W. Bryant have given a lucid exposition of the position and the duties attached to the office of District Governor. We commend their views and notes to all Rotarians in this District for serious consideration.

Extension: Wherever Rotarian Hinchcliffe goes a Rotary Club springs into being. With his characteristic zeal, it has not taken him long to start a Rotary Club at Hyderabad (Sind). This is the fifth Club he is responsible for, and we look forward with interest to his further activities and inspiration in the field of Rotary extension.

Rotarian Secretary S. Chatterjee of Rangoon Club is another enthusiastic worker in Club extension. He put in a great deal of preliminary work in promoting the Mandalay Club which is now functioning—a reproduction of a photograph of the members of this Club appears under the Mandalay Club News. Welcome into the fold Hyderabad and Mandalay! Congratulations and all Good Wishes!!

Rotary in this District has made a good start and is progressing steadily but, if much has been done, there is a great deal more that could and ought to be done. The movement is still in its early stages. The 89th District is a vast continent with potentialities as vast as its terrene for the spread and culture of all that Rotary means.

In a land of jarring sects, where misunderstanding and strife is more prone to manifestation than perhaps any country in the world, the scope is great, not only for the extension of clubs but for individual endeavour to preach the word—Fellowship—Understanding—Tolerance—Peace.

Rotarian A. F. Enstrom speaking at Europe's Fourth Conference at Stockholm has aptly put the case of Rotary extension. He said, "If the individual by teaching and example shapes his life on the basis of such conditions that he admits and gives himself the trouble of understanding the right in others' interests, not pushing his own interests to the full, but only so far as not to damage the interests of his fellow-men, being willing above all to give of himself and of his services to his neighbours and to the community in which he has been placed, then indeed does he make a positive contribution from the part to the whole; by acting thus and by seeking through persuasion to induce others to act in the same way he can actively collaborate in the formation of a less selfish and more generous attitude in the soul of the mass."

"This is the way in which I see the importance of the extension of the Rotary movement throughout the world for bringing about their conflicting interests of nations could be settled without a war."

The Governor Speaking!

Ag. Governor James's Monthly Letter for October

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

OUR LATE GOVERNOR: Although I have already addressed you on the death of our late Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna, I am constrained once more to say how much we all miss him. As Acting Governor, I had, at short notice, to take over his work, and every day I discover fresh evidence of his amazing activities and of his great keenness for the Movement over which he presided. Almost his last physical act before his death was to send a personal message to the newly-formed Mandalay Rotary Club. During the last days of his life one of his main anxieties was Rotary in the 89th District. What a fine example he set for us all!

Acting Governor: It is necessary that I should explain exactly what my present position is. Under Article XI, Section 14 of the bye-laws of R.I., the President of R. I. appointed me as Acting District Governor, until the vacancy is duly filled by the Board of Directors. President Hager desired me to consult Clubs and cable him their recommendation in regard to Sir Phiroze's successor during the remainder of this Rotary year. I immediately circularised Clubs for their recommendation, and until their replies have been received and forwarded to Chicago, and until the Board of Directors have formally elected a Governor I am acting as District Governor under the authority of the President of R. I.

Three Important Things: There are three matters of great importance to our District on which we must concentrate in the coming weeks. The first is the District Conference in Colombo, from January 30 to February 1, 1939. We must make this a real success, and that can only be assured by having a representative or representatives of each Club present at it. I appeal to all Clubs to take this matter seriously in hand as early as possible, and let our Colombo friends know what to expect in the way of delegates.

The second is the question of the bifurcation of the 89th District, concerning which I have already addressed Clubs exhaustively. On a wise decision on this matter the immediate future of our Movement in this part of the world will largely depend, and I hope, therefore, Clubs will give their genuine and earnest consideration.

The third is extension, which is in the hands of our Field Representative Rotarian Bryant, subject to the guidance of the District Governor. He has already accomplished splendid things and it will not be long before the number of Clubs in our present District totals 35. It is amazing how this Movement is growing, and that still further increases our responsibility. One of the most pleasant features in extension development recently is the way in which some of our Clubs are sponsoring establishment of other Clubs, and I particularly commend the activities of the Rangoon and Ahmedabad Clubs in that connection. During the past month, the Mandalay Club held its inaugural meeting on the 16th September, while Ahmednagar and Hyderabad (Sind) were inaugurated on the 3rd and 6th October respectively.

Election of the President of R. I.: At the last International Convention which was held at San Francisco, a Committee was appointed to consider the possibility of devising more effective methods for the nomination and election of the President and Treasurer of R. I. Rotarian Rufus F. Chapin has been Treasurer for a number of years and his election is purely a matter of form. As far as the President is concerned, he is elected by the vote of the Clubs represented at the Convention. The Commission on R. I. Administration over which I presided, discouraged the present system of voting by proxies and made the following observation on this matter:

"The Commission recommends that the President of R. I. should be elected by a postal ballot of all member clubs

by means of the single transferable vote, a majority of the entire number who cast their votes being required by the successful candidate.... The Commission desires to make it clear that it does not consider that voting for President by the means of the postal ballot is necessarily the ideal method. It may be that some simpler form of machinery could be devised, such as an electoral college, or the election of the President by the Board of Directors. As long as the President is to be elected by the member-clubs assembled in the Convention by delegates and proxies, however, election by postal ballot would seem to be the natural corollary of the abolition of proxies."

Clubs are invited to make suggestions or send proposals which they may consider germane to the topic, and I should be glad if Clubs will send in such suggestions either to me for transmission to the Committee, or direct to the Chairman, Rotarian A. B. Martin, 1858, S. Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

Club Visitors: May I call the attention of all Clubs to the very great importance of giving a proper welcome to all visitors to Club meetings, and particularly to visiting Rotarians? When a Rotarian visits another Club he generally forms his impression of that Club by the way in which he is received at its meetings. I know from experience that a visiting Rotarian is sometimes shy when he goes into a strange Club and is perhaps backward in making his presence known. It is, of course, his duty to sign the register and to inform the Secretary of the Club that he is a visiting Rotarian. It is also the bounden duty of the officers and members of the Club concerned to be on the look out for visitors, and to give them the hand of fellowship. I wish to draw the attention of all Clubs to this point, because I have lately had two complaints from Rotarians of rather cavalier treatment when visiting other Clubs.

Overseas Visitor: The Acting President of the University of Hawaii has advised us that Prof. Gregg M. Sinclair, Director of the Oriental Institute at Honolulu, is

visiting India in October. The object of his visit is to interest influential Indian scholars, Government officials, and laymen in their project to establish a Chair dealing with the history, culture and civilization of India in the Oriental Institute at Honolulu, the purpose of which itself is to interpret the culture and civilisation of India, China and Japan to the students and scholars of the West. Prof. Sinclair plans to be in India only for about ten weeks, and it is probable that he may be able to visit some of our Clubs in which event I trust that you will render him any assistance that you can. His address while in India will be C/o The American Express Company, Bombay.

Governor's Office: The Governor's Office has now been shifted from Bombay to 200, Mount Road, Madras. During the month of November, however, I shall be in New Delhi to attend a special Session of the Legislative Assembly, and letters can be addressed to me at the Hotel Imperial, New Delhi.

Yours sincerely,
F. E. JAMES,
Acting District Governor.

(Continued from Page 22)

the careless employee ridiculous by means of comic strips and humorous posters. The Weirton Steel Company has a "Play Safe Club," its members being the wives and children of the workers, as well as anybody else around town who wants to join. The Graver Tank and Manufacturing Company puts safety messages on the backs of its pay checks; and at the Bendix factory in South Bend, Indiana, one unlucky shop every month gets a sour-faced caricature clock with the big legend: "Our department had the most severe injury last month." They are all trying, these American industries, to make the most industrialized country in the world the safest, too.

There will always be accidents as long as men are human and machines can kill. But the encouraging thing is that everywhere today the idea is springing up that accidents are waste; not only waste, but criminal waste. And waste, fortunately, is something that Americans understand and abhor.—(The Rotarian).

The News Letter

Rotary International

Situation in Brazil: Recently there appeared in many newspapers a dispatch from Brazil which seemed to indicate that the Rotary clubs there must withdraw from the fellowship of Rotary International. Dispatches from our own district governor and the Rotary Club of Rio de Janeiro indicate quite a different situation. The Government has no animosity but on the other hand goodwill towards Rotary whose activities and principles are duly appreciated, and the Government will be pleased to have the 1940 convention held in Rio.

The sum and substance of what appears to be required by the Government is that each Rotary club become a not-for-profit corporation under the laws of Brazil so that each club will have a definite legal entity in the country.

Just as each Rotarian is first of all a citizen of his country, so if a Rotary club desires it may become a legal entity under the laws of its country.

It would appear that as soon as certain proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws of the Rotary clubs of Brazil have reached the central office and have been approved by the board of directors of R.I., there will be no further question about the situation of Rotary in Brazil.

Attendance "Week": "Regular attendance at club meetings has, since the very early days in Rotary, been recognized as a prime requisite to the welfare and progress of a Rotary club and the development of its members."

The above quotation from the "Manual of Procedure" (Pamphlet No. 35) stresses regular attendance, not as an end, but as "a prime requisite", in other words, a means to certain desirable ends. In order to stress this fundamental character of regular attendance, it has been proposed that the first week in November be observed as attendance "week" and that Rotary Clubs everywhere consider some aspect of attendance at their meeting that week.

"Creating an Attendance Consciousness" is the suggested subject. This might serve as the topic of the meeting or some other topic preferable to local programme

committees might be substituted. The close relationships between good programmes and good attendance, between fine fellowship and good attendance, between good attendance and growth in personal acquaintance, in knowledge of Rotary and in ability to serve, may suggest proper themes for consideration.

The main purpose of this item is to encourage club officers to plan for an attendance meeting during this "week". File 320—"Creating an Attendance Consciousness"—will shortly be available on request at all offices of the secretariat. It contains suggestions for such a programme.

Reporting Membership Changes: The Secretariat of R.I. maintains a card record of Rotarians throughout the world. Club secretaries have, or should have, books of card forms for reporting new members, or membership terminations, or changes in classifications, or addresses. If any secretary does not have such cards he should get in touch with the nearest office of the secretariat—at Chicago, or London, or Zurich, or Singapore—requesting such cards. Then, when any changes occur, the secretary should immediately fill in the necessary information on the card supplied for that purpose, and send it to the office of the secretariat, the address of which is indicated on the reverse side of the card.

When a man comes to an office of the secretariat and presents himself as a Rotarian, invariably the card record is checked to see if his name is listed. It is embarrassing if the man actually is a Rotarian but his name is not in the record of his club because the secretary of his club has neglected to submit a report. May we have your continued co-operation in submitting such reports?

Minding Our Own Business: In speaking over the Columbia Broadcasting System from San Francisco, California, U.S.A., on Wednesday, 22nd June, 1938, President Duperrey said:

"I suppose it is a human tendency to like to tell others what they should do. But in Rotary we tell ourselves. We may have very definite ideas as to

how others should run their businesses

but in Rotary we emphasize the fact that the individual should start with himself. He should not tell others how they should run their businesses but should turn his attention to his own business to see that it is run properly. I suppose the average human being has very definite opinions as to what others should do to make the community in which that person resides a better place in which to live. In Rotary we try not to follow that human tendency, but again we start, each one with himself, and we realize that each one of us should consider what he can do as an individual to help develop and improve his community.

"This human tendency of telling others what they should do is may be most prevalent in international affairs. Most people like to give gratuitous advice to people of other countries, telling them what they should do. However, again in Rotary we say that here we must mind our own business. No matter from what country we come, it is not for us to tell men of other countries what their duties are as citizens of their own countries. But it is for us to

turn our attention to ourselves, so that each one of us will make himself a worthy citizen of his own country, and do all he can as an individual to make his country a worthy member of the great family of nations.

"It is not for me, as a Frenchman, to give advice to Americans as to what the United States of America should do. That would be presumptuous. It is for me as a Frenchman to turn my attention to my own country and there to endeavour to exert individual influence to have my country do the proper thing in the international field. And, similarly, in Rotary we believe it is not the role of men of other countries to tell me, as a Frenchman, what my country should do. Those people of other countries should turn their attention to their own country and see that it is perfect in all its actions. If we could only get all people throughout the world to turn attention to themselves, to their own countries; if people and nations would only mind their own businesses and exert their time, thought and energy to perfecting themselves, much friction and misunderstanding would be avoided."

Paddington Chain Stores

Big Man and Small Man

ON September 13, the Paddington and St. Marylebone Club continued its adjourned discussion initiated by the Vocational Service Committee on "Multiple and Chain Stores".

Rotarian Ladell, Chairman of the Vocational Service Committee, introduced the subject and referred to the work done by the Trading Stores in the development of new residential districts and drew attention to the facilities, placed at the disposal of the public, to see and handle goods before making a purchase, and indicated that the large stores had shown initiative in the development of the art of display.

Several members of the Club spoke in the discussion, and among the reasons given against Rotarian support of chain

stores were that the methods of advertising apparently cheap articles drew people to the stores to buy higher priced articles; that the public probably buy cheap articles which are of little value when, with a little thought, they would realize that a purchase at a slightly higher price would obtain an article of far greater value; that the development of these stores will gradually squeeze out the small private traders who, by hard work, attention to details, personal attention to customers, and individuality in methods, have been the backbone of the nation.

On the other hand, the meeting was reminded that, in most cases, the large multiple stores had been developed by individuals who, from a small beginning, by hard work and good service, had gradually developed their businesses.—(*The Rotary Wheel*).

Bifurcation of the District

DEAR FELLOW ROTARIANS :

1. When I was in Bombay the other day taking over the Governor's Office, owing to the death of Sir Phiroze Sethna I came to the conclusion that our District should face again the question of bifurcation. Our late Governor and I had discussed the matter exhaustively at our Conference in Simla on September 10th, and we had agreed that bifurcation should be accepted in principle at our next District Conference, and become effective as from the next Rotary year. Sir Phiroze had planned to visit the remaining Clubs in the District during his term of office, but we were both aware of the strain which it involved and would involve in the future on every succeeding Governor. There are at present 29 Clubs and will shortly be 35 at least. The area of the District is about equal to the whole of Europe, excluding Russia. The distance from Colombo to Karachi is equivalent to the distance from Athens to Edinburgh; and from Lahore to Rangoon, about equal to the distance from Brindisi to the north of Sweden. To cover this ground, and to visit each Club in the District, imposes an immense burden upon the Governor, both of energy and time. In fact, Sir Phiroze and I, during recent weeks, had found this an obstacle to securing the willingness of several Rotarians we had approached informally to take office as Governor.

2. Now that Sir Phiroze has gone, I feel that a decision on this matter becomes more urgent. Although I have taken over the office, my programme is already fully mapped out between now and the end of April 1939, and little time is available for Club visitation. When I was in Bombay I discussed this matter with Rotarian Higham, the acting President of the Bombay Club, and Rotarian Bryant. I have since had the advantage of discussions with Rotarians Vere and Hamid, the President and Secretary of the Madras Club. At the Baroda Conference, I was not convinced that the time had come to bifurcate. I have since modified that view, partly as the result of the increase in

the number of Clubs, and partly because of the difficulties experienced by our late Governor. I asked Rotarian Bryant to prepare a note on the subject, and it is attached hereto.

3. The main arguments in favour of bifurcation are :

- (i) The difficulty of supervision of so large an area by a Governor.
- (ii) The unwillingness of R.I. to consider the appointment of a Deputy Governor.
- (iii) The natural desire of Clubs to be visited by the Governor of the District, and not by any deputed representative.
- (iv) The rapid increase in the number of Clubs.
- (v) The difficulty of having a fully representative District Conference for such a large District.
- (vi) The difficulty of securing prominent Rotarians still active in business or professions with sufficient time to fulfil the duties of a Governor.

I may say that the whole principle of the District and its Governor is that the Governor should, during his term of office, visit all Clubs, and become intimately acquainted with their needs. He, and he alone, is the representative of R. I. If we leave the District as it is there is the danger that the Governor will not be able to carry out his duties in person and that we shall have to create a bureaucracy of assist him in carrying them out. That would be wrong, and would do our Movement no good. In fact, it would be against the very spirit of Rotary, which depends upon voluntary service and leadership for its present success. Moreover, we must not forget that we shall not be able to have Rotarian Bryant with us always. His visits to Clubs help us enormously.

4. The actual division suggested by Rotarian Bryant in his note is only a suggestion. Any line of demarcation will be

open to criticism. We have to make an arbitrary division somewhere. The one suggested is based upon communication, commercial and other interests, and general convenience. It is necessary to visualise a Governor in being in each suggested District, and to ask whether he could reasonably be expected to carry out his duties.

5. One word about the argument that bifurcation will break up the family of Clubs in our District. After all, we belong to the family of Rotary International, and districts are drawn not so much on national lines as on the basis of administrative convenience. To divide the present District into two need not interrupt the family feeling that is growing up between our Clubs. Whether the two Districts would continue to meet in one District Conference, or hold their separate conferences, can be decided later. (There is provision in the Constitution for two districts to have one Conference). From the wider Rotary point of view, I should favour two District Conferences, because I think that they would enable more Rotarians to enjoy the fellowship of these Conferences. Distances for travel, and their expense, would be less, and the Districts, if they wished, might have a joint Conference every other year.

6. The present Governor's Office as we have known it to-day, would go if bifurcation materialises, and each Governor would be given such assistance by Rotary International in the matter of Office help, as would be necessary. A permanent separate office, however, would not be so necessary in smaller Districts as it is under present circumstances. The *Eastern Rotary Wheel* could continue to serve the Clubs in the two districts, but we should ask ourselves frankly whether under the changed conditions occasioned by bifurcation, this journal would be necessary. There is a tendency for Rotary in this District to become expressive, and although we should not attempt to make it too cheap, it would be well for us to take stock of these matters when we are discussing bifurcation.

7. Will all Clubs consider this matter and let me have their views in due course? It will be placed on the agenda of our District Conference, and in the meantime it would help us to clarify our ideas if we gave the fullest consideration to the points I have outlined above. The first and final question we should ask is:—"What will be the best for the development of Rotary in these countries?"

