



EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL

(INCORPORATING THE 'CHAKA')

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

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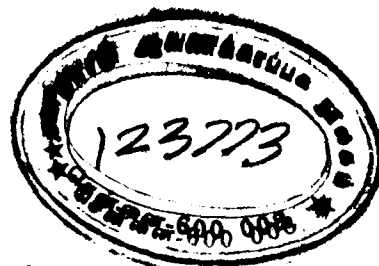
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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL, 1938-39

(Seated, left to right): William R. Allen, Montreal, Quebec, Canada; Immediate Past President Maurice Duperrey, Paris, France; First Vice-President Fernando Carbajal, Lima, Peru; President George C. Hager, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.; Nils Parmann, Oslo, Norway; Third Vice-President Charles Reeve Vanneman, Albany, New York, U. S. A.; Agripa Popescu, Bucuresti III, Roumania.

(Standing, left to right): Carlos P. Romulo, Manila, Philippines; Allen L. Oliver, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, U. S. A.; Karl Miller, Dodge City, Kansas, U. S. A.; Richard H. Wells, Pocatello, Idaho, U. S. A.; Francisco Marseillan, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Frank C. Barnes, Manistee, Michigan, U. S. A.; Secretary Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.; G. M. Verrall Reed, Southgate, London N. 13, England.





AN outstanding feature of Rotary activities in the 89th District during October was the holding of an Inter-City meeting at Ahmedabad.

13 delegates from Baroda, 3 from Bombay, 7 from Rajkot and 32 from Ahmedabad were present. Surat unfortunately was not represented owing to unforeseen circumstances.

The report of this meeting was received too late for publication in this issue, but it will appear in full in the next issue.

We feel sure that it will be helpful to other clubs and all Rotarians in this District. It speaks volumes for the enterprise and serious endeavour of the Ahmedabad Club in bringing together members from other Clubs to discuss and prepare a common programme of public service to be rendered in all the five Cities on an important plan and co-ordinating ways and means of doing so.

One of the questions discussed was the advisability to start certain predetermined community activities in all clubs at the same time so as to pool resources and costs and take advantage of the publicity.

We look forward to the further progress made in this direction by these five clubs.

Hospital and Nursing: "Almost two lakhs of people are treated annually in wards of the hospitals in Bengal and yet it is no exaggeration to say that in very few of them do we find sufficient nursing arrangements," said Rotarian Major E. J. Montgomery in an address to the Dacca Rotary Club.

Few of us realise the enormity of the shortage and inadequacy of the machinery and organisation for the care and treatment of the sick. Whatever be the shortage of Hospitals or insufficient accommodation for the large number of patients seeking admission, the greatest problem is to find an adequate nursing staff to care for the patients already admitted into the existing Hospitals.

Rotarian Major Montgomery further states, "How inadequate you can judge from my experience of two hospitals, one of 72 beds, male and female had one nurse, the other of 105 beds had two nurses, and in many hospitals nursing was carried on by untrained male and female attendants."

Such being the deplorable situation of the professional nursing service in India, it calls for special measures. The problem is really one for the Government to tackle, but something could be done by Rotary endeavour, not only in the collection of funds but for individual Rotarians by their influence, to bring about a more generous attitude in the treatment of this subject by those whose duty it is to sanction funds for the purpose.

There are many Rotarians of the medical profession among us whose guidance and advice to club committees would be most valuable.

There certainly could not be a more deserving cause to which the Rotary movement could apply itself.

The Governor Speaking!

District Governor James's Monthly Letter for November

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS :

COLOMBO DISTRICT CONFERENCE: Our Host Club, the Colombo Rotary Club, has written to all Clubs very generously offering hospitality to all visiting Rotarians to the Conference and their wives. They have thus put the responsibility of a good attendance at the Conference on you and your colleagues. I enclose herewith a preliminary draft programme of the Conference. The host club and my office have to make preparations, and it is therefore important that they should know as early as possible the number of people likely to attend. If you have not intimated to Colombo and to me the number of members in your club who are going, may I request you to do this without any further delay?

Travel facilities are being provided by two of our Clubs which are in strategic positions, viz., Bombay and Madras—Bombay for those in Western India wishing to go to Colombo by boat, and Madras for those who wish to travel by rail. I have just had news from Colombo that parties of delegates not less than ten in number travelling together will be charged at 1½ single fares for the double journey over the Ceylon Government Railway. If you like to be included in one of the parties,

Hyderabad (Sind): *President:* H. P. Hinchcliffe, C/o Imperial Bank of India
Secretary: F. P. Golwalla, C/o Messrs. Muncherjee & Co.,
Rajkot (C. S.): *President:* Dr. D. H. Variava, F.C.P.S., Surgeon
Secretary: C. R. Sundaram, C/o Messrs. Ralli Bros.
Madura: *President:* J. M. Doak, C/o A. & F. Harvey & Co. Ltd.,
Secretary: T. S. Krishna, 21, Goods Shed Street.

Will you kindly include them in your mailing lists, and send them your Bulletins etc., regularly?

Incidentally, you will be interested to know that during the last Rotary year (1937-38) altogether 165 Clubs were organised outside USCNB, i.e., in Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand, Continental

please get into touch with Rotarian Falconer, Secretary of the Colombo Club.

Business Items: In my circular letter dated the 14th October, 1938, I invited Clubs to send me particulars of resolutions etc., which they want presented at the District Conference, before the 15th November. Very few replies have been received, which means that we shall have more time to devote to discussion of the all-important question of bifurcation, and for greater fellowship. Within the next few weeks the Governor's Office will send agenda papers etc., and notes on business items that will come up at the Conference. We are also endeavouring to send in advance printed or memiographed copies of the addresses to be delivered. I hope this step will enable delegates to study the questions involved at leisure and come prepared to take part in the discussions.

Extension: During the past month three applications for Charter have been recommended to the Board of Rotary International, viz., those of Hyderabad (Sind), Rajkot and Madura. The Mandalay Charter arrived during this week, and I understand that this Club is keenly looking forward to its presentation to them in December. The names and addresses of the Presidents and Secretaries of these newly-formed Clubs are:

Europe, Great Britain and Ireland and Latin Europe. Our District won the distinction of being third in rank with nine new Clubs. The credit for this must go to our late Governor, Sir Phiroze Sethna, and to our Field Representative, Rotarian H. W. Bryant and, of course, to the Sponsor-Clubs!

(Continued on Page 47)



HAKGALLA ROCK AND SITA ELIYA ON THE ROAD TO THE HAKGALLA BOTANICAL GARDENS—CEYLON.

The Essence of Rotary

WHEN an individual, an institution, or a movement achieves some sort of distinction, a natural result is curiosity as to how the achievement came about. One may ask: What are the background, the incentives, the objects, the methods which have contributed to the achievement?

Sometimes in the search for an explanation this question is asked: "If you strip this individual (or institution or movement) of all superficial characteristics, what do you find at the centre? What is the ruling spirit, the elementary cell from which it grew? What is the essence?" (Note:—Essence is a term which has both physical and spiritual significance).

Rotary is a movement which has achieved "some sort of distinction". People, many of them Rotarians, are asking, "What is the explanation of Rotary's remarkable growth in numbers and in usefulness, of its acceptance all around the world? What is the essence of Rotary?"

The answer to these questions in this article will neither be a history of Rotary, nor a description of what Rotary is today. Historical and descriptive references will be used only as illustrations of what will be suggested as the central explanation of Rotary. For more complete historical and descriptive material the reader is referred to countless pamphlets, articles, and books.

Rotary and Altruism: The English word *altruism* comes from the Latin *altar*, meaning other. It is defined as "regard for and devotion to the interests of others; opposed to egoism or selfishness."

This description of altruism has been given because this article will develop the idea that the essence of Rotary is altruism. Another way of saying this might be: The cell from which Rotary developed, the spirit which has characterized its growth, the ultimate explanation of it, are found in the ideal of service, which is thoughtfulness and helpfulness to others.

Suppose we examine the origin, the development, the programme and the ob-

jectives of Rotary in order to discover the basis for the claim that the essence of Rotary is altruism.

To begin with, Paul Harris and the other Rotarians of 1905 were drawn together by their desire for fellowship. Now by its very nature, fellowship involves others. One cannot have fellowship alone. Not only did these early Rotarians want to share their thoughts and purposes with each other, but they wanted that sharing to be enriched by variety. Paul Harris says (in "This Rotarian Age") "The groups included members of American, German, Swedish and Irish ancestry, and representatives of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths."

What is now designated as a selective plan of membership, that is by classification, originated in this desire for association with others with as wide a variety of interests as possible, but with a common trait of interest in others.

Men are still joining Rotary Clubs because of this desire for association with others. How else can we explain the extraordinary attendance record? No other voluntary association attracts its members week after week in such proportion. Pleasure derived from fellowship accounts also for the devotion of officers and members alike to the administrative and programme duties in and through the clubs, the district organizations, and Rotary International board and committees.

Fun, not Drudgery: What might seem like drudgery if altruism were lacking, becomes real fun when done as a service to others. Planning and producing programmes rises above the level of a job when viewed as an important contribution to the enjoyment of other members and to the success of the Club.

Classification and membership committee work is not routine but creative, a means to expand fellowship and enrich its quality. The office which is frequently thought of as thankless and uninteresting, namely, that of secretary, becomes a valued opportunity to increase friendship and usefulness when it is filled by a genuine Rotarian.

But as one of the early clubs recognized, "the mere matter of getting acquainted cannot forever be an end in itself." The first Rotarians wanted to prove their interest in each other. To do so (again quoting Paul Harris in "This Rotarian Age") "They helped each other in every way that kindly heart and friendly spirit could suggest. In the main the efforts were directed to helping each other in business—helping each other to attain success. They patronized each other whenever it was practicable to do so, extended helpful influence and gave wise counsel when needed."

That the activities so far described should be called examples of altruism may be questioned by some readers. That may be true in degree but not in kind. Each of these activities has involved "the other fellow", with his interests and welfare taken into account. The fact that reciprocal benefits accrue does not detract from the claim of altruism. Unselfishness usually finds a reward. Centuries ago a great teacher advised His hearers that the way to find one's life is to lose it in unselfish service.

Expanding Interests: However, the activities which have been mentioned are only a small part of those which make up Rotary's programme to-day. As Rotary grew in numbers, it also developed increasing interests and activities. The far-reaching and varied interests of 200,000 Rotarians in more than 80 countries have overflowed the relatively simple programme which served the first club.

The group of activities now called vocational service began with efforts to establish business methods on a plane of high ethical standards. These standards had to do then as they do to-day with the Rotarian's customers or clients, his employees, his competitors and those from whom he buys. In other words, Rotarians said "others must benefit by our business relations as well as ourselves." Anything less than a recognition of the other's rights was not to be practised by Rotarians.

Eventually Rotarians, using their influence and leadership in trade and professional organizations, co-operated to produce more than two hundred codes of standards of correct practice on a purely voluntary basis.

When governmental pressure was exerted in the U. S. A. to extend such codes to all businesses Rotarians, experienced in this field of service, contributed generously and helpfully to drafting the additional codes which were required.

From the standpoint of this article the point to keep in mind, of course, is that this significant and far-reaching form of Rotary activity was based on thoughtfulness for others. As in personal relations, so in business and professional dealing, the essence of Rotary is altruism.

Serving the Community: When men are actuated by this kind of force, they will not long be satisfied to function only in their personal and vocational circles. Social, civic and other activities will appeal to them as opportunities to invest themselves for the benefit of others less favourably situated. The outreaching friendliness of a true Rotarian inevitably finds one or more community enterprises in which to exercise his personality and ability.

Indicative of their desire to put consideration of others above personal credit was the adoption of the policy outlined in Resolution 23-34 which encourages support of and functioning through existing agencies for community welfare.

This wise limitation, if it can be called such, has tended to secure for every conceivable kind of worthy movement the unselfish backing of one or more Rotarians in every Club community. Reports from club secretaries almost invariably show that from 60% to 100% of the members participate as individuals in some form of community service activity.

It is sufficient merely to mention the names of a few types of such work to suggest the far-reaching effects of this expression of altruism. Boys work in its many aspects, care of crippled children, co-operation with schools and colleges, student loan funds, youth service, vocational guidance, city beautification, rural-urban acquaintance,—these and many other forms of community service have been helped by the other-mindedness of Rotarians.

World-wide Service: Thus by successive stages, by concentric circles if you please, more and more others became the

objects of Rotary thoughtfulness. But in our day community and business enterprises, even personal relationships, are affected by world conditions. Rotarians have come to see and appreciate this not only because they are business men, but because of Rotary's expansion to all parts of the world and the consequent mingling at conventions, conferences, and committee meetings of the nationals of many countries.

So it was perfectly natural that at Edinburgh, in 1921 Rotary's consideration for the other fellow flowered into what is now known as the fourth object. Rotarians now recognize that understanding and goodwill across national boundary lines are as much a part of the Rotary programme as are the development of personal acquaintance, the promotion of high standards in business relationships and the application of unselfish service in one's community.