Yours sincerely,

F. E. JAMES,

Acting District Governor.

Rotarian Bryant's Note

Regarding Bifurcation of the 89th District R. I.

THE general policy of Rotary International is to have a District Governor as their Official Representative, in all Rotary Districts, charged with the particular duty of furthering the objects of Rotary International, of supervising the organisation of new Clubs in his District, of promoting cordial relations between several member clubs in his District and between the said Clubs and Rotary International. Governors are nominated by the Clubs and elected at the Annual Convention.

The Governor is expected to attend the International Assembly prior to taking office;

usually held early in June, and the International Convention (this year at Cleveland, Ohio, June 18-23, 1939), following the International Assembly. These gatherings each last for five days. He is expected to visit Clubs in his District during the first half of the Rotary year. On those occasions he will consult with the Club Officers and Committees, address the Club as a whole and report the condition of the Club to the Board of Directors of R. I. He is expected, in so far as possible, to help various member-clubs in any of their specific problems, always endeavouring to promote and foster a most healthy condition among them.

The principle of R. I. in regard to forming Districts was laid down in 1932 when the Board agreed that no hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the maximum number of Clubs which should comprise a District, nor as to the geographical size of the District. The Board agreed that a District should not be of a size that would be unduly burdensome, financially, on R. I., and not so large that the District Governor would be over-worked in properly carrying out his duties. Between these two extremes local conditions must be the determining factor.

Recently the Board of Directors of R. I. have carried out a re-districting plan whereby many of the Districts in different parts of the world, notably France, South America, China, as well as North America have been split up, so that each District will have as far as possible not more than 35 Clubs.

At the District Conference held at Baroda, in January 1938, the question of dividing the District was thoroughly debated. A verbatim report of this debate will be found on pages 131 to 143 of the Proceedings of the Conference Report. Briefly the objections to dividing the District were:

- (1) There are not sufficient Clubs.
- (2) It is too soon—after only two years as a District.
- (3) It will break up the family of Clubs.
- (4) There is need to consolidate the District first, and not split it into sections and divisions.
- (5) If it is too much for one Governor, Deputy Governors and/or Special Representatives may be appointed to assist him.

It was finally decided to refer the matter to all Clubs through the post in the following manner:

Whether the Club is in favour of bifurcation, and secondly, if instead of bifurcation, they would like the present routine to go on, and that we should appoint a Deputy Governor who would relieve the Governor to some extent in the task of visiting Clubs.

A reference was made to the Clubs and the majority were against bifurcation, and

in favour of some other arrangement being made to assist the Governor in his work. In the course of the debate the late Rotarian Governor Sethna said as President:

"This District is too large for one District Governor to administer, and we discovered when hunting for a Governor that no one was willing to undertake the responsibility. We have, therefore, tried to do this (bifurcation). Of course, bifurcation means more cost, but that is the look out of the headquarters. According to the telegram which I read out this morning, they are willing. If that is so, I do not see why we should not."

There is no doubt, as Rotarian Governor James has recently said, that the strain of the Rotary responsibility upon Sir Phiroze hastened his end, and the time has come when we must face the situation afresh and be ready to partition the District on the basis of R. I. principles and practice.

In the light of further knowledge, and, also discussions with Club officers in the District, it is suggested that the 89th District be bifurcated by drawing a line from Khatmandu to Benares—Raipur—Hyderabad (Deccan)—Guntakal—Karwar (South of Goa). The advantage of this is to be seen first in the linguistic affinities as well as commercial and general economic relationships. Moreover, Bombay, the C. P., U. P., the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sind would seem to be a well-defined area for a Governor to supervise. Communications throughout are good, and the distances between the extreme points are not too great. In the South and Eastern area, South India and Ceylon would be lined with Burma, Bengal, Assam, Bihar, and Orissa. Here again the communications between the various parts of this area are good, although the distances between one part and another are much greater than in the other area. For example, the journey between Burma and Ceylon by ordinary routes would take nearly a week. So far as I can see this is the only difficulty that may be experienced, but when we consider that the work has been done by one Governor hitherto, it will be a gain to the District

to have the distances between clubs considerably shortened, through bifurcation. The possibility of air-travel should not be omitted from our calculations.

Accepting such a boundary line, we would have the following Clubs:

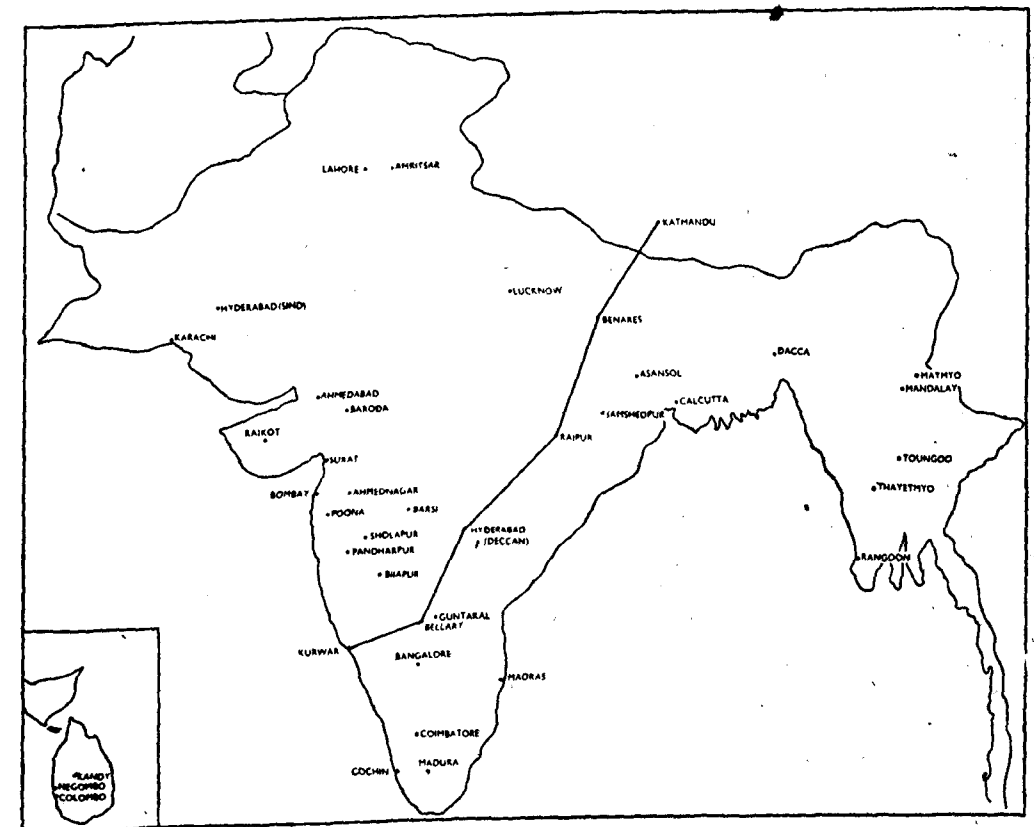
North and West.	South and East.
1. Ahmedabad.	1. Bangalore.
2. Amritsar.	2. Asansol.
3. Baroda.	3. Calcutta.
4. Barsi.	4. Cochin.
5. Bijapur.	5. Coimbatore.
6. Bombay.	6. Colombo.
7. Karachi.	7. Dacca.
8. Lahore.	8. Guntur.
9. Lucknow.	9. Jamshedpur.

North and West. South and East.

10. Pandharpur.	10. Kandy.
11. Poona.	11. Madras.
12. Rajkot.	12. Negombo.
13. Sholapur.	13. Rangoon.
14. Surat.	14. Thayetmyo.
*15. Hyderabad (Sind).	15. Mandalay.
*16. Ahmednagar.	*16. Maymyo.

Except Hyderabad (Sind), Ahmednagar, and Maymyo, which have not yet started, the above Clubs are actually functioning, and these three also will soon be chartered.

POONA, (Sd.) H. W. BRYANT.
September 25, 1938.



On to Colombo

The Colombo Rotary Club has addressed all clubs in this District to this effect :—



OUR arrangements for the District Conference are fairly well advanced, but we are experiencing a little difficulty in estimating the number of delegates and their wives who will be in Colombo during Conference days.

I would appreciate if your President would refer the matter to your Club at the next Meeting and endeavour to obtain, through a show of hands, the maximum number who will be visiting Colombo. The Conference dates are, unfortunately, in the busy Tourist season and it therefore essential that we previously cover our requirements for accommodation at the Hotels. It is intended that the Conference be held at the Galle Face Hotel, and naturally we wish to have any Hotel requirements at the same establishment as far as is possible. Early advice therefore is requested from your Club giving us the maximum number, at a later date this can be adjusted.

I appreciate that you will experience difficulty, as we do at this Club, in getting a decision from the members, but as it is now approaching October we are anxious to get a rough idea of how many to expect.

In addressing the Club will you please convey to them a very cordial and sincere invitation from the Colombo Rotary Club. We intend to give them the warmest welcome and a really enjoyable time outside Conference business, and it is hoped that a representative delegation from your Club will be here during the Conference period.

Colombo District Conference January 30, 31, February 1

I'm Going Back to the Islands

By Alan Villiers

Australian Seafarer and Author

NOWADAYS it is rather hard to find a really interesting, unspoiled South Seas island. During the recent voyage of the *Joseph Conrad** around the world, I kept good lookout for islands off the beaten track.

Usually when we anchored in any palm-fringed lagoon or—as was more often the case—in the open roadstead of some lovely island, the first welcomers of the ship, would include, as like as not, the local representative of a tourist bureau trying to book trips by automobile of the island. Streets, we found, everywhere—streets and shops and stores and hotels, even radio stations; and trousered natives chattered curious English by the wharves. Steamships came and went, sometimes once a month, sometimes once in six months—the effect was the same, trousered and shirt-sleeved “civilization” everywhere. Suva, Papeete, Tulagi, Samarai, Nukualofa, Pago Pago, Apia, Vila, and all those other sweet-sounding far-off places are in these days only ports.

Yet it is still possible to find “good” islands. It was a Rotarian in Tasmania who first told me of the Trobriands; a Rotarian in Singapore told me of Tawitawi, that strange, hot island of the Sulu Archipelago where the *Conrad* stayed ten days, making friends with the Moros who had carved up two schoolteachers a brief while before. Not that they had anything against that honoured profession! A Moro, gone amuck, they were at pains to explain to me, feels compelled to slay at least one Christian, the better to pave his way to his pagan paradise; and schoolteachers, ordinarily, are the only Christians available. I liked Tawitawi, nonetheless, though I was pleased to see that an amply garrisoned company of armed constabulary was stationed at Bongao. I had numerous Christians among my good ship's company whose carving-up would have distressed their

parents horribly; and I did not want to see any wild Moros run amuck.

And Tawitawi was too hot. Hot! The heat belched from that fetid land like furnace blasts from the stokehold of a coal-fired liner, with all the fire doors open, and a following wind at the speed of the ship to prevent the ventilators from drawing cooling air. The Moros bartered with us readily enough and were fair in all their dealings. I saw no reason for doubting that life among them might be pleasant enough, if one ever could become accustomed to the heat.

Yet I hurried on—out past the Celebes, and all the Carolines, eastward with the east-setting counter-equatorial of the North Pacific, eastward toward the Bismarcks, and the Admiralty groups, and the Solomons and the Trobriands, and the real South Seas. The South Seas! Gently waving palms and blue lagoons, soft-spoken savages and golden sands, unending vistas of quiet lagoons filled with the easy wash of the Pacific's endless sea; and the grass-skirted, happy maidens crooning on the shore. I could still conjure up such visions, though I had been sailing the Pacific since I was 15, and I knew with sadness that the remnant of the Melanesians now is too often apt to be scabby, scrofulous, and sad, and the Polynesians have been in trousers a century. I knew that most of the lagoons are fringed now with a few tin huts, and the atolls are plantations.

But there still are, thank Heaven, the Trobriands. They are hard to reach, in a square-rigged ship east bound from Singapore. I beat for many weeks and sweltered a while in doldrums calm; I put in at Nissan lagoon, in the Bismarcks, and careened the ship; we saw Bougainville, New Ireland; New Britain; and in the end saw hazily in the distance the high mountains of New Guinea.

* See *Two 'Ten Best' Selections for 1937*, by Wm. Lyon Phelps, January, 1938, *ROTARIAN*, for comments on *Cruise of the Conrad*.

The Trobriands are a small group of three islands off the eastern end of New Guinea. They are part of the Territory of Papua, and, as such, come under the administration of Australia. By the time I had Kiriwina, the largest of the three main islands, at last in sight, I was more than three months out from Singapore. Then the current bore me fiercely down to leeward; I could not beat back. My tropic sails began to go, and I found the ship perilously close to the reefs of the dread Lusancays.

This was a dangerous predicament, there in those largely uncharted seas, full of unlit, unmarked dangers, with such islands as are known frequently miles out of position on the inadequate charts, with the sets and currents diverse and strong and unpredictable, and the wind fresh from the southeast, directly against me. Yet in a sailing ship there is no giving in! One must go on and on, driving ship and people without mercy, threshing to windward under press of sail, driving, driving!

And so day after day I drove, and the reefs snarled all around me, and the sweet responsive ship clawed and clawed to windward.

It was the evening of the seventh day of beating that I at last could make the entrance to the Islands, the narrow channel between the islands of Kiriwina and Kaileuna, which with Kitava form the main part of the Trobriands. But it was dark then, a black night without moon. It was very dangerous to try to sail through that reef-lined way toward what anchorage the lagoon might provide. Yet I stood on, for there could be no turning back; with 10,000 reefs behind us a mere ten in front could not deter. I stood on under easy sail, sounding, and I conned from the jib-boom end—conned there, watching and listening. All around me came the gentle swish of the Pacific rolling in on reefs; ahead and on both sides I saw the low palm-covered land of the islands and natives ran shouting with torches by the beach. It was eerie there, standing at the jib-boom end out above the sea, with the ship behind me upright and graceful now in the quiet breeze, and the gentle rustle of the sea trod down at her graceful prow turned to fluorescent loveliness in the night. So we found anchorage and the moon rose, and it was all wonderful.

In the morning I saw that the Islands were wonderful, too. No tin huts here! I had been looking forward long to visiting these islands, these last outposts in all the South Seas of some survival of tribal authority, these last islands where the stalwart natives thrived naked and happy in the sun.

These are the islands of trial marriage, a system of refinement here which seems to work at least as well as that institution mostly does in any other form; these are the islands, too, of sailors, and pearlmen, and gardeners of exceptional ability. Kiriwina Lagoon sometimes yields pearls of rare beauty which find their way to Parisian and Indian markets; the land, too, is fertile, and the natives are noted for their gardening skill. Long before the white man came among them, they had evolved a system of communal living which works splendidly—a system in which all produce, and none exploits, and the chiefs store up the surpluses against periods of famine.

I hurried ashore, when the official had granted permission, to look upon this pleasant land, and the brown-skinned natives stood smiling at the landing. Some of them had shaved off their hair, and their faces and whole bodies were covered with black. These, I learned, were in mourning; there seemed to be a lot of these, but in such a close-knit group almost any death is mourned by half the island.

Others wore their long hair in whitened locks, having bleached it with a mixture of powdered coral lime. They wore their hair whitened or reddened in this way; and their grass skirts swung with lithesome grace as they walked. The men wore strips of bark about their loins, and little else. None carried weapons. They smiled and chattered gaily in their own soft-sounding tongue, and ran to guide us good-humouredly as we walked. They took us to the villages, and the traders' compound where pearls from the broad lagoon are exchanged for stick tobacco from Virginia and old British Navy belts, and other things. They showed us their canoes, and out on the lagoon we saw the long-distance vessels skimming at great speed under their spreading matting sails. The merry ring of heart-free laughter filled the air, and all around were peace and contentment.

This was a good island!

The villages were large and orderly, well laid out and clean. Fruit grew in abundance, and fish leapt in the lagoon. Fat hogs grunted at their lazy ease among the undergrowth, and the garden patches were a pleasant sight for sea-weary eyes. By the mission compound a bevy of full-breasted maidens worked happily in the sun, singing as they toiled. Pleasant plaths wound entrancingly beside the blue lagoon, where the coral reefs at varying depths shimmered their shallow green reflection in the translucent sea—beautiful enough, but also dangerous! The houses were of grass, well ventilated; children abounded—merry, fat-bellied children, who played at cricket and at baseball in the glades.

I found this entrancing. Here was the real South Seas! Even the sight of the blue ensign of Paupa flying over the Resident Magistrate's well-constructed house broke no spell, for it seemed fitting—for it represented, here above all places, an intelligent and well-conducted attempt to administer an unspoiled race of happy islanders, a real attempt to bring some benefit from our civilization to theirs, without clashing and with for once the accent removed from exploitation.

I stayed in Kiriwina only three days—three pleasant days filled with activity, for all my sails required repairing and I needed fresh water, too, which was brought out in barrels from the land. Day-long the natives came to visit the ship, fitting quietly, in good humor, and now and again some among them who spoke pidgin English asked intelligently of the use of lines and sails and gear, and navigation. For they also are sailors who build their own craft and set out upon hazardous voyages. Their questions were the most intelligent ever asked aboard the ship in any port. They presumed upon nothing; they never came with empty boats; they always brought small gifts, of yams and coconuts and fish and curios and things, and asked nothing in return, though I always handed our stick tobacco, or old pipes, or felt hats, or whatever else was handy. They liked especially old pipes and hats. By night they sat around their village fires,

and yarned and sang and danced the hours away until, exhausted, they fell upon the sand and peacefully slept.

The weather was neither too hot nor was it ever cold, and there was no hurricane season. I wish I could have stayed! For I was interested in this happy land, interested in the natives and in their slant on life. Might not we also learn something from them and their mode of life, as well as contribute? Is it too much to hope that here, if nowhere else, white man and brown may work together in harmony toward a fuller brotherhood of man? I thought as I stood and looked around that pleasant land, how alike are we all beneath the skin. For though the attitude of these islanders toward the problems of living may largely be that of undeveloped children, so also may be something of our own. And the sound of unspoiled infectious laughter is worth a lot. . . .