The evidences of this latest expression of interest in others are many. By way of illustration a few may be mentioned. Co-operation through inter-country committees to alleviate critical situations has made an important contribution to understanding, goodwill and peace in Europe and to only a lesser degree in Asia and South America. Group visits by Rotarians and members of their families to conventions, conferences

and to Rotary clubs in other countries; exchange of sons and daughters of Rotarians for periods of visit and travel in different countries; maintenance of camps for young men from various countries; sponsorship of community-wide institutes of international understanding; co-operation with students from abroad; exchange of friendship tokens by individual Rotarians and by Rotary clubs.—these are a few of the ways in which Rotarians have demonstrated interest in others beyond their respective national boundaries. They are some of the evidences that the essence of Rotary is not only altruism but altruism on a world scale.

The vitality of this characteristic and its central place in Rotary are strikingly confirmed in the record of thirty-three years. In 4,700 places all over the world this ideal of service, thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others, has taken root. There is great diversity in language, custom, religion, national allegiance, and there is wide variety in the methods used. Throughout the 4,700 clubs, however, there is unity in this central characteristic. Rotary has found an abundant and expanding life because Rotarians have lost themselves in thoughtfulness of and helpfulness to others.

This is the essence of Rotary.

Struggle to Save Birds Must Go On, Says Journalist

SKEPTICAL, hardheaded businessmen today are beginning to realize that bird protection pays—not only in terms of education and recreation, but also in the coin of the realm, declares William Vogt in the current Rotarian Magazine. Where hunters once went with guns, tourists now go with cameras and field glasses to sanctuaries where the egret, wood ibis, roseate spoonbill, and other birds are being saved from extinction.

The sanctuary movement, begun in 1900 and taken up in 1902 by the National Association of Audubon Societies, has faced bitter opposition, according to the writer, who is editor of "Bird-Lore." Just as Theodore Roosevelt was condemned for his efforts to reduce the kill of birds, so also have organized conservationists been denounced as persons who would destroy a

great industry and throw thousands of men out of work. Wardens of sanctuaries have been attacked, even murdered! Yet bird lovers have persisted in their work, which shows results to-day.

"But the increase in the number of birds is not the sole result," Vogt points out. "An almost universal charity for wild life is another. Hundreds of thousands of people every winter regularly feed birds. Even hawks and owls, once killed indiscriminately, are now protected in most states both by law and by sentiment.

"This has resulted in a better America," he urges. "Songbirds that were formerly killed now rear their families to help man control the insects. In the Theodore Roosevelt Sanctuary it has never been necessary to use an ounce of insecticide."

The News Letter

From The R. I. Secretariat (Central Office)

Governor's Official Visit: Most of the district governors are busily engaged in paying their official visits to the clubs in their respective districts. Some have already visited quite a number of clubs.

A governor does not visit his clubs as an inspector. He comes rather to counsel with them on all questions concerning their welfare and progress.

Each club should make a special effort to derive the greatest value from the governor's official visit. Let the officers of every club be prepared to give the governor full and accurate information on all phases of the Club's administration and activity, and get from the governor all the help he can give them.

Above all, it should be understood that the governor's visit is not intended to be a great social event in which honors will be heaped upon him. It is rather an occasion for mutual co-operation in the exchange of ideas and information.

International Auxiliary Language: It has been pointed out to us that in connection with a recent item in this News Letter it was not fair to list Esperanto as "Esperanto (unreformed)" because that seemed to imply that it was in need of reforming. It has also been pointed out to us that of the people who are making use of any international language, at least 95% of them use Esperanto.

On the other hand, it has been pointed out that while the use of Esperanto is extensive compared with the use of other international languages, the use of all of them is very slight compared with the use of national languages, and that what we want is a general agreement upon some one language which can be used as a general international language. Rotary International is hopeful that the International Auxiliary Language Association may be successful in its efforts to bring about an agreement upon one recognized auxiliary language for international purposes.

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Crown Prince Frederik, Honorary Governor of the 75th District: Governor T. C. Thomsen of the 75th District (Denmark and Iceland) has transmitted the welcome news that Crown Prince Frederik of Denmark has become an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Copenhagen—and, to give a further expression of his interest in Rotary, the Crown Prince has accepted the Honorary Governorship of the District. Rotarians everywhere will join in congratulating the Rotarians of Denmark and Iceland in having merited the honour of the Crown Prince's being one of them—and of his accepting the Honorary Governorship of the District.

European Attendance Trophy: Several years ago Dr. Henry Rosanoff, honorary member of the Rotary Club of Vichy, France, donated a silver cup as an attendance trophy for the Rotary clubs of the European, North African, and Eastern Mediterranean region. The cup is awarded to the club in the region which has the highest attendance percentage. It is to be competed for annually and will become the property of any Rotary club in the region which wins the cup three times.

For the year 1937-38, the cup has been won by the Rotary Club of Pisek, Czechoslovakia (66th district). The average attendance of that club during the year was 93.96%.

About what our Young People are Reading: At the 1938 (San Francisco) convention, the discussion assembly for elementary and secondary schools and private and preparatory schools adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the printing and distribution of salacious and crime exploiting-magazines is rapidly increasing, the assembly desires to go on record as appealing to all Rotarians to use their efforts and influence to discourage the publication and sale of such periodicals. The assembly believes that what is

read by our boys and girls determines to a great extent the type of their thinking and ultimately has a great influence on the development of their moral and ethical standards. As an offset to the undesirable type of publications herein disapproved, we urge special attention on the part of our school administrators to the encouragement of a love and appreciation for the finer types of literature."

The sentiment expressed in this resolution is in harmony with the ideals of Rotary, and is worthy of our serious consideration.

Has Your Club the Current Editions of Rotary Pamphlets? Every Rotary club has or should have a complete set of the pamphlets issued by Rotary International. As new pamphlets are published, or important revisions of existing pamphlets are made, a copy is sent gratis to the secretary of each Rotary Club.

The following list of the pamphlets published in English will enable each club secretary to check over his file of pamphlets and make certain that the club is using up-to-date Rotary literature. If the club library contains the editions indicated in this list, or reprints of these editions, the club committees, those charged with the preparation of club programmes, and all other members of the club, have for reference the most recent available Rotary pamphlets.

Number.	Title of Pamphlet.	Edition.
101	Brief Facts About Rotary ..	July, 1938
6030	These Rotarians—They Meet and They Eat and They...?	July, 1938
2	What Is the Rotary Club?	Mar., 1938
3	The Aims and Objects Plan	April, 1938
3A	Club Service ..	May, 1934
3B	Vocational Service ..	Feb., 1936
3C	Community Service ..	Mar., 1938
3D	International Service ..	Mar., 1938
9	Manual of Information for Presidents and Secretaries	Aug., 1938
10	Organizing a Rotary Club ..	Dec., 1937
10A	The Achievement ..	Sept., 1937
10B	The New Rotary Club, Suggestions and Recommendations as to the Charter Presentation Meeting and Early Club Meeting Programmes	Sept., 1937
12	Constitution and By-laws ..	July, 1938
14	Rotary Publicity ..	May, 1938

Number.	Title of Pamphlet.	Edition.
15	The Programme Committee of the Rotary Club ..	Dec., 1937
17	Membership in Rotary ..	Jan., 1937
18	Boys Work by Rotary Clubs ..	Nov., 1935
19	Catalogue ..	July, 1938
20	Manual of Information for Rotary Club Committees ..	Feb., 1938
24	A Father's Responsibility to His Son ..	Feb., 1931
33	Standards of Correct Practice ..	May, 1938
35	Manual of Procedure ..	Sept., 1937
38	One Hundred Eighteen Questions and Answers—A Way of Getting Acquainted with Rotary ..	Jan., 1938
39	Rural-Urban Acquaintance Promotion ..	May, 1935
40	Crippled Children ..	Sept., 1935
41	The Rural Boy ..	June, 1937
42	Rotary Club Student Loan Funds ..	Nov., 1935
43	What a Man Can Do for a Boy ..	Dec., 1932
50	The Ideal of Service Applied ..	April, 1937
52	Welcome to Rotary ..	Jan., 1938
115	Rotary and the Rotary Club ..	April, 1936
1039	The First Rotary Club in Each Country or Geographical Region ..	Nov., 1936
2105	A Brief Outline of Rotary ..	Oct., 1937
2110	Suggestions to Rotarians on How to Explain Rotary to the Non-Rotarians ..	Sept., 1937
6401	Rotary Club Attendance Rules, Questions and Answers ..	Oct., 1937

Any club secretary whose reference file of pamphlets is incomplete will be furnished with a single copy of any of these pamphlets, gratis, upon request to any office of the secretariat. Full information as to the availability of pamphlets in quantities, either gratis or at a price, will be found in the "Catalogue" (Pamphlet No. 19).

Rotary Brings Us Together: In an article concerning Rotary, written by Dr. Christin, a member of the Rotary Club of Montreux-Vevey, Switzerland, and published in the "Schweizer Journal", Dr. Christin states:

"All other groups, whether they be professional, political, religious, or athletic, bring together those of the same tastes, or the same convictions, or common needs. Only Rotary brings us together because we are different, and brings us together in order to enable us to become acquainted; to bear with one another; to understand and to love one another."

Governor's Extension Aid: Where a district governor has in his district more prospects for new clubs than he can give attention to, it is expected that he will locate in his district some past district governor or past club president who is qualified, by inclination and experience, to keep in touch with the sponsor clubs and the special representatives and see that they do not procrastinate in the good work which they have undertaken. Such an appointee

of the governor is usually known as the "governor's extension aid." If it is necessary for him to visit a sponsor club in order to stimulate the club and the special representative to activity, or if it is necessary for him to accompany the special representative and other members of the club to a city where a new club is in process in order to complete the organizing, his necessary and reasonable expenses will be reimbursed to him by the district governor, who in turn will be reimbursed by R. I.

The Way of the Machine

IN view of the interest created by the articles which recently appeared in *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* by Rotarians C. Warren-Boulton, R. A. MacGregor, and B. Yaneske in relation to Men and Machines, we reproduce an editorial from "The Rotarian":—

An old Negro was watching an experimental cotton-picking machine at work. The late Alexander Legge, farm-machinery manufacturer, said to him:

"Uncle Tom, what will happen to your job if they begin picking all the cotton with machines?"

The Negro rolled his eyes in thought. "Boss," he said, "ah don' know. But ah knows dis: whatebber 't is, it caint be harder dan pickin' cotton."

Workers do not always have such faith. Machines have lightened the burdens and increased the output of consumer goods past all reckoning; yet every important new machine causes widespread fear. "How many of us," workers ask, "will be thrown out of jobs?" Sometimes efforts have been made to beat the machine by destroying it or denying it. Self-binders were burned in the harvest fields by angry scythemen. Laws were once passed forbidding the use of machinery in making hats.

Machines are not beaten that way. But the facts about technological development are slowly becoming better understood. Machines do throw men out of jobs. But they make more jobs than they destroy. When agriculture, barely a century ago, was still largely an industry of hands, backs, and animal labour, only 258 out of each 1,000 persons were gainfully employed; 215 were agricultural workers. That was in 1820, in the United States. In 1930, in the United States, there were gainful jobs for 397 out of each 1,000; but only 85 of those jobs were in agriculture. Farms had been mechanized. Men who would have been farmers chose other occupations. Thanks to the machine invasion of industry, there were hundreds of occupations awaiting their potential skills. This is satisfying to know. But another fact must be remembered. Machines make more employment in the long run, but may not create jobs for the particular men they displace; and in the long run, as a social worker put it, a man may starve. For full mastery in the machine age, we still have to give more thought to the problems of the transition period, when new machines make old labour techniques obsolescent. Men are still more important than machines. Even in the short run, they must not starve.

Holiday from Death

By T. E. and E. J. Murphy

Motorists howled as Providence cut its speed limit to 25 miles an hour, but, enlightened, they soon made it 'the safest city'.

DEATH has been driven from the streets of one large American city by the application of commonsense. For more than four months the city of Providence, Rhode Island, enjoyed a holiday from death caused by highway accidents.

Its record of 125 deathless days, by far the longest ever achieved by a large American city in modern times, would be still mounting if it were not for the fact that on two occasions cyclists have crashed into the side of slowly moving automobiles and once a child darted beneath the wheels of a truck. But these mishaps, which ended the string of deathless days, were not the signal for relapsing into old habits—they meant merely starting another record-breaking period which is now in the making. Even as this is written almost eight months from the beginning of the campaign, not a single death has occurred which could be attributed to the negligence of a motorist.

Providence has a population of more than a quarter of a million and it is the shopping centre of another half million people; it is a city of narrow, tortuous streets, blind corners, and traffic hazards; it is the most congested area in the most densely populated State in the United States. Yet by a campaign of public education and the elimination of fast driving it has become the safest large city in the country.

Primarily, the honour for this unusual achievement in highway safety goes to Superintendent of Police John J. Parker, the moving spirit in the campaign for safety, and City Highway Engineer Ralph Eaton, but they had the active support of all civic groups, the press, the radio, the rank and the file of the police department, and, after a while, the public itself.

Last December the Board of Police asked Superintendent Parker to do something about the appalling rise in motor deaths. Superintendent Parker and Sergeant Earl Adams, of the Safety Squad, analysed fatal accidents occurring over a period of years in that city and found that in 85 per cent. of the cases speed was a major factor in the fatality.

"Let me cut down the speed and I'll cut down the fatalities," Parker told the Board. He suggested a top speed of 25 miles an hour under good road conditions.

They were dubious, but they agreed to try it for 60 days. And they agreed to back him up in the enforcement of that speed limit, and secured the promise of complete co-operation from the District Courts.

Citizens were warned well in advance of the proposed safety drive, and the new speed limit was emphasized by press and radio. It was particularly stressed that the 25-mile speed rate was the absolute maximum which would be permitted. The first few days the police distributed thousands of warning cards to speeding motorists and the cynical shrugged their shoulders, thinking it would soon be over.

Then the police cracked down; summonses for speeding were distributed by the hundreds. Agitated "fixtures" and small-time politicians stormed the police station and the courts trying to "fix tickets". To their dismay and amazement they were told that they couldn't be fixed. Even the Clerk of the Police Court where traffic violations are tried was caught in the drive and was given a summons. He didn't even try to fix it because he knew, even if he wanted to, he couldn't.

Superintendent Parker had told his men: "Stay out where you can be seen, and remember this safety drive applies to everyone: rich and poor, politicians, judges, officials, and even personal friends. Treat 'em all alike."

The result was that the people of Providence woke up one morning and became aware of the fact that they had a real safety drive in progress and that it was not, as many originally thought, just a "flash in the pan."

Some objectors protested that the top of 25 miles was unnecessarily slow and that they were being penalized because of a few witless drivers. To counteract this criticism, Superintendent Parker conducted a test. He gave one driver *carte blanche* to speed from one end of the city to the other. He was told to "beat" the lights and to do anything else he could think of to accelerate his progress. A second driver was instructed to drive slowly, well under 25 miles an hour, and to observe every rule of the road.

The two cars arrived at their destination less than two minutes apart, and the citizens of Providence were shown graphically that city speeding didn't really save any time.

Actual road tests of thousands of automobiles by the safety engineer's staff showed that in one month the number of automobiles travelling at less than 25 miles an hour increased by more than 40 per cent., while those travelling over 25 and less than 30, decreased 27 per cent.; and those over 30 miles decreased 70 per cent. Subsequent speed observations since that time show that the widespread lowering of speed still continues, so that now an automobile travelling more than 30 miles an hour is a rarity, while the vast majority keep well under 25 miles an hour.

Meanwhile, every civic agency was approached and asked to help. Safety was preached from the pulpits of every church in the city; the Providence *Journal* and *Bulletin*, which go into practically every home in Providence, devoted column after column to safety news; radio stations co-operated; police distributed safety stickers and went into the schools to talk to the children about safety. Children playing

with toys in the streets had their toys confiscated by police and were told to come and get them, with their parents. When the parents arrived, they were given a safety lecture.

At the end of the 60-day trial period the accident chart in Providence looked like the stock-market report right after the big crash in 1929.

On the 68th day Providence reached its own previous record of deathless days and every policeman in the city wore an arm band with the numerals "68" printed on it.

Citizens of Providence had now become as interested in their safety score as they were in the big-league baseball results. On the 82nd day the driver of a touring car collided with a truck and sustained serious injuries. This fact was duly reported in the newspapers, but neither the hospital authorities nor the papers were prepared for what followed. Starting early that evening and growing in volume well into the night telephone calls poured in inquiring about the man's condition.

Superintendent Parker seized on the incident and directed police to let the damaged car remain on the highway as an object lesson, so that the people could actually see what happens to a car when it collides at high speed. More than 20,000 people came to see it.

By the 100th day Providence had slowed down perceptibly. You noticed it particularly if you entered the city from one of the broad State highways leading into it. You might be doing only 35, yet you soon became acutely aware that you were passing everything in sight. Then the faint tweet-tweet of the police whistle and you were told to pull over to the curb. The police were polite but emphatic; they didn't waste time asking if you were going to a fire, or if you thought it was a speedway—they merely told you that under no circumstances could you go faster than 25 miles an hour, sometimes adding the friendly advice that you'd really save time by observing the law because otherwise you would be stopped every five minutes.

The keystone of the Providence safety campaign is the omnipresence of policemen.

They got their orders to "stay out where you can be seen," and they do it.

As the record continued to grow, public interest grew with it, and it was reflected in driving that grew more careful each day. A New York taxicab driver going through Providence would have been driven into hysterics in a short time. But there was no blaring of horns, no screeching of brakes, as cars moved along smoothly, quietly—and slowly.

And that was another phenomenon: you got used to the slow tempo. For a little while it was irritating and your impulse was to pull out of line and pass everything in sight. But after a while you became reconciled to it and even 15 miles an hour did not seem too slow.

Meanwhile, in grisly contrast, surrounding cities in Rhode Island were presenting a picture that helped to make Providence feel its slowness was worth while. The two worst highway accidents in the history of the State occurred during this period and both were due exclusively to speed.

In a neighbouring city six men were smashed to death against a tree while travelling at more than 70 miles an hour. The driver had said on entering the car: "Joe's" afraid of speed. I'm going to give him a thrill."

In another near-by city a driver, after having had a couple of highballs, roared down the State highway at an estimated speed of 80 miles an hour, careened around a corner, darted across the highway, and rammed into the side of a light sedan driven by a careful young man who was travelling on his own side of the road at a very moderate pace. Five people were killed, including the careful young man, his mother, his father, and his friend. The driver of the speeding sedan lived.

Pictures of this horrible carnage were printed in the *Providence Bulletin* and *Journal* and the citizens of Providence were given the chance to compare their own lot and to ask themselves which they preferred—speed or safety. That they have chosen safety is dramatically illustrated by the huge white flag that flies in the central mall in downtown Providence. Only on very rare occasions is it taken down and a

hideous black flag hung in its place; for the black flag symbolizes a highway death that day. The black flag is seldom seen because by the combined use of propaganda, police, and prosecution, Providence has virtually eliminated the reckless driver.

The dividends from this policy may be seen clearly in the statistical table prepared by the National Safety Council covering the first six months of this year. According to these figures Providence had a highway death rate of 4.7 for the first six months of 1938; the average for this group of cities in the 250–500 thousand population class is 14.9. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with a death rate of 5.0, was runner-up for safety honors, and, by way of contrast, one city in this population group had a death rate of 23.9, more than five times as great as the safest city. In the second half year, so far there has been only one additional death and Providence's rate at the time this is written stands at 4.2.

As you study these facts, bear in mind: Providence presents one of the worst traffic problems of any city its size in the country. The largest city in southern New England, it gets more than its share of tourist travel; its streets are so narrow that motorists may pass trolley cars on the left; it is not a "planned city", and it abounds in blind corners. Yet, in addition to its 125 deathless days in succession, in the first six months of 1938 it:

Reduced non-fatal accidents from 679 to 267.

Reduced ambulance calls by 60 per cent.

Established a new low traffic-death rate in the United States for cities of its size.

Reduced total deaths to less than one-half of what they were for a similar period last year.

Has become the safest large city in the United States as far as auto-traffic deaths are concerned.

What has been done in Providence can be done anywhere if there is the will to do it.

It is merely a matter of choice: speed or safety. And, after all, what have *you* done with all the time you have saved by speeding?—(*The Rotarian*.)

"My Job"

By Rotarian Thomson of the Amritsar Rotary Club on "Bullion and Foreign Exchange" which is reproduced below:—

IN Delhi, where I was stationed prior to my transfer to Amritsar, several banks operate on the London and Bombay silver markets on account of their constituents. There is also a large business in financing distress gold from Delhi to Bombay. In Amritsar, however, I find that nobody is interested in silver speculations, and gold business here is very small indeed, so that Bullion business constitutes a very small factor in my job.

Foreign Exchange: There are only two external currencies dealt with to any extent in Amritsar and those are British sterling and Yen. That does not mean, however, that Amritsar importers and exporters only deal with Britain and Japan, far from it, for there is a large business also carried on between this city and such countries as Germany, Poland, U. S. A., Italy and some of the Balkan States.

It is, as a general rule, more satisfactory to the merchants here when dealing with these countries to work on a rupee-sterling basis, for the simple reason that as the rupee is pegged to sterling no sudden violent exchange fluctuation is likely to take place. For example, owing to the political situation in Europe the U. S. Sterling cross rate recently fell in the course of about three weeks from 4.88 to 4.62, yet the sterling rupee rate during the same period remained comparatively unchanged. Under present arrangements the worry of the exchange between London on the one hand and such centres as New York, Berlin, etc., is left to the merchant on the other side.

I shall now endeavour to illustrate how banks here work in Yen and sterling exchange.

The Amritsar exchange banks are large sellers of Yen for the simple reason, that as far as this city is concerned, the local trade with Japan is in imports only. As you know Japan ships large quantities of piecegoods and yarn etc., to this city. The merchants in Japan as a rule draw Yen

bills on the merchants here and on due date the bills are paid by the local importers in rupees at the selling rate for Yen. We on the other hand when bills are paid have to pay over the relative Yen in Japan to the person or bank interested there. It follows that a banker here must in due course buy Yen to cover these Yen sales. This can be done in several ways but the simplest is to instruct one's office in Kobe to buy Yen by selling sterling on London when necessary. The Japanese Government in recent months pegged the Yen-sterling rate and no bank in Japan can now operate at under a rate of 1/2d. to the Yen. In view of this, bankers in Amritsar, when asked to quote for ready or forward Yen, know exactly where they stand. It may happen that a Bank in India has surplus Yen in Japan from proceeds of India cotton shipped to Osaka mills and are willing to sell such spare Yen to Banks in need of cover.

In certain circles it is thought that the Yen must eventually depreciate owing to the financial strain caused by Japan's military invasion of China. In view of her large imports of necessary raw materials, such as wool, cotton, oil, minerals, etc., the Japanese Government will doubtless do its utmost to keep the Yen where it is, but all the same I would not care to run a large overbought position in Yen these days.

Sterling Exchange: In view of the fact that trade between Europe and America, practically all of which is done on a sterling-rupee basis, runs both ways, banks in Amritsar sell and buy sterling. Until the middle of April last the rupee in terms of sterling kept remarkably steady for some years at 1/6, 3/32 T. T., but about then it developed weakness and has since remained below the 1/6d. mark. The reason for the weakness is said to have been caused by an adverse trade balance. The export of gold which had kept the rupee firm for some years has now fallen off considerably in recent months and has contributed to the weakness.

Under the Reserve Bank Act of 1934 that Institution must sell on demand sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not below 1/5 49/64d. and likewise must buy on demand sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not higher than 1/6 3/16d.

A great deal of controversy has been going on in recent years to the effect that the present ratio of 1/6d. operates most unfavourably in India's interests and that a 1/4d. ratio would be preferable in many ways. I do not consider that it is a banker's duty to become involved in this discussion but he must always be prepared for a sudden lowering of the ratio. If he were caught with a large oversold sterling position when such a reduction took place, he would incur a serious financial loss.

Exchange bankers in different parts of the world must have been seriously perturbed during September regarding the future trend of exchange and discount rates in consequence of the political situation in Europe and the possibilities of a general war. As far as the rupee was concerned I am of the opinion that if war had come the rupee would have risen in terms of sterling and for the following reasons. In war, life is not the only thing that is wasted, there is great destruction of materials and foodstuffs. A strong demand, from Britain

especially, for Indian products such as cotton, jute, hides, manganese, vegetable produce, etc., would have arisen. Much of it would have gone to the bottom of the sea through the activities of submarines and in the end demand would have enhanced prices here and the increased value of exports would have had the effect of strengthening the rupee.

In normal circumstances Amritsar bankers cannot have much worries over exchange risks. One must go to the big ports to see the exchange expert at his best where he has to examine carefully any factor which might have an effect on the exchange rates, such as monsoon conditions, tight money and high money rates, the heavy export seasons, etc. It sometimes happens that a Banker is born with a "flarre" for exchange, the sort of man who operates in what looks like a rash manner but everything invariably comes off. We have the other and more common variety who is often wrong. However, up here we are spared hectic forward exchange banking, and budless, swops and changeovers are more or less unknown terms in our daily life.

It must be understood that I have merely touched on the fringe of exchange banking which in a large port of international importance is highly a complicated business.

New Fireproofing Methods May Cut Home Fire Hazards

THE man on a budget—and who isn't?—may think of fireproofing in terms of costly construction or renovation. But he's wrong, asserts Selma Robinson in the current Rotarian Magazine, for there are many instances of low-cost, fire-safe dwellings in the \$5,000 class, and the safety in small houses as well as in large is achieved by careful attention to the whole problem and not merely by spending money.

"The modern house, with its improved living conditions, has not served to eliminate fire hazards, but merely to change their source," she declares, commenting upon the use of labour-saving devices, mechanical appliances, air conditioning, and better heating methods. Air conditioning systems, with tunnels from the cellar to every room in the house, provide vertical arteries which can be highly dangerous in case of fire or escaping fumes.

"Obviously, the answer is not to eliminate air conditioning in the home, but to eliminate the hazards of inexperienced construction and inadequate materials," Miss Robinson points out. Non-combustible linings in ducts should replace inflammable material, automatic dampers that will close if the temperature becomes too high, an automatic shutdown for the fan in case of fire, and other fireproofing aids should be installed.

Notable among the materials used to protect homes is a flame-stopping spray that has been used with great success on draperies, blankets, and rugs in hotels, ships, restaurants, and other public places, according to the writer. Fabrics and even paper which are treated with this solution, which does not weaken or injure fabrics, char at the touch of fire and the carbonization extinguishes the flame.—*The Rotarian*.

Correspondence

Machines—The Friend of Man

CALCUTTA,

October 15th, 1938.