I sailed reluctantly, for I had to go. I could not stay too long in that peaceful lagoon. The sea was waiting for me outside, and I had the whole of the Pacific still to cross with, at the end, the weathering of the Horn. So I sailed in the sunshine, and I looked back a long, long time, and in all that voyage never came to a more pleasant island.

I sailed a long, long way, and came home again—"home" to the raucous bustle of city streets, and subways and cinemas and motorcars and all those things, and the gloomy city buildings hemmed me in. They hemmed me in and my living was again a hurried sham, a nervous, nerve-racking bustling to and fro—steam-heated rooms and comfortable trains, soft food and sensuous radio, screaming headlines and rush and bustle everywhere.

About what? I've never known—never will. I find myself thinking often of those islands where the sun shines and life is a leisured, peaceful business of accepting what is and giving what one can, all for each and each for all. I have thought often of those islands; now I am going back, and I am glad.

Motor Insurance and the Private Car Owner

Lower Rates in South India than Elsewhere

The Danger of Restrictions

Motor Insurance and the Private Owner' was the subject on which Rtn. S. G. Harrison spoke at the meeting of the Madras Rotary Club, on September 2, and in the course of his talk he said:

YOU must all from time to time have been faced with difficulties, may be of a trivial nature, in connexion with your Motor Insurance and have perhaps not always had the time to study the point at issue carefully but have been obliged to take the word of your particular Insurance Company without perhaps being entirely satisfied with the explanation advanced for any particular course of action and it is therefore my intention to enlarge upon certain points of private motor insurance which in my experience are continually arising and which may help you to overcome some of the difficulties which you may from time to time encounter.

So far as you are concerned the most important point of motor insurance is perhaps the amount you are expected to pay as premium for the insurance cover you desire and you may feel that a premium is often assessed in a rather haphazard manner. I can assure you, however, that this is not the case as statistics are carefully kept not only by individual offices but by groups of offices to ascertain the average experience and by such statistics insurance companies are able to decide whether any particular make of car proves itself to be an under-average insurance risk, whether insurance risks in any one particular town, district or presidency are better or worse than elsewhere, whether insureds in certain professions or businesses prove themselves to be under-average risks and other like information.

It is on these statistics that premiums are assessed and it is perhaps gratifying to know that as motor insurance results in Southern India have been more favourable than in other Presidencies the rates of premium applying in

Southern India are considerably lower than those applying elsewhere, in fact for the cover granted the Madras Presidency enjoys almost the cheapest Motor Insurance rates in the world.

System of Insurance: Insurance premiums are based on the horse power of the vehicle concerned and its value and this system of rating has been in operation for many years.

The reason underlying this system is that it is considered that a bigger horse powered car is likely to attain greater speed and in consequence should it meet with an accident the results are likely to be more severe. The value of the car must, of course, enter into premium calculations but not as I will later explain to a large extent.

The trend of modern motoring indicates that a small horse powered car can attain speeds equivalent to those of higher horse powered vehicles and can be concerned in just as costly accidents and it is generally felt that the system of basing premiums on horse power and value is somewhat out of date but no one has yet been able to evolve a better system which could easily be worked and create no hardship. If each individual make of car was rated on its own merits, based on its own insurance experience, this would perhaps be the ideal but there are so many different makes of cars and motor designs change almost daily that it would be almost impossible for insurance offices to compile a schedule of rates on such a basis which would be readily understood. Many suggestions have come forward for revised bases of rating but none of them have been considered entirely suitable to the need of the Motor insuring public.

Premium and Value: One of the most difficult points for private car owners to appreciate is that a reduction in the value of a car does not produce a proportionate reduction in premium.

If a little consideration is given to this point the reason is obvious. The value of a motor car enters into insurance claim negotiations only when there is a total loss and generally speaking such an occurrence is somewhat rare. The majority of motor insurance claims are for damage to the vehicle itself or claims by the public, that is third party claims. The cost of new parts and labour charges are stable and do not fluctuate with the value of the car and the value of the vehicle cannot obviously regulate the amount of damages which are likely to be claimed and possibly awarded by the courts in the event of a third party action. In some insurance circles it is felt that a low valued car should carry a higher rate of premium than a similar vehicle of higher value, the reason being that when a very old car meets with an accident it is probable that certain parts would need replacement which in a newer car could be very satisfactorily repaired and again a more serious accident may result from the use of an older car due to the fact that the brakes and steering may not be in absolute perfect condition and also tyres may be practically worn out. When therefore you desire to make a reduction in the value of your car for insurance purposes you must not expect a handsome reduction in premium.

Restrictions: There is often a tendency for the insuring public to endeavour to restrict the amount of premium they should pay to an absolute minimum but any reduction in premium must necessitate restrictions in the scope of the policy and in many cases ultimately result in hardship to the insured for which invariably the insurance company is blamed. The instances of cheapening motor insurance premiums that I particularly have in mind are the reductions that apply if the insurance is restricted to the owner or the owner and his wife driving or where the insured agrees to bear a proportion of each claim called in insurance circles, an excess. If a driving restriction is applied and a reduction

in premium thereby obtained a company cannot be expected to meet a claim when someone is driving the vehicle who is not under the terms of the policy entitled to do so and it is not difficult to visualize instances where it becomes necessary for a car which is insured on an owner only driving basis to be driven by other people.

For instance in case of sickness it may be necessary to use the car on particularly urgent business and another person has to drive; again when vehicles are placed with motor dealers for repair and overhaul it is often necessary for them to test the vehicle and the terms of their business usually indicate that they are not in any way responsible for any damage that the customer's car may sustain while in their charge. With regard to an insured bearing the first portion of a claim, it must be remembered that each and every claim must be contributed to by the car owner and it is not difficult to visualize two or three accidents during an insurance year which do not exceed the amount of the excess and in consequence no redress whatsoever is obtainable from the insurance company.

It is recommended therefore that before saving premium by a restricted insurance careful consideration should be given to the nature of such restrictions and how they might ultimately result in hardship to the car owner.

Cheapest Not Best: No one likes paying more than is absolutely necessary for anything whether it be an absolute necessity for a luxury article but I think you will all agree that the cheapest is not generally speaking the best and to use an expression common in England, 'One cannot expect to receive a Bond Street cut in Petticoat Lane'.

The English press, particularly the motoring press, are continually urging people to see that their motor insurance is placed with an office which can without doubt meet its commitments and this is particularly necessary in England in view of the fact that insurance against third party risks is by law compulsory.

It may be that insurance conditions appear to be the same from two companies, but there is a considerable difference in the premium to be paid. This on its own

should not influence a prospective insurer to accept the smaller premium as the matter does not end with the payment of the premium but in the event of a claim the insured naturally wishes the matter to be dealt with efficiently and expediently. It is safe to say that all insurance companies of repute will always carry out their policy obligations but the manner in which they do so might vary in that their local organisation is not one which enables an insured to obtain prompt and efficient service and the powers of such local organization might in some ways be restricted. Expert and prompt local advice must necessarily be an asset and should it cost a little more to deal with a company which has both facilities to offer it is perhaps recommended as it will probably prove to be cheaper in the long run.

Need Insurance: Earlier I mentioned that it is often inadvisable to cheapen insurance by imposing restrictions upon oneself but it is surprising the number of people who intimate they cannot afford any motor insurance whatsoever.

To my mind those who put forward such an excuse should not own a motor vehicle as it is those who cannot afford motor insurance who are really in need of such insurance. Obviously if they cannot afford to pay a modest insurance premium they could not meet a substantial third party claim and no one can tell when circumstances might arise which would bring about a cause of action in which the motor owner might be held to be at fault.

The man who indicates he cannot afford insurance should certainly effect third party insurance as the absence of such insurance might involve him personally in considerable expenditure by way of damages and court and legal expenses. It is easy to assess the probable financial loss that might arise following upon damage to the car itself as this cannot exceed the value of the car, but the amount the courts may award against a motorist in a third party action may be very heavy and even if the third party action is frivolous and successfully contested, expenses for legal and court fees which are not recoverable from the claimant would probably be incurred.

We are all aware that it is possible that compulsory third party insurance will be

introduced in India in the near future but even so all private car owners should see that they have adequate insurance protection particularly for third party risks at present and not delay doing so until they are legally forced.

Co-operation: In the event of a third party claim, private car owners should remember that the insurance company is not a party to any suit that may arise but stands behind the insured in an advisory capacity and if it is liable under its contract will reimburse the insured all damages and expenses that arise out of the action. So many insureds seem to think that the cause of action lies between the injured party and the insurance company and for that reason are not always prepared to assist the insurance company to the utmost.

It is interesting and often amusing from a perusal of claim report forms furnished by insureds to notice how in almost every case the other man was to blame and to create the impression in the insurance company's mind the owner of the vehicle draws up his report in such a way that often a child would know that the facts have not been correctly reported.

It is of course easy enough for insurance companies to see through such reports but the fact that the insured is apparently not prepared to co-operate with the insurance company and refrains from telling the truth must create a feeling of suspicion between the insurer and the insured and such a position should never arise as it might be detrimental to all concerned.

In practice it is always advisable for the truth to be adhered to as this generally speaking will result in less correspondence and a speedier settlement. The reason that insureds often do not state the exact truth is presumably that they do not wish to admit that they were at fault as by so doing they imagined the insurance company will repudiate their claim entirely. This is a mistaken idea as the terms of the insurance policy would not, except in very special circumstances, allow the insurance company to turn the claim down and it is better for all concerned if there is a close co-operation.

Term of Insurance: The customary period of motor insurance is for twelve months but from time to time car owners

desire cover for a shorter period often because they anticipate leaving their station on leave or permanent transfer. It must be remembered that when an insurance is effected for a period of less than twelve months what is known as short period rates are applied and these are somewhat costly. It is always recommended that insurances should be effected for twelve months for if during that period the insurance is for any reason to be cancelled it is generally possible for the insurance company to hold to the insured's credit a *pro rata* refund of premium which can be deducted from the premium due on further motor insurance effected with that company either in India or should the insurance company have an organisation in other countries, in any country in which they may be represented. It will be observed that by this method a premium is paid for the actual cover required and short period rates are not applied.

Compulsory Third Party: At the present time perhaps, no talk on private motor insurance would be complete without a reference to compulsory third party insurance on which I have briefly touched earlier on.

As you are all probably aware, at the present time a revised Motor Vehicles Bill is receiving consideration by the Central Legislature and in this Bill there is a section which, if it comes into operation in its present form, will give powers to Provisional Governments to introduce compulsory third party insurance so far as injury to the public is concerned. It is not within my province to criticise the advisability or necessity of such legislation but insurance companies all the world over have always done their best to meet whatever the law enforces so far as it appertains to insurance matters. At this juncture it is impossible to give any indication what the effect of compulsory third party insurance will be on premiums but all insurance companies will co-operate with their insureds to keep premiums down to an absolute economic minimum. Compulsory third party insurance could easily form the subject of an entirely separate paper as it is too complex a matter to be dealt with in a paper of this description and it is perhaps unwise until the actual terms of the legislation are known to endeavour to speak upon such a subject.—(Madras Mail).

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Accidents Are 'Out'!

By Henry Morton Robinson

ONE DAY 20 years ago I walked into a huge United States Navy erecting shop on an inspection tour. As I entered the door, there was a sudden report like the boom of a big gun. The whole shop seemed to collapse. Men ran screaming or threw themselves face down on the floor. Foot-thick steel pillars crumpled and roof girders buckled and sagged. The air was filled with a series of sharp explosions and with flying splinters of metal and wood. For a few seconds there was pandemonium, then all at once, silence. One man lay mangled beyond recognition, another staggered away seriously hurt; part of the shop was in ruins and the Government's building programme was at a standstill.

No, it wasn't a bomb touched off by an enemy spy—nothing so dramatic as that. It was merely an industrial accident caused by the bursting of a small turbine rotor being tested on a high-speed lathe. A tiny flaw in the rotor shaft had given way and the resulting cataclysm of steel and wood had laid everything low for hundreds of feet around.

Today, the chances are that such an accident would never happen, because flaws in shafts and other structural members are detected by X-ray machines which can make the thickest steel as transparent as glass. Faulty material is discarded before it can take lives and wreck a factory.

And so it is with industrial safety generally. In those 20 years, manufacturers have come to realize that accidents, with their appalling human waste, are not only relics of barbarism, but plain bad business, too. No progressive employer condones them any more than he condones the deliberate waste of materials or money. Safety is no longer an altruistic theory; it is a fundamental policy necessary to secure the goodwill of labour and insure a high-grade product.

According to the National Safety Council, the patron saint of the American workman's life and limb, 285,000 people escaped death

between 1913 and 1937 because industry has been steadily awakening to the need for safety. More amazing still, the Council estimates that 28 million more have been saved from disabling injuries in that same period. It is this latter figure which perhaps means more, for permanent injury which destroys earning capacity may be as bad as or worse than death.

To establish this record has not been easy. It has taken the closest co-operation of all concerned. Industrial deaths dropped from a probable 35,000 in 1913 to an approximate 19,500 in 1937; to accomplish this not only did private propaganda groups preach incessantly the cardinal importance of safety. Industry itself realized that its own welfare lay that way, while State governments took a stern hand with workmen's compensation laws and insurance companies added their bit by offering expert aid and lowering rates wherever accident risks could be reduced. Thus, while motorists today are killing each other and innocent bystanders nearly twice as fast as they did ten years ago, all industry put together has made good a decrease in casualty rate of some 18 per cent.

No dollars-and-cents' figure can express what this has meant in reducing suffering, bereavement, lost opportunities, and belighted lives. Yet employers have also found that decreasing industrial risk is vastly profitable. The United States Steel Corporation, for example, shows that an expenditure of 25 million dollars for safety protection and education has made good a saving of 117 million dollars in injury claims alone, not to mention the reduction in labour turnover, lost time, and slowed production schedules. The death of a skilled worker may cost an employer as much as \$30,000, while an injury will run anywhere from \$1 or \$5 to as many thousands. And not only that. The spirit engendered in a safe factory is far better. Safety comes only with neatness, intelligence, and care. The factory that goes in

for it invariably shows a higher operating efficiency than the plant where the worker has to look out for his own life as best he can.

Nor were all the 19,500 accidental deaths in 1937 chargeable to industry proper. One-quarter of them occurred on farms, where hired help were kicked to death by animals or fell out of haylofts or stepped on upturned rakes. Twenty-three per cent more happened in the trades and services, such as stores, hotels, and the thousand small organizations where safety procedures are very difficult to standardize. Only 10,500 were killed in the principal industrial pursuits such as manufacturing, mining, construction, transportation, and public utilities. The reason is simple: the more highly organized the work, the more intelligently and purposefully has safety been adopted, because the management knew it meant good business and goodwill.

Industry's accident problem is as varied as industry itself. With every new machine and new process, a new pattern of safety procedure must be adopted. Thus, the most dangerous occupation last year was lumbering, where men deal with huge falling trees and run the risks of pioneering in wild country. Mining came next with its deadly underground cave-ins and its noxious gases. Construction work was high on the list, with its danger of falls and of injuries and deaths from blasting and handling heavy objects in mid-air. A little safer than these was the transit industry, where workmen may be crushed by moving cars. Safer still was the automobile plant, where a worker might lose a hand or an arm in a giant punch press. And so on through chemicals, glass, and steel, where poisonings and heat prostrations shared the risk with burns and the dangers of falling objects. And finally, down to the tobacco worker, safest of all—just 30 times as safe as the lumberjack. About the only chance the cigarette roller had for trouble was the slight risk of inhaling enough organic dust to predispose him to tuberculosis or pneumonia.

Industrial risks divide into two classes: the slow injury to health due to bad working conditions, and the sudden jeopardizing of life or limb from purely fortuitous circumstances. Health hazards are usually

cumulative and undramatic. They have to be met by a combination of medical study and engineering planning which gives good light, ventilation, and freedom from repeated minute quantities of poison, such as mercury in the hatters' industry, radium poisoning in making watch dials, and silicosis in the quarrying industry. Such things as these must be the sole responsibilities of the employer, for it is very rare that a workman will realize dangerous conditions until it is too late.

But the accident hazard is another matter. Usually the victim does not know what hit him or where the blame lies. Often there are no witnesses. It has taken the best engineering brains in the United States to bring about that 50 per cent. reduction of accidents in 25 years. Few employers there are today of any importance who do not contribute the best technical skill they can find to keep safety a live issue and drive down the accident rate still more.

To do this, most plants have regularly appointed safety engineers who spend their entire time supervising production methods and keeping a lookout for unsafe practices and unguarded machines. The ingenuity of the safety engineer may often have a secondary advantage in reduced costs. One factory, simply by improving its shop lighting, cut \$3,000 out of annual repair bills while making a drop of 18 per cent. in its accident frequency.

One of the most obvious risks to the worker is the unguarded parts of machines—gears, saws, hammers, belts, shafting, trucks,—in fact, anything that moves with enough power behind it to crush or cut or bruise. In Denmark this propensity of machinery to destroy its masters has been met by a law, in force since 1889, which requires manufacturers of all power-driven machines to guard them adequately when built. An unguarded machine cannot be sold. A recent amendment to this law makes the installer of dangerous factory equipment equally liable. In America the safety engineer takes the responsibility, and the evidence of his work is everywhere.

For instance: a huge mechanical mixer in the Beechnut Packing Company's Canajoharie, New York, plant requires two

operatives. To prevent one of them turning the machine on while the other is still in the way of the mixer blades, a dual control was installed. Now both men must push switches simultaneously, at a safe distance, before the mixer will start. In an Eastern cement plant the men who must watch the fiery bowels of the kilns are provided with full-length asbestos shields supported on wheels. Behind these they can't be burned. On the railroads the men are taught never to step on the rails, but always over them. A caught toe may mean a fall, an injury, perhaps a death.

In another large industry certain types of punch presses are fed mechanically now; it saves many a hand and arm. In still another place, posters warn workers never to carry an axe over the shoulder, blade up. Experience has proved that the risk is greater that way. In machine shops mechanics don't wear rings—if they heed advice. If a ring gets caught in the revolving work, the finger may go with it.

Most important among safety precautions is proper clothing. There are concerns which deal exclusively in special gloves, shoes, goggles, helmets, acid-resisting pants and aprons, asbestos suits, masks for every noxious gas and for dust, and preparations for smearing on hands which must touch corrosive liquids.