I HAVE read with much interest and appreciation the commentaries on my paper, "Machines—The Friend of Man", by Rotarians R. A. MacGregor and B. Yaneske of the Rotary Club of Jamshedpur, and am delighted that the subject has aroused such interest, as this was the idea before me as I wrote.

As I purposely omitted certain arguments, hoping that I should be called upon by the "Opposition" to defend my statements, I hope you will allow me to reply to Rotarians MacGregor and Yaneske through the medium of our Journal.

Tucked away in my speech, is a short sentence which reads as follows—"The Policy to be pursued is to stimulate the Machinery of Marketing and Distribution" and in this sentence is contained the solution of the problems and the secret of the future happiness of the world.

Of course there was another side to the picture, which Rotarian MacGregor has painted so ably, in the last ten years or so modern machinery has taken on a new significance, but while it may have passed the stage where it helps men to get jobs I would have you noticed that it is the "Trades" not the "Jobs" alone that are being taken away from the average worker in the Machine Shop and Factory, and Machinery, which begins by displacing skilled workers by unskilled, ends by displacing unskilled workers by automatic machines run by skilled workers.

Economists have told us for years that we are neglecting the "Selling" or "Distribution" end of business in order to develop the "Production" end. Some have gone so far as to say that if there had been enough trained salesmen in the world depression could have been prevented; Modern Machinery has helped us to have better things at lower prices and up to a certain point Machinery has helped people by pro-

viding more and better jobs in order to keep up with popular demands for new items, but machine competition has often forced men who have lost their trades, temporarily, into lower paid and less highly skilled positions.

But one thing is certain, no machines can ever "sell", except perhaps a penny-in-the-slot machine, and with the increasing production of machines the goods must be sold. We must pay as much attention to training our Sales Staff as we have paid in the past to building up our manufacturing programme, and the men who train themselves to make the most of salesmanship will be the men who will never lose their jobs to the machine. On the contrary, the machine will work for them, providing them with better paid jobs for the rest of their lives.

No new machine is ever given a welcome, and in many Works there is a "slow-down" in operating a new machine; every Foreman knows this! The workers say that it will throw some of them out of employment, and this has been true of all industries. Many of the first machines in the cotton trade were smashed, yet there are twelve times as many people employed in the cotton industry to-day than there were before the machines came in. Years ago, when there was no system of Water Works in London, water-carriers carried the polluted water of the Thames to the homes of Londoners and when the first Reservoir and Conduit System was built the water-carriers started a riot in Trafalgar Square, they wanted the Reservoir smashed because they said it would destroy their jobs. Everyone knows today that they were foolish, the new Reservoirs brought pure water directly to the homes of Londoners, reduced the death rate, and the new system of Water Works created new, easier and better paid jobs, so that the water-carriers did not suffer in the end.

In the last thirteen pre-war years the world's production of coal was doubled,

that of cotton quintupled and that of rubber tripled, and within the last sixty years the production of two of the chief sources of power, coal and naphtha, have increased seventeen times, while agriculture shows a constant increase of output per acre, but what is wrong is the deplorable failure in connection with the distribution of this abundant production, because it must be emphasised that goods can only be produced for consumption. The first problem is to produce goods in abundance and so cheaply that they can be bought by everyone, thus ensuring an economic consumption; the modernization of machines is the fundamental factor in this, but the second problem is the distribution of the goods to the peoples of the world.

If Nations were not in a constant state of unrest the needs and demands of the people would be automatically raised, wages and salaries could be increased or hours of labour reduced, and this in turn would lead to increased consumption and production. It is in this way that Machines should be used for the benefit of mankind, far from inflicting injury on the Worker they should be his best helper, and the Nations that install the most modern Machines and understand how to use them economically, for the benefit of the Masses, will be the first to improve the standards of living of their people, their example will stimulate others to follow, progress will spread over the World and the great aim of "Machine Tool Science" will be reached.

But as the Nations are in a state of unrest and the British Empire must take its part in "Policing" the World, let us remember that it is no use attempting to do a Policeman's work without a "big stick" in the shape of a strong Army, Navy and Air Force, but let us not consider all the money spent on armaments as wasted, for such is not the case.

Provided always that the Navy, Air Force and Artillery of a Nation is not used to destroy those of another Nation, and Peace can be maintained, there can be no argument against the production of war material. This will, no doubt, bring down another storm upon my head, but have you ever considered that almost every penny spent on a Battleship or big gun has gone in labour of some sort?

All the raw materials in the world is "free", the Iron Ore and Coal is in the earth, it costs nothing to produce. Nature does this for us, but the Iron Ore and Coal has to be brought to the surface and wages are paid first of all to the Minors, while tracing it onwards we find that money has been paid to Workers for its conveyance to the Iron Works, to the Railways and Steamship Lines, to the operators in the Steel Works, Machine Shop and Shipyards, so that in the end what Nature gave you free has been converted into a finished product whose final cost will be found to consist almost entirely of labour in some shape or form.

So, if the cost of a Battleship be analysed it will be found that the major portion of the cost has gone back to the worker, in just the same way in which the cost of a Tin of Cigarettes has gone back to the grower of the Tobacco, the Railroad, the Worker in the Cigarette Factory, and to the makers of the tins in which the cigarettes are packed. Consequently, I say, and may Heaven defend me from the wrath that will, or may, be poured upon my heretical head, let us go on building Battleships and big Guns to police the World, which will provide employment for thousands, always provided that we do not use the said Guns to blow our fellow creatures off the face of the earth.

As long as Battleships and Armaments are allowed to become obsolete and Shells are fired on manoeuvres only, no harm results. A Tin of Cigarettes goes up in smoke, so does a Shell. A Battleship becomes obsolete and is scrapped, in each case it is the workers who have received the major portion of the cost of production.

The "Scrapping" of our Army, Navy and Air Force would throw thousands if not millions of men out of jobs, and the maintenance of this gigantic "Police Force" is the price we must pay for the preservation of the peace of the World, but the time will come, although perhaps not in our time, when the Nations of the World will get together and by reducing the hours of labour and improving the system of distribution without lowering the standard of living, will solve the "Problem of the Machine".

R.T.N. LT.-COL. C. WARREN-BOULTON,
E.D., A.M.I. MECH.E., M.I.E. (INDIA).

Report of Rotarian F. Wolff

The Delegate of the Calcutta Rotary Club to the San Francisco Convention

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW ROTARIANS,

I AM really very grateful to you of having given me an opportunity of speaking to you, and thereby of securing an occasion to thank you again, for having trusted me with your representation at the Rotary International Convention at San Francisco. I also had the honour of representing the Rotary Clubs of Amritsar, Bangalore, Madras, Negombo, Poona and Sholapur.

You will agree with me that it cannot be my duty to report to you in detail all the various proceedings of sessions and committee meetings held in San Francisco, but those who are interested therein will find all the particulars in the report published by Rotary International in Chicago. I presume, you have already received the first reports about the convention published by the Chicago Head Office, and it may give you an idea of the efficiency of this office in hearing that, on my arrival at Chicago on the first of July i.e., one week after the convention closed, the first brief report about the convention had already been posted to the various Rotary Clubs. One has to keep in mind that the train travels from San Francisco to Chicago in about 50 hours.

In spite of the fact that, during my stay in San Francisco, I tried to attend as many sessions as possible, I naturally could only be present at a very few meetings, especially as several sessions were held at the same time and also that I could not stay in San Francisco to the last day of the conference. On the other hand, whoever has attended a Rotary International Convention will agree with me that even a one day's attendance will show Rotary in a light in which he has never seen it before.

I had the opportunity of making a tour round the world during the last six months and on my way I tried to call at as many

Rotary Clubs as possible. Maybe I saw a dozen or two dozen but wherever I went I found new and interesting conditions. There is one characteristic fact however which will be found in every Rotary Club wherever visited and that is the genuine and most hearty welcome which is given everywhere. Whether in China, in Japan, in the States or in Europe, each Club does its utmost to make visitors feel at home.

I will give you later on a few interesting facts about my visit to the Rotary Club in Shanghai where I had the great good luck of, attending a meeting to which the Presidents of about twenty-five upcountry Clubs were invited to report about the activities of their Clubs. But let me at first tell you my impression of the San Francisco Conference.

Apart from various circulars which my Calcutta Club gave me, I heard for the first time directly from San Francisco when in Yokohama. Cook's office informed me that their Kobe office had received a telegram from the Convention Office at San Francisco to inform me that hotel accommodation had been reserved for me in San Francisco. I was really surprised to hear this as I had not written to the Convention Office, thinking that I would stay with one of my friends in San Francisco. This gave me the first opportunity of admiring the organization of the Convention Office.

Crossing the Pacific I travelled with eight other Rotarians from Japan, South Africa and Surat, and in reply to the telegram of greeting we sent them to San Francisco, we received a cable informing us that the President of the San Francisco Club, as well as members of the Committee of the Convention Office would meet us on the steamer before our arrival at the Golden Gate. They really did come and with them a number of reporters from the San Francisco Newspapers who approached me immediately enquiring my opinion about America.

Now I had never before set foot in America this was my first visit. I may mention that Rotarian Thacker from Surat and myself, being the only delegates from India, we caused a certain sensation in the House of Friendship and I was rather busy giving the necessary explanations about this country, especially when I was approached by one of the guests who excused beforehand his lack of knowledge of Geography, but just wanted to know in which part of Africa India is situated. As I have mentioned the House of Friendship, I may as well add that the biggest hall of San Francisco called the Municipal Auditorium had been converted into a meeting place for all Rotarians. As every Rotarian wore his badge showing his name and his Club, this House of Friendship was an ideal place to make new acquaintances and to get in touch with one another. There is only one complaint most of us had to make and this refers to the bar, which was only allowed to serve lemonade, so that all the "spirit" had to be supplied by ourselves. When I enquired about this regrettable fact of prohibition, I was told that the Committee had definite reasons for insisting upon lemonade and I must admit that later, on the occasion of a private reception with prohibition for lemonades! I learned to appreciate the very wise decision of our Committee.

I have told you already about the hearty reception given to us on our arrival in San Francisco but I was equally impressed with the great welcome which the City itself granted us. I do not believe that there was a single hotel, restaurant or any shop which did not show an advertisement welcoming Rotarians. All the main streets were richly flagged, all tram cars, buses and taxis showed the Rotary flag and on all highways leading to San Francisco one could find large signboards inviting Rotarians to San Francisco. It is well understood that all newspapers were full of reports about the Convention.

You will have heard that more than 10,400 Rotarians registered at the conference and the most impressive social event, the grand ball in honour of the President and Madame Duperrey showed an attendance of about 14,000 people, just a few too many to be accommodated conveniently in the assembly hall.

All these thousands of Rotarians, each one wearing his special Rotary Convention Badge, were concentrated in a relatively small district of the city, the so-called Civic Centre and walking through the streets practically every second man met was a Rotarian. As it is known, that, in principle, each Rotarian should have the same views about his Rotary duties as every other one in practical life, all really felt not only that they were members of a large and happy family, but also became aware, in my case for the first time, that this Rotary Movement is really a world-wide organization and if all its members take their membership seriously enough, Rotary represents a power which rightly managed may exert an enormous influence.

This brings me immediately into the real work of Rotary and what we can do for it. I mentioned to you various social functions which took place during the Convention and I admit they were splendidly organized and I fully enjoyed them. I do not underestimate their great value as an excellent way of fostering Inter-Rotary friendship, offering chances of becoming acquainted with others and I certainly would never like to miss them. The real and inner value of Rotary I learnt when I attended the various Convention Meetings. *The late Governor of our District Sir Phiroze Sethna entrusted me with his representation on the Council on Legislature, and I appreciated this honour still more when I noticed that this very important Council is attended by District Governors only or their representatives.* When submitting my credentials I received in addition to quite a handsome literature already previously sent to me, another bag full of papers referring to the proposals which would be decided in the Council. I tried my utmost to study them within the short time still left to me. My anxiety was somewhat increased when I also received letters from various Clubs urging me to vote for the proposals they had submitted to the Council. It was at these meetings that I found the honour of being a delegate is not only a pleasure but sometimes means also very hard work especially if your profession is that of Engineer and you have to turn within a few hours into a Lawyer. On the other hand, my responsibility was greatly diminished by the fact that almost

every proposal was decided by such a majority of votes that my vote, in whichever way I gave it, would not alter the result. I am, however, not an expert in these matters and, therefore, would prefer to talk to you about the vocational meetings which I attended and which I cannot praise highly enough. These vocational meetings are more or less instructions as to how to introduce Rotary ideals into practical life. The Convention had arranged for about forty meetings each one referring to a special classification, as represented in every Rotary Club. The doctors had their meeting, the business people theirs, the engineers theirs and so on. Each meeting had a Chairman who gave an introduction and then every one present was asked to give his own opinion and experience. I was interested in a meeting which dealt with the supply of machinery and found about thirty fellow Rotarians who discussed the various possibilities of introducing Rotary Service into his profession. Rotarians representing large industrial concerns gave us their view how they try to avoid strikes and how they do their utmost to co-operate with their employees to their mutual benefit. Some very interesting questions were discussed concerning service to the customer. There is definitely a big difference in this respect between America and India. If a customer in America approaches the salesman for the purchase of a machine very often the buyer knows more about the machine than the seller. It is just the contrary in India. My experience is that our customers in India know practically very little about the machines they require and the salesman has a big field to exercise service above self when advising customers not to buy too many machines and to buy the most suitable ones only. As a matter of fact our service does not end with the sale of the machines but we have even to run them and to show how to derive profit from their use. As all these meetings took place at the same time, I could attend only the one mentioned, but I heard from many of my friends that their meetings also were extremely satisfactory and that everyone got some new experience about the possibilities of Rotary service.

As I mentioned before it cannot be my duty to give you a full report about all the meetings of the Convention. You may

have read about the impressive official opening of the Convention at the Fox Theatre which has more than 5,000 seats and was packed with about 7,000 people, many of them standing in the gangway. Even this capacity was not sufficient to receive all the thousands of delegates who were still waiting outside seeking admission.

I do not possess sufficient journalistic gifts to describe to you in its full splendour the genuine and hearty atmosphere prevailing during these days in San Francisco. Perhaps as a simple delegate one cannot see the real and practical work which is done during the Convention except by attending the Vocational Meetings mentioned before, but I believe the main success of Conventions of this kind lies in the fact that enthusiasm for Rotary spreads to all who are present, and stimulates them to convey this enthusiasm to their Home Clubs. I would like to mention however that one can never get an idea about the real strength behind Rotary, if one has not attended such a conference. I am very well aware of the fact that the most important service to Rotary is done by everybody, in his own club but you will feel much more connected to your own work if you know that in every Rotary Club in the world others are trying in the same way to do their duty.

There is one figure in the statistics of the Conference which must be improved and this is the percentage of non-American visitors of the conference. *Out of 10,409 registered visitors 9,843 came from the U. S. A. and 566 came from all the other countries, the last figure refers to 334 and 232 guests from 195 clubs in 48 countries.* This means only about 5 per cent. of the visitors came from countries outside the U. S. A. Our district 89, comprising Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon and India has about 20 clubs and about 1,000 members. The whole district was represented by two delegates, Rotarian Thacker from Surat and myself. I will not criticise the quality, that is left to you, but you will agree with me that the quantity is very small indeed. We have not got the accommodation to be able to invite the conference to India but, on the other hand, we should make the necessary arrangements to send next time a more

complete delegation to the Conference. I can assure you it is a pleasant duty.

I mentioned to you already that during my tour round the world I called at as many Rotary Clubs as possible and I just would like to refer to the visits of two of them, the one in Chicago and the other one in Shanghai. You know that Chicago is Club No. 1 and the founder Club. I received a very hearty welcome and was invited to see the Head Office of Rotary. The office occupies the entire ninth floor and a portion of the eighth floor of a large building in the Centre of the City. It may be that my stay in America was not long enough to infect me also with the famous American inclination to produce all figures in respect to number of secretaries, typists, assistants, number of daily incoming and outgoing letters finally proving that proportionally the greatest amount of work is handled in our head office. We have our own printing press, we have an enormous apparatus for filing and for keeping control about every Rotary Club in the world. But this may be achieved by every organization or every Club whatsoever. But what I consider the characteristic of this office is a quality which I would call the University of Rotary. As a matter of fact I believe most of us do not know the enormous amount of studies and instructions which are collected there for the benefit of every Rotary Club.

Practically everything with which you meet in the daily Rotary work has in this University a thorough and complete literature. Vocational Service, International Service, Community Service and Club Service, really everything which I remember as a subject of discussion in our Club, will find its own pamphlets in the library of Chicago. This library can be of enormous help to us by giving hints and experience of those who have tackled the same problem elsewhere and before us. I do not know whether the existence of this library to such an extent is known to you, but I really doubt whether you are fully aware of this great help offered to you. Get in touch with Chicago and ask for a list of the existing pamphlets. I believe there are more than a thousand and you will be surprised to find very valuable material to help you in your work.

And now to end my report with one of the greatest impression I had on my tour, I will speak to you about my visit to the Shanghai Club where I was at the beginning of last May. I shall only tell you the facts and refrain from criticising the right or wrong of both the fighting parties. When I arrived in Shanghai I had an opportunity to visit those Chinese quarters which suffered most under the war and the bombardment. As far as destruction concerns unfortunately it was only a too complete work. This very big portion of the city was destroyed to such an extent that literally not one stone was left upon another. Square mile after square mile was nothing else than a vast field of broken bricks, smashed windows and here and there some half-burnt furniture. Still some of the Chinese quarters in another district of the city remained more or less inhabitable, but a strong Japanese guard prevented anyone from entering these districts. The International Settlements show no more sign of destruction in spite of the fact that, during the real fighting, many bombs fell also on this district and caused considerable damage. But all this is now repaired and the few outrages which happen almost daily do not disturb the peace of the settlements.

The fighting line has now advanced much farther into the inner of the country, with the result that thousands of refugees are continuously pouring into the city and thereby increase daily the difficulties of providing shelter and food for them. These were the conditions when the Rotary Club of Shanghai invited the Presidents of about 25 upcountry clubs to report about their activities. I heard that the President of the Shanghai Club, previously a very well-to-do man, had his own house burnt down and robbed by burglars during the time when the war was at its height in Shanghai. The President of another upcountry club reported that, at present, he is unable to fill the classification in which he was elected as a Rotarian. Originally he was a Bank

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News from the Clubs



President: Dr. H. M. Desai

Secretary: R. Natarajan

For the first time our meeting was held at the Zoroastrian Hall, Kankaria, and we owe our thanks to the Trustees of the Hall, for their courtesy and kindness. A spacious hall well ventilated, a good sprinkling of the ladies, a vivacious speaker, dealing with a national subject, a sumptuous menu (but alas! the sleepy service) made the gathering lively.

Sarojini Devi: Rtn. Mukerjee gave a complete picture of her life, her art, her early childhood, her education in England, the moulding of her poetry and the influences at work, her return to her motherland, her social and poetical work and how these have left traces in her poetry. He traced the growth of her poetry to maturity, her inimitable grace, her delineation of Indian life and her contribution to the Indian literature.

The New Insurance Act: Rtn. Jitendra Mehta gave a very interesting talk on the new Insurance Act. He kept up to his time to a minute and was able to give a bird's-eye view of the new Insurance Act and also found time to put in one or two thought-provoking items.

Rtn. Dwivedi ably thanked the lecturer for his speech.

Mr. Jitendra Mehta in his lecture traced the history of the Laws relating to Insurance in India and discussed the new Act from the following six viewpoints:—

- (1) Stopping growth and formation of mushroom Companies.

- (2) Working on sound principle of finance.
- (3) Securing proper investment of funds and preventing misapplication thereof.
- (4) Protection of Assets.
- (5) Foreign Companies and competition.
- (6) Policyholders.

He showed two glaring defects in the Act—one regarding investment and the other regarding Chief Agents.

The Act according to him has made great advance towards satisfying practically all the shades of opinion in this country but for the two defects mentioned. He felt that the last defect could be remedied by fixing up maximum expense that can be incurred by a company in procurement of business rather than maximum commission payable to an Agent. He finally said that the new Act was a compromise between two principles on which an Act of Insurance can be based—minimum interference by the State and maximum publicity as incorporated in English Act and complete State control as with Canadian and American Companies.

WHAT ROTARY OFFERS

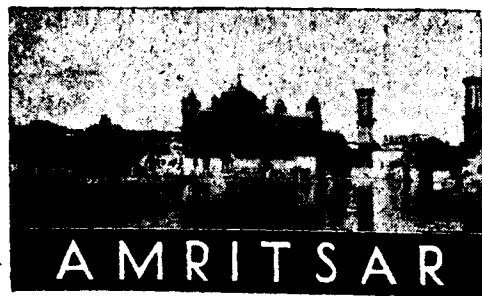
Rotary helps to give a man a new outlook on his business or profession—to make him regard it less as an instrument merely for private gain and more as the principal service which he is called upon to render to the community.

Rotary does not offer material business benefits. No man should join Rotary 'for what he can get out of it.'

Rotary invites him to join—selects him as a member—for what he can put into it.

He is chosen to represent his vocation in the Rotary Club and to advance the principles of Rotary in his vocation.

What Rotary offers him in return is by no means easy road of moral endeavour and of real practical, personal activity, but therewith it also offers him the help and increased happiness of fellowship in service.—Spokesman.



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

R. M. S. "Queen Mary": At a meeting held on October 11, Rotarian Ireland addressed the Club on "Rotary Fellowship Circle on board R. M. S. 'Queen Mary'". The following is the full text of Rotarian Ireland's speech:—

"During my travelling at Home I had not much opportunity of attending Rotary Meetings—however, my membership of Rotary gave me the opportunity of meeting individual Rotarians on many occasions. Nowhere did I appreciate being a Rotarian more, than on my Atlantic crossing from New York to Plymouth on the R. M. S. 'Queen Mary'.

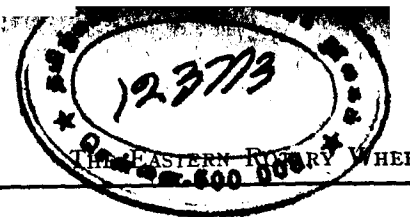
"We are, perhaps, all somewhat slow to make friends on boardship, and one is inclined to let many days pass before taking the opportunity of friendship offered and later appreciated. On a short Atlantic trip of four and half days you will realise that a day lost is not made up again, so membership of Rotary adds to its many advantages in getting Rotarians together as soon as possible on these sea trips. Most of the Atlantic ships make some effort to encourage a Rotary Circle Meeting, but, as should become the world's finest ship, the 'Queen Mary' staff go far to encourage the Rotarian aboard.

"The first time one passes the ship's notice board, one cannot miss seeing the notice requesting any Rotarian to register his name and Club in the Rotary register at the ship's office. From this register one can find easily the Rotarians aboard and soon have the commonbond of a talk with them individually. Besides this, in a day or two a

notice is delivered to the cabin of each Rotarian, intimating that a Rotary Fellowship Circle will be held at a stipulated time. On my voyage on the ship, our meeting was held at 11-30 a.m., the half hour previous having been spent in the Rotarians assembling and getting to know each other, as well as acquainting themselves with the history of meetings held and Rotarians who have travelled since the ship was launched. Our meeting was small—eight Rotarians only—but representative, as we had Rotarians—two from Canada, two from England, two from India, one from America and one from Yugoslavia. We were informed that as many as 29 Rotarians have on occasions been aboard. The Meeting was quite informal, each Rotarian present being allowed 5-10 minutes to talk on his Club, their activities or the country from which he came. With such a representative meeting, you may imagine we had some very interesting points in the talks, not the least of which was Rotarian Rupchand Bilaram's (from Karachi) talk on the excavation now being carried on just north of Sind. As complete records of each Rotarian's talk would take up too much record keeping, the acting Chairman picks out after each talk, any special point for minuting. One of these was the mention of the start of Rotary Clubs in India using the Vernacular. A small contribution is taken from each Rotarian to defray the small expenses of the meeting, and when the funds in hand with the Purser are inclined to grow out of proportion to the need, the next meeting votes on a contribution to some charity.

"The meeting ends with the work of the photographer to give the travelling Rotarians a happy memory in hand of his voyage.

"Many Rotarians travelling have mooted the idea that a Club might be formed for the 'Queen Mary' but this would be tantamount to advertising the ship, and so is not a feasible step in Rotary. However, I cannot finish my talk without expressing the very unanimous opinion of the Rotarians aboard that the Chief Purser Bennet, although not himself a Rotarian, is such a hard worker on behalf of Rotary, that he might make some of us feel we were not pulling our weight for Rotary."

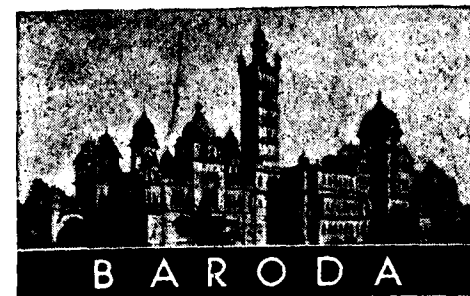


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Manager, but his bank is now closed. He was the President of a Rotary Club but this club does not exist any more. The only classification he could claim and from which he derives at present 60 per cent of his income would be that of "Dole receiver", but he was afraid that this classification in these times was in China already filled up. I admired the humorous spirit in which everyone told his story but I was still more impressed to hear the reports of what Rotary has done during these fateful days. It does not belong to a report about the San Francisco Conference, but I presume it will interest you. *For instance, the Shanghai Rotary Club provided four flying ambulances completely attended by Rotarian doctors with nurses and provided with all the outfit for first-aid.* I heard from many people that these ambulances have done a lot of good work and I presume that the Rotary emblem shown on them, was a display of our flag, of which we may be very proud.

In a similar way acted the Rotary Clubs upcountry. In the midst of the greatest troubles, when practically all the civil authorities had lost their heads, our Rotarians remained on in their places and converted schools into hospitals and organized as much as possible, to supply the urgent needs of the poor and helpless population which was flying from the places of fighting, but did not know where next to go or how to live. There was no discrimination of friend or enemy, whoever was in distress could apply to these Rotary organizations and hope for help.

If San Francisco has shown me Rotary in its greatest splendour and determination to pursue its ideals, this Shanghai meeting has shown me examples of the great service which the individual Rotarian will offer when called upon. The Shanghai meeting was not less impressive than the San Francisco Conference. Both made me proud to be a Rotarian and to belong to a Club whose motto is "Service above self".