A new Jersey warehouse company found itself paying highly excessive compensation for toe injuries. At the instance of its insurance company, a supply of steel-capped shoes was bought and made available to the men at cost. The toe injuries promptly ceased. In another plant a workman's foot was run over squarely by a steel truck wheel with a 3,500-pound load on it, without the slightest harm. A special style of reinforced upper had saved him.

"Good housekeeping," as the phrase runs in industry, is also important as a safety help. This means neat factory layout, good light, ventilation, and, above all, cleanliness. It also means well dressed men. Ragged sleeves, torn trousers, worn-out shoes, are frowned on. Dangling neckties, the tag end of a belt—in fact, any loose bit of clothing that hangs from the body—may suddenly be caught in the speeding machine and become suicidal. I learned this

lesson strikingly myself when I was once seized by the whirling end of a tachometer shaft and swiftly denuded of the baggy old pants I was wearing. I have the scar of the encounter yet, after 18 years!

But the safety engineer can't conquer accidents alone. The men themselves must do their part. Nearly 90 per cent. of the accidents, says the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, "result from unsafe practices rather than unsafe conditions." And so, having assured the worker that he means business by installing mechanical safety devices that are often expensive, the engineer must face the biggest job of all—plant safety education.

Strangely, the men rarely take their risks seriously until forced to do so. They seem to feel that a special Providence looks out for them, no matter what they may do. It often takes years to kill an attitude like this—years of patient reiteration of the dangers and appeal to the men's better judgment. Sometimes the man who likes to take a chance must be ridiculed into his responsibility.

Safety education is carried on mainly through the workman's pride: pride in his company, in his job, in himself as an intelligent individual. A large company will divide its shops up like teams and hold contests to see which shop can go longest without accident. Under the impetus of team spirit, extraordinary records are hung up. A du Pont plant can show you 11,361,846 man-hours of consecutive work by 4,000 employees without a single time-losing injury. And there are hundreds of other records little less remarkable.

Besides actual striving for safety records there are contests in which the men themselves are rewarded for locating and reporting unsafe practices. For six months in 1935 the whole du Pont Company held such a "hazard hunt," and discovered 11,685 unsafe practices, all but 430 of which were remedied on the spot. The accident rate dropped to half that of the previous year.

The General Electric Company furthers accident education through its shop publications, and besides the usual contests makes

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Electricity in Service

Rotarian G. M. Morrison's Address to Ahmedabad Club

NATURE has provided us with crude energy in unlimited quantity all over the surface of the earth which may be in the form of coal or oil or the waters of rivers and mountain lakes, but in whatever form the energy is available, a means must be found to change it from the crude state before it can be put into service. Electricity provides a convenient and useful link between energy in crude form and energy in service.

To illustrate the difficulties engineers are up against due to unknown and viable matters as atmospheric disturbances. One of the recent electrical storms in England upset the telephone system for two and a half hours and also the transmission lines. The absence of communication made the restoration of supply very much more difficult. When supply is off people do not wait to think why. They generally add to the difficulties by harassing the poor individuals who are responsible for restoring supply through asking a number of futile questions.

If electrical engineers were at liberty to design distribution systems to the motto of "service before cost" much of their troubles would be obviated and much more progress could be made with greater benefits all round.

Rotary's motto may be "service before self" but this was surely borrowed from the electrical supply staff who have to make the maintenance of supply their chief consideration.

The average man in the street is now so familiar with the use of electricity that he takes it for granted and very often does not realize either its potentiality for good or its inherent danger.

The lecturer gave instances of thoughtlessness of men in other countries.

Animals, however, seem to be more sensible. When the Ahmedabad supply system was originally started, the monkeys were very interested in the new poles erected all over the place and were in the habit of sitting down on the top of these poles

across the wires. As a result of this when the lines were first made alive, many monkeys were killed and their protection from electric shock appeared as if it might be rather a problem. However, after a few accidents to members of the monkey tribe there appeared to grow a respect for electric lines amongst them and to-day an accident to a monkey due to an electric shock is practically unheard of. In fact, I have personally seen a monkey sitting on street lighting lines (which—by the way—are not alive during the day) and about a quarter of an hour before the lines were due to be made alive the monkey has climbed down and got out of danger's way. I think there is definitely a sense amongst our animal friends which allows them to know where danger exists and more important—to pass the information on to others.

Many people think that the ordinary domestic supply at 230 volts is quite safe and therefore take very little precaution to avoid getting shocks. Records show that a very much smaller voltage is extremely dangerous; it has been scientifically tested that about 10 milliamperes or about 1/25th part of the current taken by an ordinary 60 watt lamp may be fatal. Also very recently a report came to hand of a fatal accident at 24 volts (or 1/10th of the pressure we have in our homes).

I must touch now upon the extreme danger people in the ordinary way are exposed to from the use of flexible wire, is allowed to get into a bad state of repair. Only last year a European in Colombo was killed outright through simply lifting a brass standard lamp from a table. Apparently the flexible feeding the standard lamp had got damaged so that the live conductor was touching the brass standard. This is the sort of accident which should never happen but the chances of it again happening are, I am afraid, extremely great. We all may realise electricity as our best servant. We should at the

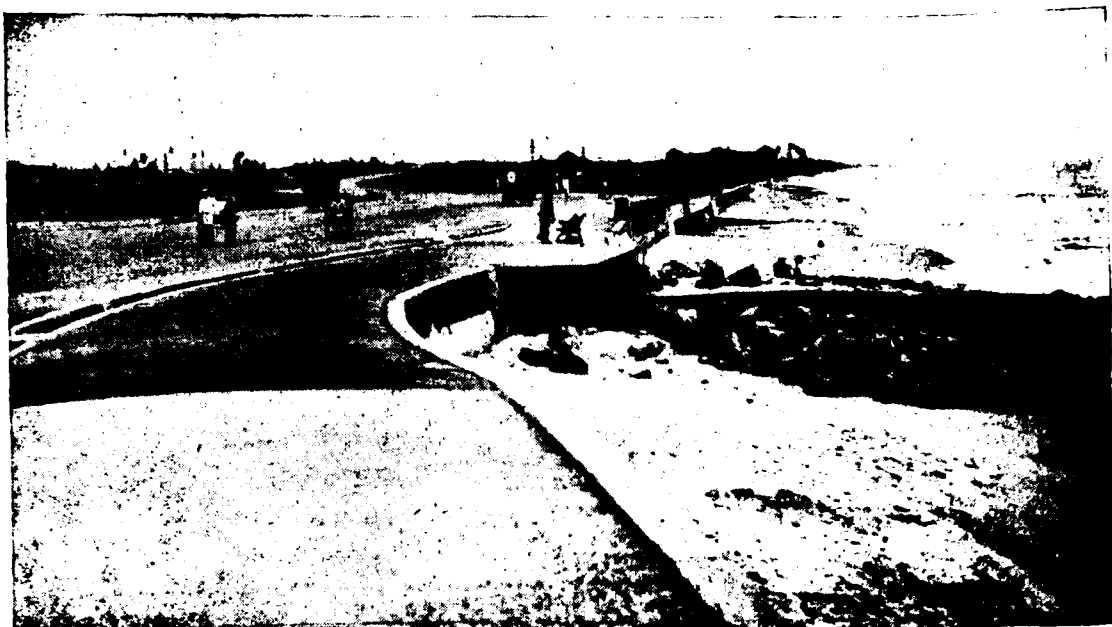
same time appreciate that it is a dangerous servant if not properly treated.

In this city many people are exposed to danger due to the great amount of cheap wiring work which is being installed to-day in shops and houses and until public opinion is roused in this matter, there is unfortunately very little hope for improvement.

The question of the danger from electricity in domestic use is receiving great consideration. Unfortunately no hard and fast rules can be made. The making and application of rules retard progress. The Supply Companies in this country are bound to connect up any installation the tests on which are up to a certain figure. In the United Kingdom the Supply Companies have public opinion behind them and even if tests are in order they can still refuse to connect up any wiring which in their opinion is not up to the requisite standard although legally they have no right to do so. If the same practice was followed in this country the Supply Companies would never be out of court and our lawyer friends would reap a rich harvest. We must suffer when the letter of the rule is kept to while the spirit of the rule is neglected.

Might I suggest that in the same way as the petrol tax is used for the improvement of the roads so the Electricity tax introduced in emergency by the Government of Bombay and retained because (I believe) it is so easy to collect, should be used to ensure that the electricity consuming public is protected against the dangers it is now left open to.

I will conclude by saying that the community little appreciates what it owes to electricity and to the men whose discoveries have made it easy to bring electricity into our service. Electricity has changed the whole fashion and tenor of modern life in every direction, it has brought changes to everything, to our communications and transport (*not forgetting our traffic signals*), to our manufacturers, our sanitation, food and cooking, to our theatres, cinemas and amusements and to many other things besides. It has wrought a marvellous change in our living conditions—the electric fan makes our hot weather life bearable and air-conditioning will make it more so in the future. It had done many good things but unfortunately it has done one bad thing. It has rendered possible the bombing aeroplane which to-day would appear to be the arch enemy of mankind.



Galle Face Drive—Ceylon

Photo by PLATE LTD., CEYLON.

Changing Times*

By Rotarian G. A. Natesan

WE are passing through a time of rapid changes and that makes it difficult for us to realise exactly the magnitude of the transformation that is taking place before our very eyes. This microphone which helps to carry my words to you is in itself a symbol of the new age.

I am now thinking of what Madras was nearly half a century ago when I first came to the city to join the Matriculation class. If I compare the city now with what it was then, the contrast is vivid. After a lapse of nearly five decades one sees changes of sights and scenes almost unrecognisable. Indeed almost everything has changed except the long stretch of the sea coast and the great temple towers of Mylapore and Triplicane.

Think of our magnificent Marina with its blaze of electric lights that transform night into day and the unending procession of people that swarm the foreshore like the waves of the sea. It was not always so. I remember a time when people groped about under dim kerosene lamps that glittered like glow-worms in the distance. The old straggling juktas and victorias have fast disappeared and given place to a procession of cars which vie with one another in splendour as well as in speed. I hope a humaner civilisation will soon dispense with the rickshaw and the country cart,—both horrible anachronisms in an age of rapid mechanisation.

Let us picture to ourselves the rapid expansion the city has undergone. The middle and richer classes have escaped congestion by migrating to the suburbs. And within the last twenty years, Madras has extended itself to Avadi on the one side and Mambalam on the other. Fine mansions and garden houses built on the most fastidious styles of architecture afford real pleasure to the eye. The inventions of our civilisation have annihilated distance. The

electric trains, the telephone and the radio are knitting us together every day of our lives. Even in distant Tambaram, we do not feel we are away from the metropolis. That is the one commanding benefit of modern inventions.

It has been said that every third house in the city is either a hair dressing saloon or a coffee hotel. Possibly there is some exaggeration in this, but do you know how quietly yet effectively they have levelled up distinctions? Could education or legislation have done that work with equal rapidity?

Our picture houses have contributed not a little to the process of levelling. It is true that no mechanism, however perfect, can bring back the inspiration that comes of hearing the living voice. We cannot share the thrill that moved the men who heard the music of Maha Vaidyanatha Ayyar or witnessed the acting of Kalyanaraman. No one, therefore, with any tenderness for the past, and a feeling for true art, can view with equanimity the disappearance of our histrionic art with all its traditions. But I realise that no old world theatre could have coped with the demands of the immense multitude of sightseers who throng the picture-houses now. What art and talent and enterprise have been pooled to draw such crowded houses! I take it that these amenities have added considerably to our comforts and made life more interesting.

Who could have thought years ago that so many of our women would congregate on the sands on the beach to hear songs and talks broadcast from a far away station? Who could have thought of the tremendous change in fashion that has taken place in the dress of our fair sex? Witness the smart tight fitting jacket replacing the long loose saree of old. Our lady graduates in arts and law and medicine are not exactly the shy young things of the nineties, moving gracefully with their eyes fixed on their

* A broadcast talk from the A. I. R., Madras

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toes. They walk with their heads erect and they discuss with their comrades in perfect ease all the problems of the day. They drive their cars along in perfect nonchalance. They play their part in the municipal councils and in the legislative assemblies and that with credit. They discuss too their disabilities, they plead for their rights and privileges and some of them long for their independence. I like the change that has come over the position of women in our social life. Yet I must confess that I occasionally think aloud and pray that the transformation that is now taking place in Hindu society may not lead to the disappearance of the grace, the charm and the beauty of a social order so dear to our civilisation. To the women of the present generation, I would like to say: remember our ideal, Sita and Savithri.

A welcome development of recent years is the growing interest in sports. Vast open spaces are filled with happy bands of sportsmen. Crowds come not only from the city but from distant towns and villages to witness cricket matches in rain or sun. Our daily papers are full of the reports of matches played by well-known Teams not only in India, but all the world over and there are many today, particularly among the young, who are anxious to read the sports column in preference to other sections in a newspaper. Here again I am tempted to observe that I have a feeling that the modern English sports are being overdone and that our own simple, cheap and healthy games are being neglected.

A sure index of a people's progress is to be found in their newspapers. Today they are legion. But I remember a time when a belated English Weekly answered the needs of scores of really educated people. Now there is hardly an educated home without its daily paper: English or Vernacular. And mark you, how varied and comprehensive are the contents of our daily papers—both British and Indian owned—catering to the tastes and needs of all classes—Sport, Art, Drama, Film, Foreign News and Home Politics, Finance, the Market Rates and the Weather. There are sections also for women and children.

Have you noticed the change that has come over the Anglo-Indian Press? They

do not specialise any more in barrack room ballads and the doings of Memsahibs and retired Civilians at Home. There are plenty of things really Indian in our present day British-owned papers and their comments are marked alike by sympathy and understanding without a touch of that superiority complex which made their tone so insufferable in those days. I tell you our Anglo-Indian papers are trying to become *swadeshi* and as up-to-date and interesting as the British Press.

But I must admit that the Cinema, the Daily Press, and the political agitation of the past decade have deflected public interest from serious literature. Any publisher will tell you that apart from textbooks there has been steady deterioration in the circulation of classical literature. There is no doubt a demand for propagandist literature. But I do not find as in the old days a desire to acquaint oneself with all the literature that tells you the pros and cons of a public question and thus enable you to form a considered and independent judgment. To me, however, it is some satisfaction to note that there is a widespread desire among the people to acquaint themselves better with the contents of our sacred scriptures.

Thanks to the efforts of our reformers and humanitarians and the soul-stirring appeals of Mahatma Gandhi, great interest has been manifested in the improvement of the status of the Harijans and the condition of the workers and the poorer classes of our population. Employers are daily being compelled to realise that the large numbers of men and women whom they employ in their factories, workshops and offices are not mere machines but human beings with souls. Further they are made to realise that a great part of the wealth, the comforts and happiness they enjoy, they directly owe to the many workers who toil day and night. Public conscience has become alive to the needs and comforts of workers more than ever before. There is a real and genuine desire on the part of some employers, Indian and European, to improve the lot of their workers. I have been much impressed by the efforts of the Tatas at Jamshedpur and of the management of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills

in Madras in providing housing and welfare facilities. In our own city, the Madras Corporation which often comes in for a great deal of undeserved criticism has set an admirable example in the direction of clearing the slums and providing suitable housing accommodation for the poor. I must not fail to mention the large number of schools which it has started for the education of the poor in the city.

Everything is on the move. Politics is no exception. The most momentous changes have been taking place in the history of the World. Within the last quarter of a century, the map of Europe has been changed beyond recognition. And what of India? We no longer hear of the dumb pathetic contentment of the masses. I remember how in the early days we were content to ask for a few nominations to the Municipalities and District Boards, a few more additions to the elected seats in our local legislature and for the nomination of an Indian Member to the Executive Council of the Governor and the Viceroy. The persistent efforts of the venerable veterans of the Indian National Congress, the tearing Home Rule campaign of Mrs. Besant and the non-violent non-co-operation of Mahatma Gandhi have effected a wonderful transformation in the politics of our country.

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or a lock-out declared until the whole of the machinery provided for by the Bill for the peaceful settlement of a dispute has been exhausted. A maximum limit of 4½ months in all has been laid down for the period during which any matter or matters covered by one notice shall be discussed. If at the end of that time, no settlement has been reached both parties are left free to take any course of action that they may please but even here they can only do so within a period of two months after the conclusion of the conciliation or arbitration proceedings.

This brings to my mind what Lord Morley said not many years ago: "for as long a time as my poor imagination can pierce through for so long a time our Government in India must partake, and in no small degree of the personal and absolute element." The great statesman-philosopher could not conceive of the day when India would be fit for parliamentary or responsible government. Poor Morley, his imagination could take him no farther!

The unprecedented political agitation of the last 20 years, and the tremendous sacrifices to which our patriots subjected themselves, have brought us nearer the goal. Many a settled fact has since been unsettled. They who were once denounced as seditionists are now wielding the reins of government in the Provinces. In our own city there are no more able and energetic upholders of law and order than those who not long ago defied the bureaucracy and courted imprisonment. "C. R." and his team have brought us credit and so have their compeers in some of the other provinces. May their successful administration of the provinces lead soon to the capture of the Centre! May this great land of ours, ere long, occupy its proper place in the comity of nations!

The Bill runs into 84 clauses covering 35 printed pages and it has obviously been impossible for me to give you more than the brief description which I have done of its main provisions. Most of you Rotarians who are present here this afternoon are associated with large scale industries and all of you can assist in securing success for this measure by doing your utmost to create a spirit of goodwill and co-operation between yourselves and your workpeople and the manner in which this can be achieved is to make every endeavour to improve the standard of living and conditions of work of your operatives.

Labour Legislation in India with particular Reference to the Bombay Industrial Disputes Bill

Mr. N. A. Mehrban, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, at a Luncheon Meeting of the Rotary Club, Poona, delivered an interesting and instructive address on this subject.