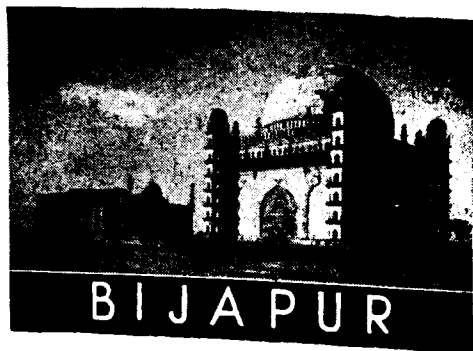
President: S. V. Mukerjea
Secretaries: T. M. Desai and D. M. Desai

At the meeting held on October 14 we had the good fortune to have among our midst Mr. K. G. Murray of San Francisco, the world traveller, who had spent considerable time in China, Turkey and other countries to study the social and economic problems of the various nations and had addressed the Rotary clubs in the different countries.

"**The Modern China**": Mr. K. G. Murray then gave a very entertaining talk regarding "The Modern China" punctuated by stories and anecdotes of his experiences in China, their customs, social life, and the rapid changes that have been taking place in the social and political life of the country. According to him, nobody would have believed that China, a nation of merchants with the sole instinct for buying and selling property with all the attendant vices of usury, greed, gambling, cowardice and having not the remotest idea of nationhood would create out of the chaos, a power with a new spirit which would defy all barriers to progress. It was the greatest compliment to China that with all its bad record, Japan had not been able to buy out a single great general, industrialist or a commercial magnet. He admired the heroism of the Chinese against the devastating floods, plague, pestilence, war and loss of life and property and held that a nation that could stand all this philosophically and with equanimity, could ever be destroyed or its spirit subjugated. The speaker gave a vivid picture of the fate of millions of refugees pouring in with a

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

An "At Home" to Rtn. T. T. Kothawalla was arranged on account of his transfer to Sukkur. We had invited the local amateurs for the function, who acted two Marathi dramas on behalf of our Club for the benefit of some local charitable institutions. The President introduced the guests, Mr. T. B. Creagle Coen, I.C.S., Secretary to the Resident, Deccan Hyderabad and Prof. Chima of Dhārwar Karnatak College. The President requested Rtn. Kothawalla to address the meeting.

Development of Government: Rtn. Kothawalla in opening his subject explained that if it was expected of him to say whether any particular form of Government such as the conservative or liberal, socialist or communist was better than the others, his hearers would be disappointed. In the great ocean of Government these are merely the waves which come and pass. He wanted to review the ocean to see which way the tide flowed.

As is well recognised nothing is static in this world. Ideas change just as surely as material substance and so the notion and form of Government must also alter. A review of this change would indicate the trend of development.

Government began with two beings living together. In those primitive times it was found that one was better adapted to protect the other and he naturally became the Governor. As the elder, with his stronger limb and wider experience, was better fitted we had the patriarchal form of Government

which gave the Patriarch power of life and death almost without a question. As families grew they combined under their clan and that developed into Kingship which in the beginning had absolute powers. In all this the one great factor was absolute rule by force, the ruled never questioning or daring to question the authority or the sanction. This was the origin of historic time.

When Kingdoms became too extensive for one man to rule, his powers began to be delegated to his nobles, who exercised, as in the Feudal times, absolute powers under the general supervision of the King. With this right of appeal to the King began a mitigation of severity of Government, which gradually relaxed the harshness of the sanctions with which Government is enforced. And thus developed democracy from oligarchy. But democracy itself is no final stage and we see visions of a more perfect form of Government of almost a Government by request, that is a form of Government without sanctions to enforce its requests. In its international aspect we see the inauguration of the League of Nations. The League influences its members by requests. At this stage it must be stated that not all over the world does this principle hold good and even the League has its sanctions, but what has to be pointed out is that in many questions of international department those independent nations which have joined it have delegated to it a portion of their sovereign right for the common good of humanity and are prepared to be guided by the request of the League. An example of comity of nations respecting each other's requests is to be found in the British Commonwealth of nations which voluntarily keep together and respect each other's requests. We have recently had an excellent case of two civilised nations coming to an agreement without resort to arms when America and England decided the question of the sovereignty over certain islands in the Pacific and each agreed to recognise the partial sovereignty of the other. In the nation itself we find that the more developed a country is, the milder is its Government. A mere request not to park your car at a particular spot or to walk off the lawn is respected more than

an order with punishment attached to it is obeyed in a less civilised country. Similarly in society and even in family itself the more developed the beings are the more do they respect requests. If life has any meaning beyond a transitory phase, if change has the significance of development towards a higher life, if there be a goal determined by omniscience beyond our ken and if we have faith in the higher destinies of man, then this development of Government into ruling by request leads us towards that goal. Rotarian Dr. Henriques asked if the speaker thought it possible to govern a lady by request. The speaker replied that if she be a lady a request should do.

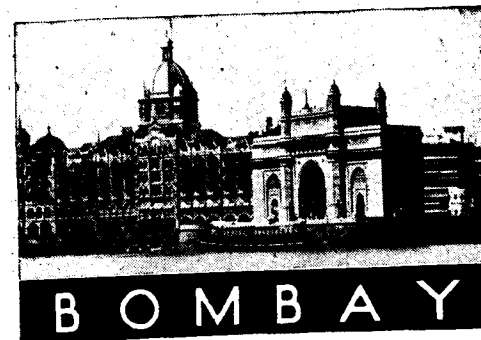
Rtn. S. T. Patil thanked Rtn. Kothawalla and Mrs. Kothawalla. He eulogised the services of Rotarian Kothawalla as a Collector of this district and described him as one who was leaving his mark behind as one of the great Collectors. He also thanked the amateurs for the troubles they had taken in staging the drama successfully on behalf of our Club.

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basket at either end of a bamboo stick into the international settlement, determined to stay there in the war continues, provided they obtain there the means of livelihood.

Mr. Murray tried to refute the impression that if China won the war it would drive away the whites. He felt confident that given proper opportunity China would shape itself into one of the foremost nations of the world within the next 25 years.

The country he said was in need of help and human sympathy and provided a vast field to the Rotary movement for work in this direction. He thought Rotary was the only thing that could save the world from this present world-wide unrest and the conflict of interests.



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

History of the Income Tax Law: Rotarian H. F. Mulla gave us an interesting and informative talk on this subject.

He said that there has been a constant struggle between the State and the subject in the matter of taxation. The State required the subject to contribute to the expenses of the administration, while the subject exercised the option and the right to adopt all lawful means to avoid taxation.

The speaker thought the attitude of the courts towards tax evasion was rather remarkable. The House of Lords had solemnly ruled it not only legal but moral to dodge inland revenue. Time and again, he added, the courts had decided that Acts should not be construed so as to permit evasion of them, but by a series of sophistries about the word "evasion" they had succeeded in satisfying themselves that evasion of a taxing statute was not "evasion" at all but was "keeping within the permissible limits."

In England the struggle between the State and the subject started in 1842 and in British India in 1860, soon after the Mutiny was over.

Indian Legislation: Rotarian Mulla said that the first Indian income-tax legislation was Act II of 1886. The rate of taxation was five pies in the rupee on an income of over Rs. 2,000. The minimum amount taxable was raised to Rs. 1,000 in 1903. Act II of 1886 was in force till 1916. It was amended in 1917, other changes were made in 1918 and then again in 1922.

The Act of 1922 with various amendments is still in force and the present Bill was to further amend that Act. Although a considerable burden is thereby intended to be imposed on the taxpayer, some reliefs are also intended to be granted to him.

The speaker concluded with a series of anecdotes on the subject. One concerned thieves. It is reported, he said, that the Supreme Court of Germany has decided that thieves must pay income-tax on money they steal. The Court gave this decision in the case of a baker's daughter who stole about £100 while working in her mother's shop. The money was found by the tax collectors during a search of the house. The Court held that the mother was not liable for tax, but that her daughter must pay.

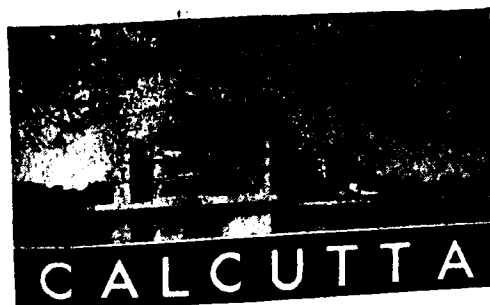
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"Broadcasting": Rotarian Z. A. Bokhari, Station Director, All-India Radio, Bombay, gave us an interesting talk on "Broadcasting" on October 25.

Citing instances in support of the good done in rural areas by radio, Mr. Bokhari said when he was at Delhi several villagers brought specimens of the harvest they had reaped by following the instructions given on the radio. He had evidence to prove that many a villager in Bombay had been moved to give up the evil habit of getting drunk and to refrain from spending recklessly on the marriages of their children.

Mr. Bokhari stated that radio sets had been installed in remote villages, and disclosed that the Bombay Government intended to install 150 sets in taluka towns for those who "after the day's work is done find time hang heavily upon their hands."

School Broadcasts: Mr. Bokhari referred to the school broadcasts which are to be inaugurated on November 11, and observed that school broadcasting would be far more useful in India than in any other country. Owing to scanty finances and the scarcity of trained teachers, the only escape from the stagnation into which the majority of the schools must inevitably fall was to devise some means of bridging the gulf which existed between big towns, where educational resources existed, and smaller places, where they were needed so badly. How could they bridge that gulf except by radio?



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

Falling in the middle of the Pujah holidays, a large attendance at the meeting on October 4 was scarcely a possibility, but those who were able to come were well rewarded by a cheery meeting presided over by Rtn. Warren-Boulton in the absence of the President and quite an interesting address.

Industrial Research Bureau: In his address, Dr. Verman outlined the composition of the Industrial Research Bureau, showing how its activities covered the entire country, and went on to say that its rather complex organisation was designed to assist Indian industries in all technological matters. They sought to harness the rich resources of India for the development of Indian industry by the co-ordination of industrial research, industrial surveys, industrial intelligence, research and development and the encouragement of general industrial research and he gave many interesting examples of the work which the Bureau was called upon to handle.

He was particularly interesting in his references to the work in progress at the research section at Alipore, where investigations were in progress in such widely separated fields as glass and glass decorating materials, dry cells, paints and varnishes, vegetable oil, building materials and road construction, and he suggested that the Club would be very welcome could they pay a visit to the laboratories to see things for themselves.

With a view to the encouragement of industrial research, the Bureau awarded cash prizes annually for meritorious papers submitted to them on industrial subjects, and steps were being taken to encourage

universities and other educational institutions to undertake industrial work to a greater extent than had been done in the past. He concluded his interesting talk with the hope that the constructive work now being done would prove successful in the wider development of Indian Industry.

* * *

Fish: At the meeting on October 11th Dr. Naidu, the recently appointed fishery expert to the Government of Bengal, came to us with the subject that has roused particular interest in the Calcutta Rotary Club. He brought with him Dr. A. Karim, Deputy Director of Industries and these two gentlemen with Mr. Basil Dahl, U. S. A. Trade Commissioner were the Club guests. Rtn. Rao Bahadur Radhakrishna Aiyar welcomed the personal guests of members. This is the first time that we have heard the Rao Bahadur at our meetings and after his happy little speech we shall look forward to hearing him again. Dr. Naidu was called upon by the Vice-President in good time.

We had heard Mr. Gupta on this subject previously, and the efforts to commercialise trawling in the Bay of Bengal was an enterprise largely undertaken by well-known members of the Club. These facts constituted a particular interest and brought together quite a good gathering of members.

The lecture was rather technical, but the questions which followed were decidedly practical and we wish that there had been more time for answers to be given to the queries propounded. Dr. Naidu sketched the Province from a fisherman's point of view and enumerated its fishy inhabitants from the same point of view and made a distinction between fresh water fisheries and salt water fisheries of the estuaries and the deep sea. It was the latter which most of the members wished to hear about and the possibility of supplying the Calcutta market with good fish at a lower rate than that which obtained at present. It appeared that the great difficulty experienced in bringing fish from the sea to the Calcutta market is largely a difficulty of refrigeration. It seemed to most of the hearers that this should not be so great a difficulty as is alleged, and refrigeration plants on board the trawlers, as well as on land, would become an accomplished fact were it not for the opposition of the fish merchants' "ring".

These gentlemen see the hope of their gain going with the establishment of up-to-date methods of transport and preservation. There is another important difficulty which must be put right. More up-to-date methods of fishing are required as well as stricter control to prevent destruction of fry and brood fish. The declaration of a 'close season' is necessary for this purpose and the prevention of the capture of the immature fish. The lecturer declared that the fishing industry should be second to agriculture only in Bengal but it was a long way from that.

The Vice-President took the Chair at the meeting on October 18 in the absence of Rtn. Das on leave.

The expected address by Rtn. Wolff who had attended the San Francisco Convention as our representative was not delivered as the speaker had been detained on his way from Madras by flooded rivers. A telegram informed us of the fact and the Vice-President stepped into the breach. A short time back he read a paper to us entitled "Machines—the friends of Man", and this paper has been discussed at the Jamshedpur Club. The original paper by Rtn. Warren-Boulton and the answers by Rotarians R. A. MacGregor and B. Yaneske have been published in the *Eastern Rotary Wheel*. Rtn. MacGregor's paper in opposition was entitled "Whither", and the reply by our Vice-President to this is "Thither", an attempt to show the direction in which the use of modern machinery is leading the world.