He said:

AM to speak to you this afternoon on Labour Legislation in India with particular reference to the Industrial Disputes Bill, the first reading of which is at present in progress in the Bombay Legislative Assembly now in Session at Poona. To-day, India has a code of labour laws on her Statute Book, which considering the fact that most of them have been enacted within a short space of fifteen years, would do credit to any country in the world with so short a period of industrial development as she has had. In the first place you have the Factories and the Mines Acts regulating hours of work, providing for the grant of compulsory weekly holidays and rest intervals, for the safeguarding of operatives against accidents whilst at work and making provision for various other matters. Then you have the Workmen's Compensation Act which makes it obligatory on employers to give monetary compensation of varying amounts to workmen who have been injured by accidents arising out of employment or to their dependants in cases where such accidents have proved fatal. You also have the Payment of Wages Act which regulates the extent to which fines or monetary penalties can be inflicted, and deductions may be made from wages and which also provides that payment of accrued wages shall not be delayed for more than seven or ten days after they fall due. Then there is a Trade Unions Act which provides for the registration of unions of workers and which seeks to control the expenditure of union funds on *bona fide* trade union activities. There is also an Industrial Disputes Act passed by the Central Legislature in 1929 providing for the appointment of Courts of Enquiry and

Boards of Conciliation in connection with industrial disputes whenever these arise and which also makes strikes and lock-outs in public utility concerns illegal if one month's notice of an intention to go on strike or to declare a lock-out has not been given. Then there is an Act which controls immigration of labour into Assam for the purposes of employment on tea plantations. All these and a few others of minor importance which I have not dealt with are Acts of the Central Legislature. In addition, several Provinces in India have Maternity Benefit Acts providing for the compulsory grant of leave and compensatory wages to pregnant women for four weeks before and for four weeks after confinement. The Province of Bombay, in addition, has its own Trade Disputes Conciliation Act which provides for the appointment of a Government Labour Officer to look after the interests of the workers in the cotton textile mills in the City of Bombay, to listen and to record their grievances, to secure the redress of these grievances by interviewing the managements of the mills concerned; and for cases where these measures have failed to secure redress, provision is made in that Act for the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour as an ex-officio Chief Conciliator whose duty it is to endeavour to bring about a settlement of a dispute between an employer or employers and the workmen concerned. This last measure was enacted only in 1934 and I may say at once that since that year Bombay City has had a measure of industrial peace which has been unknown in India for the last twenty years.

The Bombay Act however has certain limitations. In the first place it does not

intend to prevent or to control strikes and lock-outs and both parties are free to resort to militant tactics at any stage during a dispute. Secondly it has so far been applied only to textile mill workers and to soap and glass factory workers in Bombay City and in the Bombay Suburban District. Thirdly, the chief representative and spokesman on behalf of the workers is the Government Labour Officer. There is a vestige of truth in a complaint that is often heard that as a result of the appointment of a Government Officer to act on behalf of the workers, combination amongst themselves is not encouraged and that there is a growing tendency for the existing unions to be disregarded.

I have no time at my disposal to go into the statistics in connexion with industrial disputes in India. These statistics only began to be accurately recorded since 1921 but it may interest you to know that in the Province of Bombay alone, there were 1,318 strikes and lock-outs during the 17 years from 1921 to 1937 involving nearly two million workers and causing a time loss of over 65 million working days. The loss in wages to the workmen as a result of these strikes may confidently be assessed at over seven crores of rupees which I am sure you will admit is staggering. It is impossible to assess the loss to the employers but I do not think that this could be lower than five crores,—very probably considerably more.

There can be no question of the fact that in a large number of the disputes that have occurred, the workers have had genuine and *bona fide* grievances; and it must be admitted without any hesitation that in spite of the vast volume of labour legislation that has been enacted in this country, the standard of life as represented by the amount of wages earned, is, in most cases, appallingly low and that conditions of employment and work, in many cases, leave considerable room for improvement. Employers in India, it must also be admitted, are proverbially slow in improving conditions of their own volition; and concessions are seldom granted without struggles that end disastrously both from the employers' and the workers' points of view. On the other hand, it must also be admitted, that

in a large number of cases, persons unconnected with the industry concerned have been responsible for prolonged stoppages of work. In most cases, a few workers who have a small grievance stop work and persuade others to join them. No demands are formulated and the employer is unaware of the matters that have brought about a stoppage. Outsiders then come along and string together all sorts of demands and harangue the workers to continue the struggle until such time as these are granted. In most cases these struggles end in favour of the employers when the resources of the workmen have been exhausted.

In striking contrast to the conditions I have described is the state of affairs which exists in the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad. In that centre, cotton mill workers since 1921 have been organised into an exceptionally strong union which is known as the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association. This union has a standing arrangement with the local Millowners' Association that all grievances should be discussed between the parties before direct action is resorted to. The arrangement covers primary discussion between union officials and mill managements; and, failing agreement, between the union and the Association. In cases where even this fails a dispute is referred to a Joint Board of Arbitration consisting of one representative each of the millowners and of the workers. Ever since the inception of this machinery in 1921, Mr. M. K. Gandhi has been the workers' representative on the Arbitration Board. In all cases where the Arbitration Board fails to reach an agreed award, the matter is to be referred to an Umpire to be selected jointly by the two members of the Board and the Umpire's decision is final. It will interest you to know that during the ten years from 1928 to 1937, the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association handled no less than 28,022 complaints of which 19,474 or 62.4 per cent. were successful and only 1,393 or 4.9 per cent. were unsuccessful. The remainder were compromised (2,463) or were considered as unreasonable and trivial or false and were therefore rejected. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association goes in for a strike only as a last resort and since its inception has called 139 strikes in all out

of which 125 or 89.9 per cent. resulted in favour of the workers and the remaining 14 were compromised. In not one case did a strike result in favour of the employers. I am sure you will agree that this is a record which any union may well be proud of.

In its ultimate effects, the Bombay Industrial Disputes Bill now before the Assembly is likely to be of the most far-reaching consequences in the future industrial history of India. Its main and primary object is the maintenance of industrial peace. The manner in which it seeks to bring about this apparently impossible utopian condition of affairs is by laying down that no employer can make any change in wages, hours of work or conditions of employment and that no worker can demand a change without giving fifteen days' notice to the other party. These notices are required to be served on the party concerned and copies are to be sent to the Chief Conciliator, to the Registrar and to the Labour Officer. The whole of the Province will be divided into local areas either territorially or by industries. Each local area will have a Conciliator and a Labour Officer and the Commissioner of Labour will be the Chief Conciliator for the whole Province. There will be one Registrar for the whole Province with Assistant Registrars in the Local Areas and a novel feature of the Act will be the creation of the first Industrial Court in India consisting of two or more members and the President of which will be a High Court Judge.

The first stage in the operation of the Act will be for all employers covered by the Act to frame proper rules or standing orders governing conditions of employment. These are to be settled by the Commissioner of Labour in agreement between the parties with right of appeal to the Industrial Court. Once settled, these standing orders are to be in operation for one year. Any change made in such standing orders or in wages, hours of work and other conditions of employment enumerated in a schedule which is appended to the Bill without giving notice will be an illegal change.

Provision is made for the registration of unions. A union having a 5 per cent. membership of the total number of work-people employed in the occupation or

industry concerned and which has been recognised by the employer or an unrecognised union with a 50 per cent. membership will be entitled to registration. Unrecognised unions with a membership of over 5 per cent. can be registered as qualified unions. Notices of change to be served on either party will, in the case where the employer is the party that gives the notice, be served on the "representative of the employees". In cases where there is a union it will be that union. In others, workers may elect their own representatives; and in cases where this has not been done, the Labour Officer will be the representative.

The Bill makes provision for a full discussion between the employer and the representative of employees of the matter under notice during the notice period. If a settlement is reached a formal agreement is to be drawn up and signed by both parties and this is to be registered with the Registrar.

If no agreement is reached during the period of these primary proceedings, an industrial dispute will be considered to have arisen and the Conciliator then steps in and endeavours to bring about a settlement between the parties. If he fails, or at any time during the dispute if both parties agree, provision is made for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation consisting of an independent Chairman and an equal number of members representing employers and the employed drawn from panels to be drawn up for this purpose. All agreements concluded through the efforts of a Conciliator or a Board of Conciliation are to be registered with the Registrar. Parties may agree to refer any dispute direct to the Industrial Court and in such cases the award of the Industrial Court is to be binding on both parties. In all cases where arrangements such as I have described as existing in Ahmedabad are registered, those provisions of the Act dealing with Conciliation are not to operate and every encouragement is to be given to private arbitration machinery to function.

It is popularly believed that the Bill makes all strikes and lock-outs illegal. This is not so. All that the Bill does in this connexion is to lay down that no strike shall be called

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Rural Boarding School

By Rotarian Dr. F. G. Williams

*Director, Ushagram School Colony, Asansol (Bengal),
and Hony. Secretary of the Asansol Rotary Club*

Much has been written and said about the central schools and their responsibility for turning out leaders for village communities. Rtn. Dr. Williams thinks that too little has been said about the responsibility of the school to turn out potential heads of families, potential fathers and mothers. After all, the home is the unit of village life and the foundation of rural Society.

IN the first place, the rural boarding school should provide an environment which will encourage growth and development of rural young people. This growth should come through the actual facing of social need equivalent if not identical to that of their own home village life. The school should lead them through the solution of these needs by sympathetic and intelligent guidance. In other words, the rural boarding school, in its organization, will be a small rural community in which the problems of rural life are attacked in terms of available resources.

We think the environment of the school most important in the growth of the boys and girls. It must be an environment which presents life problems and even serious crises.

Too often the school maladjusts the boy or girl for life both vocationally and socially. During our first years in India, we often asked the villagers why they did not send their girls to school. They would reply: "Why should we educate our girls to become *babus* and useless in the home. We want our girls to work." To them education was synonymous with uselessness.

Woman's Place: Of course the woman's place is not exclusively in the home rearing children and cooking food. We must have our career women in India, and many of the careers now open only to men

will eventually be opened to women. But we cannot overlook the career of wifehood and motherhood into which a large majority of girls enter. There seems to be the feeling that any girl no matter how ignorant she may be of health and child care, can enter the profession of being a mother and make good. Schools must recognize wifehood and motherhood as a career at least on a par with nursing, teaching, stenography, etc.

When it comes to training for vocational participation in the community life, the rural boarding school seldom meets its obligation. It seldom gives opportunity for village youth to learn fundamental or improved techniques which will enable them to earn a living or a better living. Vocational training in rural India is usually given through apprenticeship, and the rural boarding school should offer such training. A recent development in the *Ushagram* programme is the admission of a class of apprentices who work full time with the shop teachers as journeymen. This means that the school must have in operation a wide variety of vocational opportunity.

For the rural boarding school to provide such a rich environment its administration should involve the following:—

- (1) A co-educational group offering healthy social contacts between boys and girls and men and women;

- (2) A school life so organized that there is adequate opportunity for self-expression, self-discipline and self-determination through elective representation;
- (3) Living arrangements such that individual and group decisions will have to be made by students;
- (4) A plan of routine work such as cleaning, sweeping, repair, building, care of animals, etc., which necessitates participation by members of the group;
- (5) A vocational set-up of wide and varied nature available for all with specialized apprenticeship for short-time students.

In the second place, the rural boarding school should provide a continuous demonstration of better living. By "better" we mean co-operative organization for health, economic and cultural privileges.

Little need be said of the need of teaching the value of co-operation in the field of credit, purchase and sale. The school should carry on a practical demonstration with the active participation of teachers and students.

Methods of Sanitation: To my mind the rural boarding school holds a position of first rank in its ability to demonstrate proper methods of sanitation. The lack of a proper attitude towards sanitation is a root cause not only of much of the disease in this country, but also of much of the social ill-health which we all deplore. No country can rise very high so long as she keeps a great part of her human resources tied to the "untouchable" task of the removal of human sewage. Because of the social stigma attached to the handling of human sewage, proper methods should eliminate handling as far as man is concerned. The trench, the bored hole, the septic tank, the cesspool, all offer solutions which make sewage disposal safe and "respectable". Perhaps after 100 or 1,000 years, we can again, without social stigma, handle sewage as do the Americans, English, Japanese, Chinese and other peoples of the world.

Problems of social control offer a most fertile ground for demonstration. If we

believe in democracy, we should practise it. In *Ushagram* we fail perhaps more often than we succeed, but we keep on trying. Everyone over 12 years of age is a voter and can cast a vote. This is education for a New India in which citizens have a voice in their own Government and where officers of the Government are responsible to their electorate.

Housing problems can be taught from a text-book in the classroom, but a demonstration of better homes is much more effective. We like to think of *Ushagram* as such a demonstration. When it comes to the construction of the home, we believe in using the materials which the villager has proven through generations of use to be the best. Ninety per cent. of the homes of Bengal are built of clay or bamboo or both, and in our area with few exceptions, people live in clay-walled cottages. And so we in *Ushagram* live in mud cottages, and try to prove by demonstration that homes built of mud can be cool, comfortable, fire-proof, storm-proof, thief-proof, damp-proof, sanitary, healthful, aesthetic and lasting.

Code of Manners: Standards of social conduct offer another field for demonstration, especially in a situation involving both sexes. The *Ushagram* staff and students spent almost six months working on what they called a "Code of Manners".

We have mentioned but a few of the areas in which the rural boarding school should set up a demonstration of better living. In order to effect this, we feel that the school should be organized along the following lines:

- (1) School life, that is, the work of the classroom, should be subordinated to home and community living. The school must not dominate this group living.
- (2) To accomplish this the boarding school, so-called, must be transformed into a community in which needs are met by group action rather than by autocratic authority.
- (3) This means more than the "cottage system" which may be as disciplinary as the old barracks. The school community is a group of

homes joined by common purpose, common sources of supply, common resources, but capable of individual action.

- (4) Plentiful opportunity must be given for the group to find common ground for action, and to understand, appreciate and be loyal to the deals which it sets up.

In the third place, the rural boarding school should perform the function of a service station for village communities. We found the best example of this in a folk school we visited in Denmark. It was the *Husmandskolen* in Odense.

As we make such services available to our rural communities and as the people avail themselves of such services, the school becomes their own in a mutual give and take. Such services must be subsidized by Government or other funds. Even in advanced Denmark, rural co-operatives are still subsidized in various indirect ways, and practically all rural services are made available through the co-operative agency. Rural folk cannot play for the services of which they stand in need. They can pay enough to feel that they are making a contribution to the maintenance of the service.

Does the villager want to make a bored hole latrine? He finds at the school the earth auger for which he pays a daily rent of As. 4. Does the brick mason want to learn septic tank construction? He attends the Short Course for which he pays a tuition fee of Rs. 10. Does the carpenter's son want to learn picture framing? He spends a month at the school employing all his time at this specialized work. Is it book-binding or soap making? Two or three months will be sufficient. Does an expectant mother need advice? The Health Visitor is called and makes regular visits. Is there an outbreak of small-pox? The school is in direct touch with the district health authorities. Is the village anxious to promote adult literacy? The school has a man trained in the latest methods who can help the people plan their programme. Do the people want reading material? Traveling library units are available. Do teachers

want new methods? They attend the course of lectures and demonstrations or observe in regular classes.

Service Station: Any such list of needs could be extended almost indefinitely. These offered from our own experience are enough to show how the rural boarding school can and should become a service station for the village surrounding it. To do this effectively the school must keep the following objectives before it:

- (1) Intelligent rural-mindedness must be maintained among staff and students. Rural-mindedness is resourcefulness at its best.
- (2) This resourcefulness is demonstrated in experimentation to discover solutions and better solutions. These solutions when proven by experience are ready to pass on.
- (3) The school must keep in close touch with the Government services available for rural folk.

And so the task of the rural boarding school is two-fold. Its responsibility towards the youth of the community is to give them the widest opportunity for development with the idea that boys are potential heads of families, earners and fathers, and that girls are potential homemakers and mothers. Its responsibility toward the adult community is a projection of better living through experiment, demonstration and extension to the end of leading rural folk to help themselves through a more intelligent use of available resources.—(*Times of India*).

men . . .
should be constantly and quietly at work, each in his sphere, regardless of effects, and leaving their fame to take care of itself.

LONGFELLOW:

* * *
Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul!
Sweet'ner of life! and solder of society! . . .

BLAIR

News from the Clubs



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

Ahmedabad was shocked to receive the sad news of the sudden death of the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna—our popular Rotary Governor. A special condolence meeting of the Ahmedabad Rotary Club was convened when a large number of Rotarians were present. The following resolution was unanimously passed—all the Rotarians standing, "That the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad records its deep sorrow at the sad and sudden demise of the Rotarian Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna, who was a source of great inspiration and strength to the Rotary movement; that by his death the Rotary has lost an eminent Rotarian, and India one of her most patriotic and able sons".

The Ahmedabad Rotary Club sponsored the Rajkot Rotary Club, and so on the inaugural meeting day of the latter Club about eight Rotarians of the Ahmedabad Rotary Club including its President and Secretary specially went to Rajkot to attend the first meeting. Rajkot gave Ahmedabad a very warm welcome and the inaugural meeting was a great success. Rotarian Dr. H. M. Desai spoke on the "History of Rotary" tracing the history from its inception to its present day. Then followed Rotarian Sir Mahbub I. Kadri who spoke on "Rotary and I—Reciprocal obligations" and narrated all the duties of the Rotarians towards the Rotary Club and pointed out what the Rotary Club offered to its members. Rotarian I. R. Bhagat gave an illumi-

nating address on the "Vision of Rotary". Rotarian Dr. H. M. Desai replied to the toast of the Rotary International. Rotarian Mehta responded to the toast of the Sponsor Club in a speech of subtle humour. The Aberdonian humour in Rotarian Morrison predominated when he rose to reply to the toast of the visiting Rotarians.

Rotarian B. Laskari showed to the members of the Ahmedabad Rotary Club some of the beautiful Cinema films taken by him during his last visit to Japan. The Rotarians and their guests thoroughly enjoyed the treat offered by Rotarian Laskari.

It has been decided by the Club to publish a Roster which will contain the photograph of each member. The Ahmedabad Rotary Club will perhaps be the first Club of its kind in the District to bring out a Roster of this kind.

Rotarian Morrison gave a very instructive and interesting lecture at the last dinner meeting of the Club on the subject "Electricity in Service". The full text appears elsewhere in this issue.

District Conference Colombo

**January 30, 31
February 1**



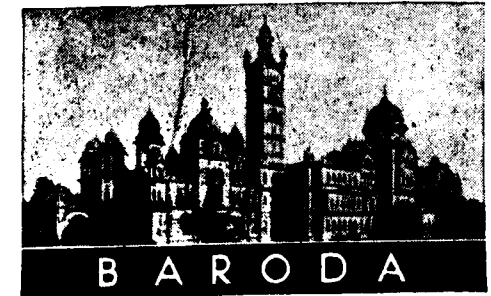
BANGALORE
President: G. H. Krumbiegel
Secretary: H. Richardson

A Day in a Newspaper Office: An interesting paper was read by Rotarian C. S. R. Rao on this subject.

Rotarian Rao explained how a large newspaper office has its several departments each dealing with its own particular job which required the utmost accuracy and efficiency. There are foreign and local correspondents who are experienced newspaper men and who maintain their contacts over areas instead of spheres of activity. Both these "private" sources are supplemented by the work of the great news agencies, until their news is brought together so that it will reach the newspaper office an hour or so before the commencement of an issue.

The speaker mentioned the organization of the newspaper and pointed out the manner in which that organization is the keynote to a successful paper and how the early papers reserved a certain amount of space for special news.

The theme of the entire address was most interesting and enlightening, particularly as the working of a newspaper office is something of mystery to the average person who imagines the rush and bustle so very often outlined by the screen versions. Instead, Rotarian C. S. R. Rao showed us that it was the exact opposite to this and that the entire publication was brought about through quiet efficiency and careful organization.



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

An Appreciation: Sir Phiroze Sethna—Rotarian, Citizen, Gentleman, Friend. For Sir Phiroze the sun has set; the day is done. Or to change the figure, yesterday he stood like a sturdy oak against the evening sky; today his place is empty, the oak has fallen.

It is eminently proper that Rotarians should pause to do tribute to the memory of one who served so loyally the interests of Rotary, as he served unstintedly the interests of his community, his profession, his city and his country. As we do this, it might be useful to think of life; his life and Life in the larger meaning.

Among the many beautiful characteristics he possessed, and to which many will call attention, my mind fixes upon four which seem to me to have been unusually marked in his life.

1. His was a joyous life. Humour played always close to the surface and escaped in the twinkle of his eye, the burst of laughter, the telling of an incident. No wonder he was sought after for after-dinner speeches or for pleasant companionships. No Rotarian present at the last District Conference can forget how his joyous humour sparkled at the banquet or eased the tension in debate.

2. His was an enthusiastic life. His interests were many and varied but he threw himself into each with an whole-hearted abandon that inspired his companions and often made the difference between failure and success or mediocrity and progress. His incessant travels, by

motor, rail or air in the interests of the Bank, the country or Rotary bear eloquent testimony to this unabated enthusiasm that never left him.

3. His was toiling life. He himself refused to retire, saying "If I rest, I rust." He preferred to wear out rather than rust out. He loved to work and always at something useful and ennobling.

4. Perhaps these three, his joyful, enthusiastic, industrious spirit provided the secret for the fourth, for his was a youthful life. Age never seemed to have touched him save for the added dignity of gray hairs.

He grew old beautifully and youthfully so that he was always as such at home with young people and children as with his contemporaries. That helped to make him so universally beloved.

But we cannot contemplate his death without giving thought to some of those larger aspects of Life and Death.

1. We are confronted with the inevitable. There is no escape from death, who is no respecter of personal desires, knows no racial boundaries, stops at no national frontiers. The difference lies in the spirit with which it is met.

2. We are confronted with the undiscovered.

History has repeatedly shown us that the faith of mankind will not permit him to be hopeless in the presence of the undiscovered that lies beyond the rim of the life we know whose horizons are birth and death.

3. We are confronted with the indestructible.

We recoil from the thought that the vibrating, stimulating friendly personality that was Sir Pheroze has ceased to be, and to our aid comes Science affirming the indestructibility of matter.

* * *

Our congratulations to the Sethna family for so costly a gift to India and Rotary, which will lighten the burden of grief they feel and challenge others to serve without thought of self as he so nobly did. And to our beloved Governor Farewell and "Auf—weidersehn."



President: Dr. N. H. Vakeel

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

"The Health of Your Child": Rotarian Dr. G. Coelho gave us very instructive and interesting talk on "The Health of your Child", on August 30, during the course of which he dealt at length with the part heredity plays in the health of children. The speaker said that a widely prevalent hereditary condition was "allergy" which meant a sensitiveness to foreign substance. Children might be sensitive to certain articles of diet like milk, eggs, fish, meat and certain cereals. Some children were sensitive to inhalants, and the inhalants which were well-known were pollen of flowers and the hair of cats and dogs. These children developed hay fever, a sudden running of the nose or sneezing the moment they came in contact with these inhalants.

Epilepsy was another condition in which heredity played an important part, the risk of the parents transmitting the disorder to their children being about 10 per cent. Haemophilia was another condition which many members of the Royal Families of Europe were supposed to be suffering from. Another disease from which children suffered was diathesis, some children being more prone towards infection of the respiratory tracts than others.

Food played a very important part in the building of children's bodies, and it was essential that they be given proper proportions of proteins, fats, minerals, etc. Iron was an essential mineral which could be given in the form of green leafy vegetables. Next to food, the hygiene of the home and

surroundings, plenty of fresh air and sunshine minimised the chances of infection, the ultra-violet rays of the sun being particularly favourable. The food should be plentiful and simple, exercise and sleep being both important.

Sept. 13: The President introduced the speaker, Mr. P. G. Rose, who gave us a very interesting talk on "Advertising." He began his talk by analysing the reason of business advertising being held in low regard. Deliberate exaggeration in a futile effort to appear more impressive was the reason for the incredulous attitude of the public towards advertising. A lot of trouble was due to advertisement being looked upon in the wrong light by those who used publicity. They could not expect to achieve much confidence for their products if they looked upon advertisement as something which by brute strength would sell their goods, but it should try and make them known and appreciated. If the products were good, people would buy them in large and increasing quantities. The purpose of advertising was to make known, and that was not very difficult if one adopted every-day psychology.

Referring to publicity in India, the speaker said that they had to cope with a lot of natural and difficult conditions peculiar to this country, but he thought that a better understanding and a greater measure of co-operation between newspapers, advertisers and the advertising agents would remedy the evil.

Rotarian F. T. Coulton proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker on behalf of the Club.

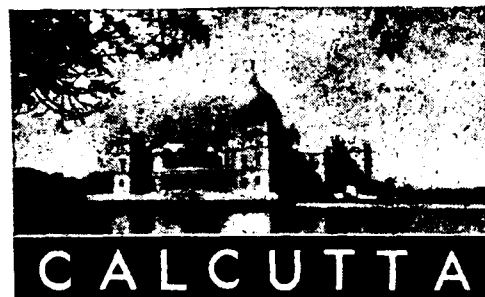
Sept. 27: Rotarian R. G. Higham presided and introduced the speaker, Lady Blackwell, who gave us a graphic description of the work of the Society for the Protection of Children at the Byramjee Jeebhoy Home at Matunga. The speaker observed that the childhood of a nation possessed the right to be housed, clothed, fed and trained. Two hundred boys and girls were being well looked after in the Home at Matunga, where the food supplied to them was enough and no child had to muster up courage like Oliver Twist to ask for more. The children learned to prepare their own food under the supervision of two women cooks, and the

cost of the food per head came to only Rs. 4/-, owing to the good management and knowledge in buying the proper foodstuffs.

Most of the boys and girls were sent to primary schools in the neighbourhood, and there were about 19 boys and 7 girls in high schools. The entire work of the Home was carried out by the children under supervision and they were also taught to make their own garments. There was a basket-making class for boys and the institution was just starting on the idea of providing boys with some preliminary training in weaving, which might enable them in time to be accepted as apprentices in mills. Outdoor games and occasional picnics were also provided, and in this connection, the speaker appealed for volunteers to come forward and devote a little time to supervising and helping the children during their play hours. Once a month, the children are taken to the cinema, where they are admitted free by the kindness of the proprietors of theatres.

Since the foundation of the Home in 1917, 3,000 children had been given shelter. The home also admitted children sent by the Juvenile Court. While it would be far better not to be obliged to mix the destitute and delinquent children, as keen observers of social work had realised, the Society being indebted to Government for an annual grant, had to admit children from the Courts. In conclusion, Lady Blackwell referred to an important branch of the work of the Society—the training of mentally defective children. The experience gained showed that, although it was not possible appreciably to increase the original level of intelligence in the mentally deficient children, much could be done to impart training in a way that enabled their dormant intelligence to be utilised and developed to its inherent possibility. The speaker invited Rotarians to visit the Home, where one could see children of different castes and creeds living under the same roof without the least sign of discord or disharmony.

Rotarian Rev. R. D. Acland, Bishop of Bombay, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker on behalf of the Club, said that there was a terrible amount of work to be done in Bombay among all classes of people, and it was up to Rotarians to do what they could to help in the work.



President: Rai Bahadur B. M. Das

Secretary: C. A. Newbery

"Agricultural Marketing in Bengal":

The top table, on this occasion, was graced by some very distinguished visitors, which, in addition to the Speaker of the day, included the Hon'ble Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, the Hon'ble the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca and Mr. H. Graham, I.C.S. After members' guests had been introduced and welcomed, Rtn. S. R. Mehta was invested as a Rotarian in the Classification—"Law—Solicitor"—and we extend to him our hearty congratulations. Rtn. Modi gave us the International Service Toast of Grantham remarking that that Club had arranged to drink to the health of the Calcutta Club at their corresponding meeting.

In a very interesting paper, Rtn. Malik dispelled some of the doubt which he said appeared to exist as to the nature of the work of the Senior Marketing Officer, by a resumé of the manner in which his department had come into existence, explaining that through its work, Government sought to promote the welfare and prosperity of the rural population and to investigate for this purpose, the existing methods of transport and marketing of agricultural produce and stock.

The work of the department, therefore, fell under three main heads, Survey work; grading and standardisation; development. The first of these, which had now been extended to 26 crops and commodities in Bengal, went into every branch of marketing, such as production, import, export, handling and transport, storage and wholesale and retail prices, marketing practices and charges, and weights and

measures. In the course of his remarks Rtn. Malik gave us a lot of interesting information about the various 'tricks of the trade' which were practised on the producer by middlemen and other interested people which made one feel that the lot of the producer was indeed hard and that Kipling's policeman levying toll on the strength of a mineral water bottle label stuck on a bridge was a very back number indeed.

Standardisation was designed to secure for the producer the benefit of quality as well as quantity. This, although covered only by a permissive Act, was being introduced in connection with hides and skins, grapes, oranges, eggs, ata and ghee. Grading, however, did not end there, but took into consideration the standardisation of contract terms for the better governing of trading in future and the synchronisation of market prices.

Development and Publicity were closely linked as being the goal of the Department, the first in translating to terms of practical benefit to the producer the organisation, and the latter in providing information upon which the producer could work.

On the vexed subject of weights and measures, Rtn. Malik was particularly interesting. Wide differences in weights and measures occurred throughout the country, and this matter was one which was receiving the attention of the Central Government. Later on, in answer to a question, Rtn. Malik said that he thought the basis of any new legislation would probably be the weight of the rupee, the tola, with seers and maunds based thereon.

Concluding his address, Rtn. Malik said that the world depression had provided ample evidence that the prosperity of all trades and professions depended on the well-being of the cultivator, and it should therefore be the sincere desire of everybody to see that the cultivator got a fair value for his produce.

As I was not able clearly to hear all that Mr. Fazlul Huq said, I append an extract from *The Statesman*.

At the request of the President, Mr. Fazlul Huq addressed the meeting. He said that the subject with which Mr. Malik

had dealt was of absorbing interest to the present Ministry. Claiming, as they did, that the present Cabinet was after all an "agriculturist Cabinet", it would be strange if they did not devote their time and attention to the improvement of the agriculturists' lot by all legitimate means in their power. At the present moment the holdings in Bengal were most uneconomic, and in these circumstances, it was imperative that means should be found by which the agriculturist would be able to get the highest value for his produce. To enable him to do so it was necessary to offer him facilities to sell his produce in the nearest market under the most favourable circumstances so that he might realize the highest possible value for his crop.

This matter, Mr. Fazlul Huq said, had been engaging the attention of the Ministry and a meeting of the Cabinet would be held shortly to discuss this problem.

Proceeding, the Premier said "that the present Cabinet were not deaf to the insistent cry of the masses for relief. Indeed, they were ever alert and active, and he assured the audience that despite the unfavourable circumstances under which they were working and the criticisms of the hostile press, they would go ahead and do everything that lay in their power to ameliorate the condition of the ryot."

Your Radio Set: We are rather at a loss to know how to chronicle Mr. Ramsell's interesting address. It was so full of meat that any abbreviation would not do it justice; on the other hand, space does not permit of its complete reproduction here. We will therefore content ourselves by saying that it was the finest exposition we have yet heard on the things which interest the average listener—by that we mean someone with a little more knowledge of the subject than a mere knob-twiddler—and we got on nodding terms with things which had been previously vague. Static, human and natural, was lucidly explained; ways and means of overcoming the former were clearly given, but we are still trying to work out how we can have an aerial at right angles to our neighbour's refrigerator on the left and still dodge the many fans, door bells, lifts and what not which surround us and

speak with no uncertain voice whenever we want particularly to hear something good. Probably we shall have to evolve a variable right-angle! Mr. Ramsell's explanation of the reason, a DC set is less efficient than one operating on AC, was simplicity itself as also his explanation of multi-valve sets in relation to their efficiency.

"Prevention of Wastage in Water-Supply in Bengal": Some time ago we had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Griffin on the subject of the water-supply in Bengal and on this occasion he proceeded to deal with some of the objections which had been brought forward to what was now known as the decentralised storage system. He pointed out that under the old arrangement the system had been to fit houses with water meters in order that it was possible to detect any wastage and to hold the householder responsible therefore. The decentralised storage system was one in which each house had an over-head tank to which water was supplied through a control valve so arranged as to give the house its correct quantum of water during the 24 hours, a system which secured a more equal distribution of water over the entire area under consideration. The decentralised storage system had been introduced at Asansol, English Bazaar, Jalpaiguri, Rajshahi, Patuakhali, Rangamati, Majidi and Bagerhat with excellent results, but the new scheme had been subjected to criticism. The first was that the quality of water deteriorates when kept in cisterns but this was a fallacy and he quoted an extract from Whipple's book on "Microscopy of Drinking Water" in support of his contention. A further objection had been raised by certain classes that it was preferable to take drinking water direct from the main instead of from the storage cistern and in a diagram he showed us how in dealing with this point it had been made possible.

The question of mosquito breeding in tanks had also been raised as an objection but it had been shown that no mosquito would enter a tank so long as the only opening was a 3/4" overflow pipe 9" long.

The question of locking cisterns had been found a difficulty but this was a matter which Mr. Griffin said was scarcely the responsibility of the house-holder and so

far as street cisterns were concerned a lock had now been evolved which was practically safe. Some people had raised the point that the float valve or ball valve caused waste. It was designed to prevent waste but it only came into operation in this system when the householder did not utilise the amount of water allowed him daily, but in any case wastage under this head was not such as would embarrass neighbours or the water works.

Some critics claimed that as it was necessary to wash out cisterns frequently, that this washing would cause waste of water, but Mr. Griffin went on to say that if a cistern was properly sterilised in the first instance and washed out again periodically during the first few weeks, once the system settled in there was no more need to wash out the tanks provided they were securely locked, than there was to wash out the mains specifically. Of course, some people wanted a limitless supply of pure water simply by turning a faucet. He admitted that the demand for water was unlimited but in this country the supply of funds was very limited indeed. Therefore financial considerations made the limitless supply of water largely out of the question.

Another objection was that distributed storage cost more than centralised storage. This the speaker claimed was not correct when all facts were taken into consideration. In the case of households in India it was usual to have water storage tanks of some kind in any case and therefore on the whole a centralised system of storage worked out much more than the decentralised system.

On the question of adaptability the speaker made it quite clear that when the funds of any Municipality made it possible to extend the quantity of water allotted per head, the decentralised system was quite capable of taking care of this. On the subject of adaptability on occasions when special facilities were wanted the only trouble was that these people's demands sometimes came altogether which would tax the waterworks.

The argument had been put forward in favour of the metering system that people could economise at one time so that they

could have additional supply at another without additional cost, but here again the question was that of overtaxing the waterworks.

The speaker quoted interesting figures to show that the control valve maintained a constant pressure as near as was practically necessary and that the regulation of flow by this means had been found to be within 3% of accuracy. One of the outstanding features of the decentralised system was that it enabled the water authorities to guarantee to deliver the goods and the system was eminently suited for the needs of the country.

In the discussion which followed in reply to Rtn. Irvine's question in regard to water from tanks being usually very hot in most parts of the year, the speaker said that the fault could largely be overcome by using concrete tanks and the remainder of the trouble was that plumbers generally in India ran their pipes over the roof instead of under the roof.

Mrs. Ela Sen on "This Equality Business": This meeting, it was obvious from the large attendance which necessitated the last minute extension of lunch accommodation, was one which touched the imagination of members! And why not? Were not the ladies to have it all their own way; they were given carte blanche and no mere male was to have any voice in the proceedings—no, not even Rtn. Buchanan!

We had quite a long list of Club Guests on this occasion, principal among whom were Mrs. Ela Sen, Mrs. G. L. Mehta and Miss Madhuri Dutt, all of whom were scheduled to speak, and a warm welcome was accorded by the president, after which Members' guests were introduced and thereafter welcomed by Rtn. Dr. Greilsamer. When Rtn. Mousell had proposed the Toast of the Rotary Club of Helsinki, Finland, and the usual Club business had been disposed of, we got down to—listening!

Mrs. Ela Sen, a charming and fluent speaker, opened the attack on the fallow ground that Rotarians stood for world fellowship, a fellowship from which women were debarred from participation, and went

on to say that women were vitally interested in world affairs, even though there seemed an age-old convention to the contrary.