* * *

The Vice-President presided over the meeting on October 25th in the absence of President Das who is still on holiday.

Anglo-Indian Colonisation: Mr. Damzen opened his discourse by giving an account of the founding of McCluskiegunge by the revered leader whose name the colony bears. Mr. McCluskie travelled throughout Europe to discover a suitable site to which Anglo-Indians might immigrate. He came to the conclusion that India alone could provide a foot-hold for the new colony. The Indianisation of public services had rendered it quite necessary to make some move to provide for the future of the Anglo-Indian people. Starting in a very small way he established the nucleus of a vast institution. The colony has now 7,000

acres already allotted, and can extend to nearly 200 square miles of territory and it seems as though the future of an Anglo-Indian state is assured. Mr. Damzen is very young and he has the infinite enthusiasm of the young. As we listened to his description of oil mills and flour mills of the colony by which the home grown products were dealt with and exported to foreign markets, we were amazed that so much could have been done in so short a time, only to discover that the vast business concern visualised by the speaker was but a dream of the future. There is a "five-year" plan however which seems to be real and sounds up to date. Under this plan the land which is bought by the settlers is cultivated and prepared by the society, and one gathers that these blocks so cultivated have been purchased by men who expect to be pensioned later on, and to find ready-made farms awaiting their occupation. Much was said about the work of "our young men", but that employment also seems left to the future. We should have liked to hear that the youngsters of the community who cannot purchase land and who cannot get work, are being provided for by training, in anticipation of the future development of the colony.

Rtn. Chakravarti was anxious about the sanitation of the place and Rtn. Dossani wanted to know how many cinemas there were. Rtns. Allen and Matthews both spoke in laudatory terms of the scheme and the lecture, and the latter was anxious to know how they get the land and whether it was securely held. The lecturer gave a satisfactory reply to this latter question. Dr. Mitra asked a very pointed question in view of the schemes put forward—"What was the percentage of the Anglo-Indian community provided for in the colony? The educationists amongst us would have been more satisfied had we heard that provision was being made for the future young man colonists to receive up-to-date instruction not only in agriculture but in many other industries which will certainly become necessary if the colony is to become self-contained. Carpenters and weavers, builders and silk workers are but a few of the hundreds of the employments for which training and provision should be made even at this early stage.



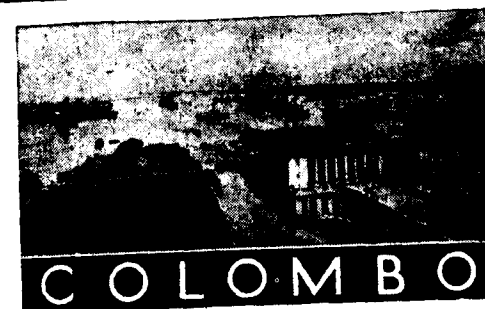
President: Sir R. K. Shunmukham Chetty
Secretary: H. R. Mills

Rotarian T. K. Krishna Menon, at the meeting on October 1, introduced Sri Purohit Swami, the Speaker for the day and briefly gave the members an idea of Swami's wide travels throughout almost all parts of the World as a propagandist of Hinduism.

Hinduism—Philosophical and Social: The Swami told us how he had travelled throughout the length and breadth of India with a begging bowl in his hand to further the objects of Hinduism. Hinduism, he said, was based on the Vedas and the Vedas were full of rituals, Upanishads forming part of Vedas. He described how Geeta, which was only a teaching of the Upanishads and which consisted of only 700 verses was known throughout the World. He assured that the highest philosophy which had been puzzling so many minds could be found only in Hinduism and that unless one went back to the Upanishads, one could not clear his doubts about Hinduism.

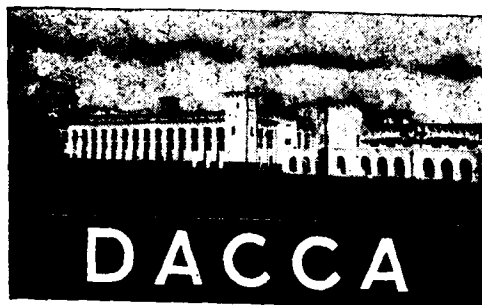
The influence of Hinduism on ancient Greek thought and life was then explained and the Speaker added that Hinduism had its colonies throughout the World including Australia! He said that while the West was busy with the materialistic penetration of India and the East, they in India were anxiously striving for the spiritual penetration of the West. References were also made to the kind work done by Dr. Thomas who had written a book "Hinduism Invades America"; Swami Vivekananda and Dr. Tagore, who preached the message from the East and lastly to the valuable work done by Prof. Radhakrishnan in interpreting the philosophy of the East to the West.

"Broadcasting and the Nations": During the course of his address the Speaker, Mr. N. R. Ramachandra Iyer, observed that Broadcasting which was first confined to entertainment by music had now become a world-wide enterprise embracing every branch of human activity and had gained tremendous popularity and become even part of the routine of life itself. He referred to the growth of Broadcasting in England and the work of the British Broadcasting Corporation and explained the conditions in India, the origin and formation of the Indian States Broadcasting Service which became the Government organisation known as the All India Radio from 1936. The problem before India in regard to the growth of Broadcasting was the multiplicity of languages and wide differences in taste of listeners. Further, a real necessity for a common national language was keenly felt and emphasis on this has not been sufficiently made. He said that in India, broadcasting had proved to be quite successful, both financially and technically and had also been proved a necessity. He proceeded to mention the various ways in which the Radio could be helpful to the Nation apart from its aspect of serving to supplement newspapers or act as means of propaganda or advertisement. It could help a nation by advocating unity in diversity, bringing enjoyment of leisure to all, villager and the highbrow politician and also by establishing cultural contact directly with the mass of listeners in other countries. Industrially also it could help by opening new avenues for employment in manufacture, maintenance and servicing of the millions of sets which the country could absorb provided they could be made cheaply. Radio could help the villager with information and advice on the many problems which face him and also offer counter-attractions to drink and quarrels which is often a form of relaxation now. The problem of adult education in India, the Speaker remarked, the magnitude of which is immense, could best be tackled in the cheapest manner by the installation of village receivers and this has been undertaken by several of the Provincial Governments.



President: A. Gardiner
Secretaries: Wm. Falconer & John A. Pye
Scottish Songs: Mr. R. T. McNab, a resident Scot of Colombo, gave us a splendid entertainment at our last Meeting and his rendering of five well-known Scottish songs was well received. Mr. McNab in opening mentioned that he favoured the old fashioned songs to the modern Jazz tunes and trusted that his selection would meet with the Club's approval. Prior to his rendering of each item, he gave us a short history of its origin. He opened with the well-known song "MacGregor's Gathering", which was followed by "Afton Water", "Maiden of Morven" and "Ye Banks and Braes". As an encore, he gave us "Bonny Mary of Argyle." Mr. McNab's entertainment was greatly appreciated and the applause he received spoke for itself. Rotarian Stewart-Orr in thanking Mr. McNab on behalf of the Club for a most enjoyable entertainment, said he was a Scotsman and naturally thoroughly enjoyed himself.

"Times of Ceylon": Our Speaker at the Meeting on October 6 was Mr. Peter Batten of the Staff of the "Times of Ceylon". Mr. Batten was due to speak to us about two months ago, but on account of a serious illness he had reluctantly to postpone his address, and it was with pleasure that he was welcomed by the President and Members of the Club at last Thursday's Meeting. Mr. Batten took as his subject "Making a Newspaper". His address covered the complete preparation, building up and actual distribution of a modern Newspaper. Emphasis was given to the importance of advertising and the speaker in bringing out his point maintained that advertising was really news. His address was greatly appreciated as it gave us layman, an insight into the real problems of publishing a Newspaper.



President: Dr. R. C. Majumdar
Secretary: S. K. Chatterji

Nursing in Bengal: At a meeting of the Club held on October 24 Rtn. Major E. J. Montgomery delivered a speech on "Nursing in Bengal". He said:—"Almost two lakhs of people are treated annually in the wards of the hospitals in Bengal and yet it is no exaggeration to say that in very few of them do we find sufficient nursing arrangements. How inadequate you can judge from my experience of two hospitals, one of 72 beds, male and female had one nurse, the other of 105 beds and had two nurses, and in many hospitals nursing was carried on by untrained male and female attendants, *dais*, midwives, and ward servants. Even in many places where nursing is available there is no provision for a night nursing staff, so that here too untrained attendants are employed. In our hospital at Dacca where we have an average of 300 patients with a staff of 2 nursing sisters, 5 staff nurses and 21 probationers, it has been found impossible to provide any nursing staff whatever for duty during the night."

Rtn. Montgomery said that in all modern hospitals a nursing staff formed an indispensable part of the institution. Many diseases and injuries required constant skilled attention, regular observation and treatment. He had known things to go wrong during the absence of trained attendants which would not have happened had they been available.

In India we had profited by the difficulties and experiences of other countries so that the machinery for the control of the nursing profession is on a firm basis. In Bengal

the Nurses Registration Act came into force in February 1934 and a Nursing Council was constituted two years later.

The total number of registered nurses for the whole province was 967. It was found from experience that for adequate day and night nursing one nurse was required for about every three patients. It would not be possible at present, even if sufficient nurses were available, to employ them in such numbers in mofussil hospitals on account of the present financial position of these institutions.

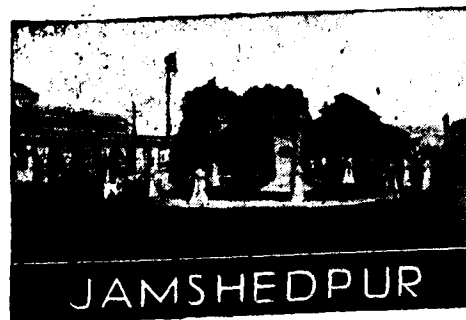
Rtn. Major Montgomery, however, thought that an attempt should be made to improve matters by employing enough nurses to ensure that skilled attention was available day and night with due regard to the fact that nurses could not and should not be overworked.

If it could be assured that the 967 nurses on the register were equally distributed over the province it would be found that this worked out as one for every ten existing beds, but all those registered were not employed in hospitals and distribution was not equal so that the number of beds per nurse was considerably more than ten. It was required therefore to increase the number qualifying for the profession.

The financial aspect of the question was one about which much could be said. It appeared to the speaker to depend very largely on a realization of the value of nursing in hospitals by those whose duty it was to maintain them.

Male Nurses: The speaker did not see, however, why the authorities should confine themselves solely to lady candidates. Male nurses could easily be employed in male wards and thus set free the existing nursing staffs for duty in female and children's wards. Provision had been made for granting of certificates in nursing to male candidates but unfortunately there appeared to be very little provision for training them.

If the authorities could establish male nursing staffs in hospitals and create greater facilities for their training, he thought that such a step would go far to solve the nursing problem and he was convinced that a sufficient number of young men of the right type would be found to enter the profession.



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

Club Attendance Report: At the meeting held on October 17, the Club Secretary stated that owing to the close competition in attendance between the various Clubs in this District, it behoves us to maintain a constant effort to retain our position in this respect. He showed that whereas during the month of July we stood second in the District in the matter of percentage of attendance to total membership, with a score of 66, following next after Poona with a score of 68, in August when we had increased our percentage to 75 and were fondly hoping to stand first in the District, having beaten the Club which stood first the previous month by a margin of 7 points, we were nevertheless able to secure only second place again, because Poona had retained the first place by increasing its score from 68 to 77. Similarly in regard to percentage of attendance to number of members available, we stood second in July with a percentage of 75, next to Colombo which stood first with a percentage of 78. Again, in August, notwithstanding the fact that we had increased our percentage figure from 75 to 82, we still remained second, because Poona came in first with a score of 84! Since we appear to have been able to retain the second place for two or three months running, it is just possible that with a little more effort we might be able to capture the first place and with equal pertinacity continue to stay there.

The report was adopted and the President appealed to the members to enter into the spirit of the competition and make every effort to win the first place in Club attendance in the District.

"Lion Hunting in South Africa":

Rotarian Czermak then gave a thrilling account of his experiences of Lion Hunting in South Africa. There were, he said, only two or three places in South Africa where lion hunting is to be found, and of these the region where these animals most abound is the strip of territory along the frontier between Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal. He gave a vivid description of the country and the elaborate and careful arrangements which must be made to enable a hunting expedition to get through about 300 miles of difficult country without dying of thirst or being trapped in marshes, before reaching the hunting ground. Rotarian Czermak during his sojourn in South Africa had accompanied five different expeditions of this kind and appeared to have learned all that is to be known of hunting big game.

The most exciting part of his talk of course was his description of his actual encounter with the "King of the Forest". To convince his hearers he produced a collection of photographs which he had taken proving that he is not only a huntsman, but also a student of Natural Science. He appears to have invariably carried a camera and to have made it a rule to approach his victims—on foot of course—near enough to take a double "shot" at them, the first with the camera and the second with his gun! He explained that unless annoyed, lions do not usually molest human beings even at short distance. On occasions when he happened upon more than one lion, within fifty yards or so, he adopted the well-known maxim about discretion being the better part of valour and "shot" them with his camera only. An excellent photograph of a family of five lions which he showed was a very good illustration of this.