Then the mere male got it hot and tight! We bowed our heads in meek shame while we learnt that man thought woman 'a nuisance, even on the road to heaven', that man had dragged woman to the very depths of ignorance, had flinched her birth-right and lots of little home truths of that sort. But a recent film depicting a woman's fight for economic independence had been tabooed by a certain section of Indian society because it *put ideas into the heads* of the womenfolk. Oh, Mrs. Sen, thy wiles, methinks, do mind that pity is akin to love! Tremblingly I took an early opportunity of saying to my wife, "Of course, darling, I don't think..." but why should I bother you with the trouble I got into!

And after Mrs. Sen had done with us, Mrs. G. L. Mehta got down to the social system behind this inequality business and made a right good job of it. When Miss Madhuri Dutt followed and let the light of humour play on the whole thing we began to feel, after all, that while we mere males were still very much putty in the hands of the modeller—what man can resist the 'you dear old sillies' attack—our lot was not unbearable, for Miss Dutt told us in confidence that women would rather give up this equality business than be considered old-fashioned or out of date. But, of course, the sting was in the tail; there was no need for us to bother about the woman who fought for what she wanted, we had to keep a weather eye open for the woman who didn't fight but just got it!

So after all that, we went back to our offices, heaved a heavy sigh and realised as we wiped away the salt tear that there was still no chance of redress for the poor down-trodden man. He was and would remain the petty in petticoat!

"Drainage Problem of Bengal Municipalities": After Club business had been disposed of, Rtn. S. N. Ghose spoke, outlining the difficulties of drainage in an area composed largely of deltaic land. Often schemes produced by his department were

adversely affected through the working of the Irrigation Department, necessitating re-planning of the drainage on other lines.

The problem of drainage in congested areas was a difficult one. A full scheme to cope with the storm water as well as the dry weather requirements was very expensive, while to cope with the dry weather aspect alone caused trouble in the rains, therefore a compromise was necessary. This was difficult in view of the fact that drainage, unlike water-supply, was not a thing which paid for itself, which compelled many Municipalities to adopt surface drainage, with the collection of stagnant water which was so very well known in many places.

Rtn. Ghose cited Howrah as a typical case where surface drainage could be seen, and smelt, in all its loveliness, and this produced a very outspoken statement from Mr. S. K. Mukherjee, who is a Municipal Commissioner of that salubrious town. He told us of the efforts which the Municipality had made since 1910 to improve matters and of how land to the value of five lakhs had been purchased which today was still unused for its original purpose, dirty and un-productive.

In the discussion which followed, Rtn. Ukil had a list of questions to ask. Rtn. Galstaun wanted to know how, during the rains the filtered-water supply got contaminated, and was told a sorry tale of filtered water pipes running in sewers. Rtn. Austin was interested on the sale of the "dry produce of sewage disposal" and, much to Rtn. Buchanan's disapprobation, Rtn. Chakravarti answered the question. According to him the 'dry produce' fetched something like Rs. 2 per head per year, to which Rtn. Warren-Boulton replied that in consideration of the earning capacity of the population as a whole being placed at something like Rs. 8-12-0 per annum, he had his doubts.

**DISTRICT CONFERENCE—Colombo,
January 30 to February 1, 1939.**



President: Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty

Secretary: H. R. Mills

Ag. Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan

"The Paramount Power and the Indian States": Rotarian W. Grant, the Acting President, was in the chair and Mr. J. P. Eddy, K.C., formerly a Judge of the Madras High Court, spoke on the above subject. Mr. Eddy observed that he had spoken on Federation both in Bombay and Madras, and he would address the Meeting on the Paramount Power and the position of the Crown in relation to the Indian States. The speaker traced the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian Princes from 1858 when the Crown assumed the direct Government of India. The pledge contained in Queen Victoria's Proclamation to treat the rights of the Princes as inviolate and inviolable had been constantly renewed. The personality of the Crown was now based, Mr. Eddy said, not only upon treaties and engagements, but also upon Sanads supplemented by usage and sufferance and by decisions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State embodied in political practice. In the opinion of the Butler Committee, none of the States ever held international status. Nearly all of them were subordinate or tributary to the Moghul Empire, the Mahratta Supremacy or the Sikh Kingdom, and dependent on them. Inasmuch as the States never held international status, they had no international life. They could not negotiate or communicate with foreign States nor could they make peace or war. In this respect, he said the position of the States under the

Federal Scheme contained in the new Act would be really unchanged, for external affairs formed a reserved subject.

Formerly the Paramount Power acted for the States in all their relations with one another. Inter-Statal relations had developed of late and now there was considerable freedom of communication between the States. Nonetheless their powers were restricted in various ways. They could not, for instance cede, sell, exchange or part with their territories to other States without the approval of the Paramount Power. Their approval was also required for the settlement of inter-statal disputes. In the matter of defence, the Paramount Power owed a duty to all the Indian States alike. Their duty was to protect them against foes from within and without. Towards the cost of such protection, some of the States contributed in various ways; by the payment of tribute, by the assignment of lands, by the maintenance of Indian State forces. But whether a State contributed to the cost of its defence or not, the duty of the Paramount Power to protect it remained. He explained the position of Cochin in this respect and referred to the treaty obligations of the State. He also referred at length to the pronouncements of two former Viceroy, Lord Minto and Lord Reading, as regards the relationship between the Paramount Power and the States, whereby Britain had pledged to respect all treaties and engagements with the Indian States.

"If there is one rule more than another for which Britain stands today," proceeded Mr. Eddy, "it is for the sanctity of treaties. A realisation of that fact is, in my opinion, vital if one is to understand the Indian problem. I have been surprised in England and I have been still more surprised since my arrival in this country to hear Indian speakers refer to the treaties with the Princes as though they are mere scraps of paper to be tossed aside at will. Britain, I am quite certain, will never violate a treaty whether it be with a foreign power or whether it be with an Indian Native State. I venture to think also that a new Constitution made by people who, as a preliminary, begin by flouting treaties right and left would be worthless. Conceived in bad faith,

it would offer no security to the peoples destined to live under it. Treaty-breakers or treaty-wreckers are ill-fitted to become constitution-makers.

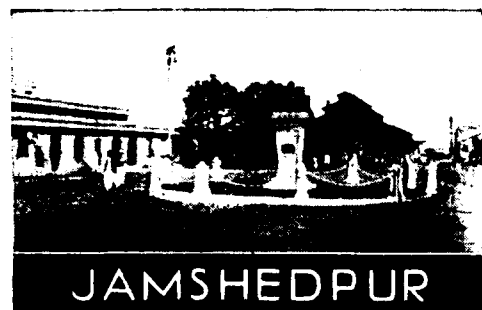
"Inasmuch, therefore, as Britain is bound to the Indian States in the various ways I have described, it must of necessity leave to the free choice of the Princes whether they will or will not accede to the Federation of India contemplated by the new Act. Thus a ruler can only accede to the Federation by executing an Instrument of Accession in compliance with the Act specifying the conditions in respect of which the Federal Legislature may make laws for his State."

Continuing, Mr. Eddy observed that one of the special responsibilities of the Governor-General relating to the States, was the protection of the rights of every Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof. As was pointed out by the Butler Committee, some of the Railways passed through a large number of States; the Bombay-Baroda and Central Indian Railway main line, for instance, crossed no fewer than 38 frontiers between Delhi and Bombay. There were not only frontiers between countries and between States; there were frontiers between men. These frontiers consisted of suspicion, prejudice and reserve. They stood between men in every phase of life. They caused difficulties political and social where none should exist. Above all, they prevented understanding, that human attribute, which Solomon praised so highly. "Let us try," he concluded, "to remove these frontiers, these barriers, by showing a spirit of goodwill to all men; and India will be helped to achieve a fuller measure of happiness and progress."

To a question put to him by Rotarian M. S. Menon, Mr. Eddy replied, "there is nothing in the treaties or engagements entered into between the Paramount Power and the Indian States standing in the way of the establishment of Democracy or Responsible Government in Indian States. I have not come across any provision which prevents the Indian States from introducing

constitutional reforms and Lord Winterton had himself made a statement to this effect sometime ago. It was a question left entirely to the States themselves."

"The Cocanut Problem" was the subject of the talk by Mr. B. M. Mulloth at the meeting on the 17th September. Speaking of the present low prices of cocoanuts, he said that the main cause of the fall in price since 1929 was the economic depression, although he could not altogether acquit Ceylon. He observed that no action by a single Government could remove the effects of the World Economic depression and that international action of some sort which would raise the price-level of all products, agricultural as well as industrial could alone rehabilitate economic stability. Talking of the present Ceylonese imports, the speaker said that the Central Government should devise some method to restrict this import. He did not agree with those who believed that the imposition of a specific duty on the imports of cocoanuts and its products would solve the problem. He pointed out that the imposition of a duty would certainly reduce the supply on the market and increase the internal price-level, but this increase would only be temporary owing to the competition of other seeds (oil seeds) grown in India. In spite of the saponification value of cocanut oil, Mr. Mulloth suggested that soap factories would use cheaper oils as a substitute, thus encouraging the production of other oil seeds and possibly producing a fresh glut which would keep prices low. So in his view the cocanut problem could not be successfully faced as a separate problem by itself. Concluding, the lecturer said:—"It should be tackled as an All-India oil seed problem. A thorough survey of the present production and marketing of oil seeds in India is necessary and should precede the imposition of any duties on imports. And it may be that some sort of machinery have to be set up to control the area under production. After that and only then should we try to control the imports into the Indian Market."



President: E. D. Johnson

Secretary: E. P. Hillier

"Aluminium and the Aluminium Industry in India" was the subject of an address by Rtn. E. A. Langham of Messrs. Aluminium Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calcutta. The subject of Rtn. Langham's paper and his excellent presentation of it aroused considerable interest among a number of those present who are engaged in the metallurgical side of the local steel industry. The speaker referred to the phenomenal increase in the production of this metal from 7,500 tons in 1900 to half a million tons in 1937. This has been due in large measure to the comparative ease with which the tensile strength and other properties of the metal can be greatly increased by the addition of minute quantities of alloying materials. The development and use of light strong alloys has made possible the tremendous advance in the construction of aircraft engines, and in the structure itself, both fuselage and wings.

In land transport, the modern car owes a great deal of its efficiency to the application of light metals and in countries like the U. S. A. and France, there are main line trains running in which the whole of the rolling stock with the exception of wheels and bogies, is of light alloys. One of the most striking examples of this is the Union Pacific Diesel-engined six coach train of normal size and capacity which weighs not more than 200 tons and has a cruising speed of over 90 m.p.h.

The industry in this country up till now has been confined to the household utensil and goes back to the late 1890's when as a result of experiments in the Madras School of Arts in the beating and forming of aluminium sheet, a factory was started there in 1901 which is still turning out aluminium utensils. At the present day there are at least 15 factories, the two largest of which are in Calcutta; others are in Rangoon, Bombay, Madras and up-country. In the peak years of 1929 and 1930, the annual value of the goods turned out by these factories was over a crore and a half, but the industry was very badly hit by the subsequent depression and even now has not recovered to the peak level. In recent years considerable effort has been expended in developing the more commercial and industrial applications of aluminium in this country—Bobbins for Jute Mills, accessories of all kinds for tea gardens and factories, architectural work of various kinds, elevator cages, lamp shades, doors and door-frames, parts for railway signalling machinery, and even flooring of railway carriages.

Rtn. Langham went on to speak of the proposal to locate the Works of his company in the Ranchi region, having regard to the nearness of the coal fields and the possibility of generating cheap Hydro-Electric power.

At the close of the address, Rtn. Ghandy referred to the scheme initiated by the Aluminium Corporation of India, Ltd., which has decided to locate its plant near Asansol and to secure its bauxite from the huge deposits near Ranchi. This scheme is expected to start operation about the middle of 1939. He also referred to the joint plans of the Aluminium Limited Group, the largest Canadian Producer of the metal and the British Aluminium Co., Ltd., for the production and rolling of aluminium in India. He expressed the view that every effort should be made to protect national interests in this new and growing industry.



President: A. G. Vere

Secretary: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid

Sir Phiroze Sethna: In common with all Clubs in District 89 we in Madras deplore the sudden death of our District Governor and mourn the passing of a great Rotarian. So many tributes have already been paid to his memory that I need say little here except once again voice our deep regret at the loss of one who had guided us both wisely and well. *"So he passed over and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side."*

Extension Campaign: Enheartening news comes from Madura that a Provisional Rotary Club has been constituted in this busy city. A good preliminary send-off was given by Rotarian M. R. A. Baig of Bombay, who, in stealing the thunder from his Madras associates, eloquently explained the principles and objects of Rotary. As we have come to regard Rotarian Baig almost as one of our own Members we feel, however, that we have had a hand in this promising start to our latest family addition! The Board of Directors elected by the Madura Club is most impressive and we feel assured that Rotary will flourish under its care.

Membership: The Club heartily welcomed Dr. E. Somasekher and W. L. Tulloch as new Members.

Club Meetings: A subject of great interest and importance not only to all Rotarians but to the general public was most ably presented by Rotarian S. G. Harrison, of this Club, when he spoke on *"Motor Insurance and the Private Car Owner"*. As Rotarians of other Clubs might welcome a full report of this speech it is reproduced (by courtesy of the *Madras Mail*) in other pages of this issue.

Closed Meeting: I fear that Closed Meetings of this Club generally see a sad

decline from the sublime to the ridiculous in Rotary, and I regretted to find an entire Meeting devoted to the weighty problem of whether or not Rotarians should pay cash for their tiffin or continue the present system of signing chits. A flood of powerful oratory was let loose that threatened to cause indigestion to the hardiest, and more Members rose to their feet to sustain this profound discussion than I have known in many a month.

It is well said: "expediency is a cloak that has covered many doubtful transactions, and compromise is a policy that ends in satisfying nobody", so let us hope that the system now evolved by the Club will lead to no innutritious and indigestible lunches.

I would urge that should no Committee at present exist to thresh out these intimate domestic and almost gastronomical details *in camera*, one should be immediately appointed.

"Art in Education and Life": This address, by Mrs. M. A. B. Dodwell, immediately transported us to a purer, freer air and was of interest to a Meeting which was open to Ladies, the first such for some months.

Mrs. Dodwell emphasised the artistic possibilities within every human being and the necessity of cultivating them from earliest childhood onwards. The effect of colour played an important part in her scheme of things, but this was an artistic and psychological arcanum into which few of her listeners could follow her.

Community Service Committee: It is pleasing to record that the recent Meetings of this Committee have attracted a larger attendance than usual and that an air of purposefulness has pervaded its deliberations. Most welcome is the decision to organise a further children's outing, this time for the youngsters of the Civil Orphans' Asylum, and I have little doubt that the anticipated success of this picnic will in due course fire us to yet further endeavours of a similar nature.

The Committee is also discussing the question of once more getting to grips with civic problems in our ancient but antiquated City and an Anti-Litter Campaign may shortly be initiated. "Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more"!

MANDALAY

President: U Ba Hlaing

Secretary: J. Moonie

The Mandalay Rotary Club was inaugurated on Friday the 16th September, 1938 with a Charter Membership of 19. At the meeting was present the Special Representative of the Sponsor Club, Mr. S. Chatterjie, M.J.T., the Secretary of the Rotary Club of Rangoon. The Meeting commenced at 7 p.m. with 16 Charter Members present. Mr. E. Sausman was present as press representative. Mr. H. N. Lett took the chair, and the Organizing Committee explained the business to be done at the inaugural meeting. The draft Constitution and By-Laws was presented for discussion and comment, and after a minor amendment regarding the territorial limits of the Club, it was approved and passed. Passing on to the Election of Office-bearers of the Club, the following proposals were accepted: *President:* U Ba Hlaing, Bar-at-Law, *Vice-President:* Mr. L. Htin Wah, I.F.S., *Treasurer:* Mr. S. G. Rau, B.A., B.L., *Directors:* Mr. H. N. Lett, I.C.S., U Kyaw



Standing (L. to R.)—J. Moonie, D. R. Desai, Capt. Bishan Singh, N. C. Galliara, U Ba Thwe, U Thauing Tint, U Ba Thin, U Ba Than, U Lu Pe Win, and Dr. C. C. Po.

Sitting (L. to R.)—U Pe Thau, S. Chatterjie (Rangoon), L. Htin Wah, U Ba Hlaing, H. N. Lett, U Kyaw Hla and S. G. Rau.

Hla, and Mr. N. C. Galliara, *Secretary:* Mr. J. Moonie, B.A.

The Secretary then read out to the Club the messages of congratulations and greetings received from the late Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. Richard Sidney, and Mr. H. W. Bryant. Mr. Chatterjie conveyed the Greetings of the Sponsor Club.

Mr. Galliara in proposing the office-bearers made a statement regarding the value, aims and objects of Rotary. He explained in a clear way the exact way that Rotary would benefit first the Rotarians and then the Community that they were living in and also in the realm of International Fellowship.

Mr. Chatterjie also explained why he was glad to be the Special Representative at the Inaugural Meeting. He said that this was an honour and thrill which rarely came the way of all Rotarians. He had certainly found that Rotary had ideals, but they were all practical ideals which Rotarians cheerfully and easily followed. He hoped that Mandalay would find Rotary a useful Movement.

At 8 p.m. the meeting was concluded. Light Refreshments were served and a flash light photograph was taken of those Rotarians present.



President: T. Weeraratne

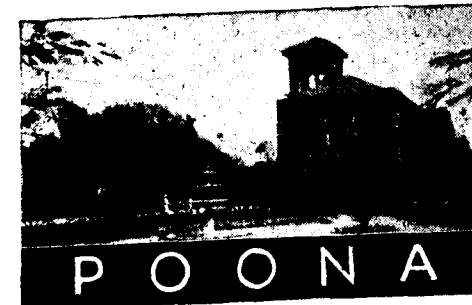
Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader

The two meetings held this month were on 12th September (business meeting) and 26th September. The latter was held at the Gampaha Resthouse, and we were glad to welcome Rotarians B. Kitching, J. H. de Saram, S. L. Gramer, H. L. Pope and S. R. Gunawardane of Colombo Rotary Club and as guests Messrs. B. Amarasuriya, S. Edwin Silva, M. B. Chablani, Major C. L. de Zylva, and Dr. Chas. Fernando.

The meeting was one of the pleasantest we have had. Rotarian T. S. Nair gave a talk on "Microbes in Warfare". Coming as it did at a time when a world war seemed inevitable the talk was very interesting. It was a great relief to learn that the possibilities of germs of virulent infectious diseases being broadcast from enemy Aeroplanes with any chance of success were so remote as to be ruled out of practicability.

A LIBRARY HOLDER FOR "THE ROTARY WHEEL"

Headquarters is now supplying a library holder for the year's copies of *The Rotary Wheel*. It is made in a strong cloth, titled on the front cover, and contains 12 strong linen threads, which are attached to rustless springs. The springs cannot be overstressed, as a special safety device is included in the holder, and they should therefore last indefinitely. One of these library holders has been thoroughly tested in the R. I. B. I. office during the last two years and has proved completely satisfactory. The price of these holders is 3s., plus postage.



President: Dr. C. W. B. Normand

Secretary: Lt.-Col. E. C. A. Smith.

Mr. N. A. Meherban, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, gave a most interesting and lucid talk on "Labour Legislation in India with particular reference to the Bombay Industrial Disputes Bill". In the course of his address the Speaker gave a brief description of the main provisions of the Bill which runs into 84 clauses covering 35 printed pages. We are sorry, for want of space, we cannot reproduce the full report of the speech, but merely mention below the concluding remarks made by the Speaker which, it is hoped, would give some idea about the object with which the Bill has been introduced. The speaker said—

"It is popularly believed that the Bill makes all strikes and lock-outs illegal. This is not so. All that the Bill does in this connection is to lay down that no strike shall be called or a lock-out declared until the whole of the machinery provided for by the Bill for the peaceful settlement of a dispute has been exhausted. A maximum limit of 4½ months in all has been laid down for the period during which any matter or matters covered by one notice shall be discussed. If at the end of that time no settlement has been reached, both parties are left free to take any course of action that they may please, but, even here they can only do so within a period of two months after the conclusion of the conciliation or arbitration proceedings".

Full report of the speech appears elsewhere in this issue.



President: U Ba Win
Secretary: S. Chatterjie

Ninth Anniversary Dinner Meeting:

The ninth anniversary Dinner Meeting of the Rangoon Rotary Club which was held at the Strand Hotel on the 28th September made one wish the whole world were one vast Rotary organisation and every individual a Rotarian. It was true the meeting commenced under the shadow of war, but the feelings of conviviality, goodwill and understanding that were evident in so abundant a measure at this truly international gathering were a challenge to the sinister forces to do their worst. In all respects was the meeting at Strand Hotel an international one. There were potential allies, potential enemies and possible neutrals in any future conflict, British, German, American, French, Japanese, Chinese, Burmese, Indians, Dutch and others.

The guests on arrival were met by U Ba Win, M.H.R., President of the Club and Mr. S. Chatterjie, M.J.L., Honorary Secretary.

The Toasts: After an excellent dinner (comprising vegetarian and non-vegetarian menu) served by the Strand Hotel management, U Ba Win proposed the loyal toast which was duly honoured. Next proposing the toast of 'Our Club' said: It is a proud privilege for me to rise to propose the toast of Our Club. Every one would be anxious to see the interesting film, which is to be exhibited this evening through the courtesy of one of our guests, I mean Capt. Hodgkinson. (cheers) and I do not propose to keep you all more than is necessary.

I would like to say that Rotary came to Rangoon in September 1929 i.e., nine solid years from now. It was Mr. James W. Davidson, Honorary General Commissioner, Rotary International, who

introduced the movement in Burma. As a matter of fact the Rangoon Rotary Club was founded with so large a number of charter members of 84.

There has been fluctuations in the number of membership and in 1931 it went down to 34. Those few that remained worked steadily and steadfastly, and restored the strength to nearly 70 for the present year 1938-39.

I am also pleased to report that there are many prospectives for our wide and varied classifications.

In this connection I cannot help but mention the contribution of our past President Rotarian Peacock, Immediate Past President Rotarian Haji and last but not the least, Rotarian Secretary, Chatterjie (cheers), whose activity, energy and self-sacrifice have imbibed the Rotary in Rangoon with a new life and vigour (cheers).

I may be an optimist—perhaps a Burmese superstition—I feel that Rotary can never die in Burma. The tree of friendship planted in the Fytche square on 15th March 1932 by Mr. Sidney Pascal, the then President, Rotary International, and which is thriving in full splendour happens to be a "Padauk". As you all in Burma know that a Padauk tree blossoms Golden flowers year to year and I see no reason why Rotary in Burma should not follow suit.

Past Activities: Our Club in its humble way has tried to promote the principles of Rotary— which you will find printed on the Menu Card. The gist of all these principles is "Service".

If I be permitted I may mention what a few of our past activities are:

- (1) The unemployment camp during the days of acute Trade depression.
- (2) Vernacular schools, foot-ball league, for children.
- (3) A considered scheme to help the movement to relieve and combat such terrible diseases, namely, Tuberculosis and Leprosy which are virulent in Burma. Our Immediate Past President Rotarian Haji is at present rep-

representing our Club on the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

To render service in connection with the recent communal disturbances, our Club has formed a special Emergency Service Committee, which under an able and energetic chairmanship of Rotarian McIntyre is tackling the question of relief and accommodation of some 7000 refugees in Rangoon. This same committee has also brought together pressmen and journalists of Rangoon to meet on the common platform of Rotary thereby promoting understanding and co-operation.

This Emergency Service Committee is an outcome of the International Service Committee, under the chairmanship of Vice-President Rotarian Dunkley, which is not lacking in its activities to get into touch with clubs in different parts of the world for promotion of understanding and friendliness.

The Programme Committee is also fortunate in having Rotarian Wilton as its chairman. His activities have supplied the Club meetings with lectures on interesting and useful subjects. Our lectures are published in local papers.

The Community Service Committee with its chairman the Immediate Past President Rotarian Haji, The Vocational Service Committee, under Chairman Rotarian Dr. Dey are not lagging in their respective spheres of activity.

For the success of this anniversary and its arrangements the chairman Rotarian Goldnile and his fellow Rotarians of the Hospitality and Entertainment Committee are responsible.

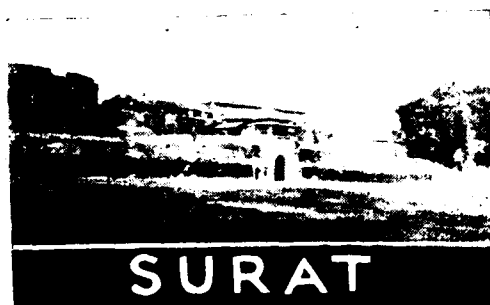
It is the Board of Directors to whom the credit is due for the improvement of membership within the club, and the extension of Rotary in Burma. In its later activity the Board is greatly indebted to Field Representative Rotarian Bryant and the Extension Service Committee with Rotarian Ba Lwin a Past President whose popularity is an indispensable factor in many places. I have much pleasure to announce that 7 places are surveyed, and actual sponsoring was done in 6. The result is that Mandalay has taken a lead,

and a Rotary Club has been formed and inaugurated on the 16th instant, and Toungoo has fixed for similar opening next month and others are expected to follow soon.

In short, the Rangoon Rotary Club is well on its way of developing the individual Rotarian and the increase of club membership in accordance with the message of President Hager, well keeping in mind the words of Past President M. Duperrey who said, "In a world which is filled with misunderstanding, distrust, intolerance, hypocrisy, jealousy, suspicion of the activities of others Rotary stands out as a unique organization based on good will, understanding, tolerance, friendship and consideration of others."—*Rangoon Times*.

Mandalay Rotary Club: Secretary Chatterjie informed that Mandalay Rotary Club was inaugurated on September 16 at the meeting held at the Hindu Gujarati School Hall and presided over by Mr. H. N. Lett, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay. The Club had 19 Charter members representing all communities and decided to hold fortnightly meetings on 1st and 3rd Fridays at 7 p.m. at the same Hall. He had brought with him their Charter application and had sent a report to the Editor of *Eastern Rotary Wheel* for publication in the paper. He attended inaugural meeting and first Board meeting on the following day and planned out their future programme.

"Government Control of Public Safety in Aviation": Rotarian Michael A. Doyle, Assistant Director, Civil Aviation, Burma, gave an interesting talk on the subject pointing out the provisions more directly framed for safety of the public with regard to design of aircraft, construction of aircraft, maintenance and operation of aircraft, qualification and supervision of operational and maintenance personnel and licensing of aerodromes and alighting areas with fare-paying public. By his talk he conveyed a greater amount of confidence in the safety of air transport at the present moment, remarking it was such rigid precautionary methods that had given air travel a degree of safety which on the basis of any form of statistical reckoning had proved to equal if not surpass any other form of public transport.



President: P. J. Taleyarkhan
Secretary: Dhun Framji

Mr. Natvar Vimawalla, a prominent Journalist of Surat, at a Meeting of the Rotary Club of Surat spoke on "The Development of Gujarati Journalism during the last quarter" (The talk was given in Gujarati).

The last quarter of Gujarati Journalism has really seen a great revolution in that sacred profession. The whole basis, viz., the tactics, the get-up, the setting, the substance-value, the diction, the status, the economic state—in every phase Gujarati Journalism of 1938 is absolutely different from that of say 1911 or 1915, but the real forces of revolution did not begin their work till the year 1919—the epoch-making date of Gujarati Journalism.

Mahatma Gandhiji began his Civil Disobedience Movement against the Rowlett Acts in 1918, was arrested, and found that as a result of his arrest there were violent tumults in several parts of the country. He saw that the people needed education—education in civility, in non-violence, and in political ethics. He immediately availed himself of two weekly papers—one Gujarati "Navjivan" of Sjt. Indulal Yagnik, the other "Young India" of Sjt. Jannadas Dwarkadas. Thence began the new era in Gujarati Journalism. An absolutely new ethics of non-advertisement journalism came into being. For the first time Gujarat saw a thought-paper, as distinguished from newspapers—the only species with which it was conversant. For the first time Gujarat got a paper which even its best intelligentsia cannot do without reading. I shall briefly reiterate the great

changes that have come to Gujarati Journalism in these 20-25 years in an analytical manner.

(1) It has reached the teeming millions, instead of the handful educated. Those who cannot read, get papers read. The one piece paper the minimum Indian coin-value has become a standing reality.

(2) It has become decentralised. Up to 1921 it was the Bombay papers that were read throughout the length and breadth of Gujarat and were depended upon even by the districts, for their own problems. The great non-co-operation movement of 1921-23 created district newspapers well written, popular, powerful. For instance, Kathiawar established its own organ. Cutch established its organ. The Panch Mahals—the most backward district also made experiments—several experiments; unfortunately they have not been very successful. But they had their own papers for several years. The Caira District, Broach, Surat—all established their own papers for themselves for their specific problems and ceased to depend entirely on the Bombay papers, for the solution of the same.

(3) The ethics of journalism took a new turn. The business basis paid an homage to the service value of Journalism. The original Gandhian ideal of a non-advertisement paper had the effect on others who began to use great discretion in accepting advertisements of alluring medicines and other indecencies. This ideal has grown loose during last two or three years, but even then it is remarkable that the Gujarat papers, as distinguished from Gujarati papers with the inclusion of Bombay papers—even now consider it below dignity to give unchecked publicity to Cinema stars. The Cinema gets a very moderate, and a very much balanced publicity and position in the Gujarat papers.

(4) The development of the printing art, and the entry into this arena of better educated people have highly improved the get-up of Gujarati papers in comparison to the papers of the foregoing quarter.

(5) The adventurous life-risking Reporter has come to Gujarati Journalism for the first time. I can quote instances of news earned at the risk of life.

(Continued on Page 53)

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

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

Officials and Club Meeting Days.

AHMEDABAD.

March 8, 1936. Charter No. 4008.
President: Dr. H. M. Desai. Vice-President: Kasturbhai Lalbhai. Hon. Secretary: R. Natarajan. Telephone Building, Ahmedabad. Phone No. 2120 or 7050. Hon. Treasurer: J. A. Gandhi. Imm. P. P.: Sir Mahbubmia Kadri. Directors: J. S. Cama, Dr. G. B. Mohile, W. U. White, and Dr. G. B. Mankad.
Meetings: 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 8-30 p.m., Grand Hotel.

AMRITSAR.

February 17, 1933. Charter No. 2854 (b).
President: Sardar Sahib Sardar Santokh Singh. M.L.A. Hon. Secretary: P. C. Bhandari, New Court Road (Phone: Res. 499; Office 400). Hon. Treasurer: Sardar Sahib Sardar Sohan Singh. Directors: G. Durrant, Vishnu Bhagwan, and Satya Paul Virmani.
Meetings: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 8-15 p.m., Library Room, Rambagh Gardens.

ASANSOL.

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. (Phone 666). Hon. Treasurer: M. B. Amin. Directors: B. D. Amin and L. G. Tomlin.
Meetings: 2nd and 4th Fridays, Baroda Guest House.

BARSI.

October 17, 1937. Charter No. 4495.
President: G. R. Zadbuke. Vice-President: B. S. Kathle, M.L.A. Hon. Treasurer: S. R. Dhopre. Hon. Joint Secretaries: V. R. Binge, Chief Officer, Municipal Borough, Barsi, and J. G. Coelho, Elec. Engineer, Jayashankar Mills, Barsi.
Meetings: 1st and 3rd Sundays, Annasaheb Kathale Memorial Hall.

BIJAPUR.

August 22, 1937. Charter No. 4439.
President: Dr. J. F. Henriques. Vice-President: Rao Bahadur S. J. Deshmukh. Directors: B. R. Kembhavi and S. S. Basarur. Hon. Treasurer: P. V. Chati. Hon. Secretary: 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 743, Baig. Hon. Treasurer: B. S. B. Billimoria. Directors: A. H. C. Sykes, S. R. Kantebet, W. B. Burford, Capt. 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: Sirdar Bahadur Indra Singh, and H. Chew.

Meetings: 1st & 3rd Monday 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.

MANDALAY.

(Provisional)

September 16, 1938.

President: U Ba Hlaing. Vice-President: L. Htin Wah. Hony. Secretary: J. Moonie, Intermediate College, Mandalay. Hon. Treasurer: S. G. Rau. Directors: H. N. Lett, I.C.S., U Kyaw Hla, and N. C. Galliard.

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Friday, every month at 7 p.m. at the Hindu Gujarati School Hall.

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. 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. Bolekar, 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.

(Provisional)

August 10, 1938.

Vice-President: Dr. D. H. Variava, F.C.P.S. Hony. Secretary: C. R. Sundaram, C/o Messrs. Rathi 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.

(Continued from Page 50)

(6) The mastery of Journalism over the masses—the effectiveness of news, and propaganda has really made a mark. Apart from political upheaval the work done in the Social arena has been wonderful. For instance, many ill-matched marriages have been brought to light and stopped by newspaper propaganda. Even funeral feasts have received their blow through newspapers agency. With the exception only of two papers, the whole Gujarati Journalism now stands for reform ideas. The Social Reform movement gets the greatest aid in its march through this agency.

(7) The Journalistic Diction has been completely changed. Romantic, more attractive, more emotional and impressive effective diction has come in place of the uncoloured, commonplace style of the fore-quarter. Information does not find its place at its simple news value, but it is

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 Line, 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.

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 and Mr. Ah Nam.

couched in language which to some may be a mode of propaganda. This change is to be taken on its own value, but looking to the state of affairs it can be said to have come to stay.

Last but not the least, comes the economic state of Gujarati Journalism. Even now it has not become a paying affair. In comparison to other trades or businesses, it is yet the ill-paid, starved occupation that it was, and looking to the intelligence required and to the risk undertaken, it can be said to be a very undeservedly poor occupation. But the poverty of the country and the economic depression of the times are also responsible for this to a goodish extent. The economic and the industrial development of the country and a freer Government—these are the only two factors which will be able to foster this occupation to a better economic state.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon) for September 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	44	66	6	72	61	6	2	65
AMRITSAR*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ASANSOL	2	18	60	3	66	29	2	1	30
BANGALORE	2	14	36	3	42	39	0	0	39
BARODA	1	20	50	7	50	40	4	0	44
BARSI*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BIJAPUR	2	14	56	6	70	25	0	1	24
BOMBAY	3	95	60	25	71	159	0	1	158
CALCUTTA	4	41	40	25	52	99	6	0	105
COCHIN	2	18	56	4	62	33	0	0	33
COLOMBO	5	51	59	17	73	87	2	1	88
DACCA	2	9	..	..	..	20	1	0	21
JAMSHEDPUR	2	35	67	6	77	51	0	0	51
KARACHI*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LAHORE*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LUCKNOW*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS	3	26	41	33	49	64	2	2	64
MANDALAY*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NEGOMBO	2	12	70	1	75	17	0	0	17
PANDHARPUR*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
POONA	2	28	78	1	82	36	1	0	37
RANGOON	4	23	39	7	40	64	3	0	67
SHOLAPUR	2	19	39	4	42	49	0	0	49
SURAT	3	9	40	3	48	22	0	0	22
THAYETMYO*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Returns not received.

OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT

Ag. District Governor: F. E. JAMES

Assistant to Governor: V. Doraiswamy

} 200 Mount Road.

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 7628. Telegrams "Interotary").

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Editor—J. Munro.

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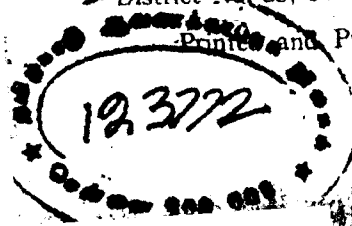
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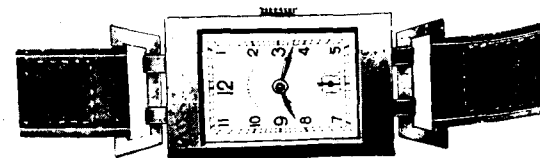
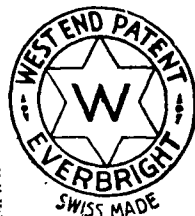


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