His hearers were filled with admiration to learn that Mrs. Czermak accompanied her husband on some of these trips, notably one occasion when he was hunting the beasts by moonlight.

Rotarian Czermak's story so simply told thrilled everyone of his hearers, especially those who are keen on shikar and the prolonged cheers at the close of his address indicated the great appreciation of his audience.

HYDERABAD (SIND)

President: H. P. Hinchcliffe

Jt. Hony. Secretaries: F. P. Golwalla
and C. M. Babla

In issuing our first bulletin we extend our grateful thanks to the District Governor of the 89th District and all those Clubs in our District who have sent us messages of welcome on our entering the family of Rotary.

Our bulletin is the medium through which members of the Club are informed of the Club's activities and of the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and of the work being done by the various Committees of the Club. It also lets the other Clubs in our district know what we are doing as a copy will be sent to each one of them and we hope they will reciprocate by sending us theirs.

As it will serve as a means of giving notice to members regarding candidates for election and other information of importance, we hope all members will read it carefully.

1st Inaugural Meeting was held on Thursday, October 6, 1938.

The following charter members were present:—Rotarians Hinchcliffe, Sheikh, Golwalla, Babla, Bhatia, Dastur, Bartels, Advani, Menon, Sippy, Sobhraj Shewaram, Manghanmal, Framji, Harbanslal, Uttamchandani, Jethsing, Bhavnani, Mohamad Ismail and Plunkett.

Charter members Rtns. Kewalram, Patel and Quabool Md. Shah were unable to attend either through absence from Hyderabad or illness.

Rotarian Bryant of the Rotary Club of Poona, Field Representative of Rotary International in India, represented the District Governor, Rotarian F. E. James, Rotarian President Kazi Khudabux of the

Karachi Rotary Club and Rotarian Gopaldas of the Rotary Club of Rangoon attended the Meeting.

The following Office-Bearers were then elected:—

President: Rtn. H. P. Hinchcliffe; *Vice-President:* Rtn. Dr. M. I. Sheikh; *Joint Secretaries:* Rtns. F. P. Golwalla and C. M. Babla; *Treasurer:* Rtn. S. D. Bhatia; *Directors:* Rtns. S. P. Dastur and Rev. R. C. Bartels, and *Sergeant-at-Arms:* Rtn. H. K. Advani.

Rtn. Bryant then gave an interesting talk on Rotary and what it stood for and also explained how a Rotary Club should work. He then inducted the President to the chair. The latter briefly thanked the members for his election, Rtn. Bryant for attending and also the two representatives of the Rotary Clubs of Karachi and Rangoon for their presence.

Rtn. President Kazi Khudabux presented an inscribed gavel from the Rotary Club of Karachi which was accepted with gratitude.

After dinner the President gave his inaugural address. Rtn. Bryant, in replying to the toast of Rotary International, gave an illuminating account of the work done by Rotary throughout the world particularly in the cause of peace. The healths of the Rotary Clubs of Karachi and Rangoon were drunk with enthusiasm.

After dinner the President gave a short talk on the working of a Rotary Club.

I took her to a night club,

I took her to a show,

I took her almost everywhere

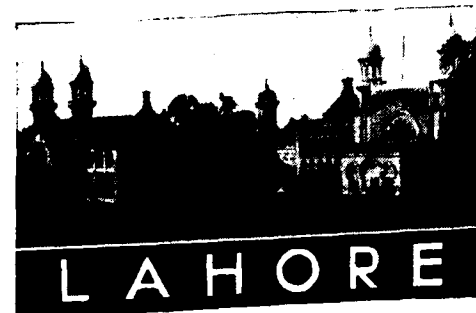
A girl and boy would go.

I took her to swell dances,

I took her out to tea.

When all my dough was gone I saw

She had been taking me.



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

Rotarian Hogg extended a warm welcome to all the guests present at the meeting on October 28.

Visit of School Boys from Australia: Rotarian Campbell spoke about the warm welcome and wonderful hospitality that had been accorded to him by Australians in general and Australian Rotarians in particular, everywhere he went in Australia. He suggested that we should reciprocate the hospitality of the Australians by extending a warm welcome to the Australian School Boys who are expected to be in Lahore about the 5th of January. Various suggestions regarding the manner in which these boys should be entertained and their stay in Lahore made as pleasant and instructive as possible were made and it was eventually decided to constitute a Committee consisting of Rotarians Campbell, Hogg, Vishwa Nath, Lucas, B. L. Rallia Ram, Man Mohan and Saudagar Singh for drawing up a programme to be adopted in connection with the visit of the Australian School Boys, to Lahore. Rotarian Hogg is requested to convene a meeting of this Committee as early as possible.

Home for Disabled: Mrs. Nehru while discussing the possibilities of opening a home for the disabled in Lahore said that a few months ago she read in the papers that the Rotary Club of Lahore were discussing the possibilities of starting a home for the disabled and as she had been interested in the subject for a long time she naturally felt encouraged to put forward a suggestion to the Lahore Rotary Club with the hope that she will get our support. She said,

one of the mottos of the Rotary is to serve and there was no greater service than that we could render in establishing a home for the destitute and disabled. All the streets of the city of Lahore were practically littered with the destitute and disabled and it was a sad commentary on the capital of the Province that it had no home or shelter for them. Lahore was justly proud of possessing good hospitals and such other institutions but it was a pity that there was no home for the incurable. There is only one place namely Sir Ganga Ram Apahaj Ashram which is presumably a sectarian institution. At any rate the establishment of another institution of this type in Lahore was a necessity and it would be a good thing if such a useful institution was started under the auspices of the Lahore Rotary Club. She had visited such homes in Hyderabad and other places which were run by Catholic nurses under the auspices of the Catholic Church. It was suggested to appoint a Committee to prepare a detailed scheme for starting such a home. She had put forward this idea as all members of the Rotary Club were influential and well to do and could make substantial contributions to this cause. She was prepared to help in this cause by giving her time and hoped that members will consider her suggestion favourably. Rotarian Saudagar Singh said that this proposal had been mooted for a long time but had not taken a concrete shape so far. He said that certain members had expressed a desire to give substantial financial help in opening up a home like this and he mentioned that one particular member offered as much as Rs. 10,000/- for that purpose. Dr. Sita Ram spoke in favour of opening such a home. Replying to a query by Rotarian Campbell, Mrs. Nehru said that the Committee suggested by him would go into the matter thoroughly and investigate the cost of the house and recurring expenses, but it would be necessary to have a house on rent to start with. Dr. Lucas said that the worst the disabled are the more difficult it would be to persuade them to join such a home as they can make a lot of money by pursuing their present profession of begging. Dr. Vishwa Nath suggested that this home would be meant for the incurable and it would not be difficult to find people for such an Institution.

It was eventually decided that Mrs. Nehru should discuss the matter further with the members of the Board of Directors who will put forward concrete proposals before the Club.

Problem of Peace: Mr. M. L. Chowla spoke on the "Problem of Peace", and said, "As far back as history goes war has been a normal method of settlement of disputes between groups of people. Men have no more been able to escape its tyranny than they have been able to liberate themselves from the bondage of the reasons. Peace has only so far been a period of rest between wars which have ravaged mankind. The protagonists of peace call upon men to adopt a way of life which they have not hitherto known. Enthusiasts in the cause of peace often minimize the difficulties which stand in the way of the achievement of their ideal. They propose a radical reform; they must also realize that a radical reform requires radical changes in human psychology and social relationships.

For the last decade or so the world has been constantly under threat of war. Wars have undoubtedly broken out in some parts of the world but happily there has been no general conflagration. We have only very recently emerged from a crisis which brought us very near war. This crisis arose thousands of miles away from this country and on account of the distance and the subordinate position of India in International diplomacy, we in this country tend to regard international affairs as of little importance to us. To a large extent this feeling is justified. For even if we realized how inextricably we are connected with the rest of the world and how our fortunes are allied with it we could do little to change the course of contemporary international history. That is the general feeling in the country. But I am one of those who believe that even with the limitations that are imposed upon us by our political status we can exercise some influence for good in the world. I do not think that a general war in Europe will give any strategic advantage to us. However, whatever the direct relation of the problem of peace or war with our political fortunes, as intelligent people we cannot help contemplating the issues involved.

The desire for peace I said is a desire for something extraordinarily novel. I believe, therefore, that its fulfilment calls for change in the fundamentals of our political and social life.

Continuing the Speaker said that while most people will agree that economic peace and the abolition of domination of one country over another are necessary prerequisites to international peace, it is not so easy to convince ourselves that the banishment of violence from social life is also a fundamental necessity. We still delude ourselves with the belief that an armed peace can exist. History has time and again shown that armed peace is only transitory. I have argued the pacifist thesis on other occasions. I need only say this here that it seems to me to be incontestable to assert that peace cannot be secured by means which are not peaceful. If the conditions that I have described as necessary for the attainment of peace are impossible conditions, peace is an impossible dream.

I do not delude myself with the optimistic faith that men in the near future will adopt a way of life which is characterized by equality of economic opportunity, by the absence of imperialism and by non-violence. They will, at any rate the wise among us, strive towards peace by diplomacy. Diplomacy at best can reduce the share of destruction of some countries that a war will cause; it cannot prevent war. Considering that the issue of peace or war is an issue of life or death, of civilization or barbarism to-day, I cannot believe that a change in the fundamentals of our life is too great a price for its settlement."

CO-OPERATION

Mankind has an incurable habit of casting his sins and omissions on his Creator. There is a robust story about the Gloveslinshni working man who took on a small-holding and gradually converted a very unsightly waste into an excellent garden. His vicar called on him and said "See what wonders we can do when we co-operate with God." "Yes," replied the small-holder, "co-operation is right. We did it between us but you should have seen what a mess it was when the Almighty had it to himself."



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

Bifurcation of District 89: Unfailing—but at times misplaced—optimism is a feature of our Club, and when it was recently blithely announced that during a Luncheon Meeting we would discuss the six main arguments in favour of bifurcation, together with the possible future position of *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*, there were those of us who looked with mute, appealing eye first at the President, then at the clock and vainly endeavoured to compress our luncheon into ten minutes instead of twenty. But, to our consternation, these weighty matters were mere *aperitifs*; *hors d'oeuvres* were yet to be served in the shape of "Subjects for Discussion at the Colombo Conference," and the principal course of this amazing banquet proved to be a talk on "The Rupee Ratio and the Country's Ills." Now, I ask you, "Wasn't that a dainty dish to set before the King?"

Unfortunately, the majority of us were mere business men with but an hour to spare, and the inevitable result was that we considered Rotarian Bryant's suggestions with our ice cream, voted hastily over our coffee on matters only incompletely discussed or understood, omitted consideration of six out of the six points brought forward, left the poor old *Eastern Rotary Wheel* to its fate, forgot altogether about subjects for the Colombo Conference, and then, while suffering from the usual concomitants of acute indigestion, listened to an academic but somewhat breathless address on the vagaries of the rupee.

I was prepared to be what Hazlitt describes as an "ultracrepidarian critic" and suggest that matters of such vital importance to

those of us who take an active interest in the mechanism and functioning of Rotary as bifurcation and its attendant problems, should have been allotted more time for discussion, but evidently our decision on the question was urgently desired and our indigestion was therefore not altogether in vain!

"The Rupee Ratio and the Country's Ills": Dr. P. J. Thomas, M.A., B.LITT., D.PHIL. (Oxon.), M.L.C., Professor of Economics, University of Madras, is an expert in his subject, and rarely a week passes in which he does not condemn from the public platform various defects in our financial and economic system, and propound theories for the country's good. In his address to the Club he took the orthodox view that the rupee should be maintained at 1/6d. "It is rash to believe," he stated, "that any real advantage can be got by a country manipulating its exchange. It is true that one section of the people can reap a temporary advantage by depreciating its exchange, but the repercussions which such a wanton use of exchange necessarily gives rise to would be serious." A point which Dr. Thomas did not satisfactorily answer, however, was whether exchange was not, indeed, being manipulated to too great an extent in Government's endeavour to retain it at 1/6d.

Regarding devaluation, Dr. Thomas spoke as follows:—

"Those who advocate devaluation in India want to employ it not as a means of relieving a straitened exchange, but as an active agency to improve economic conditions. Some think that by devaluation, India's goods will become cheaper to overseas customers and thus exports will increase. Others think that prices will rise in the country, and thus economic conditions will improve. Obviously, both these results cannot be had at the same time; our objective must be either to capture foreign markets or to push up prices.

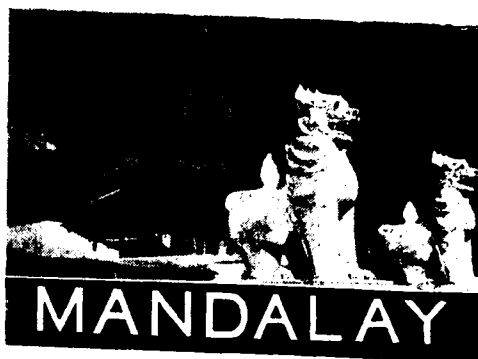
"Those who posit the former objective forget that the causes which have lately curtailed India's export markets are too fundamental to be cured by a slight advantage in prices. The growth

of autarchy in Europe, exchange controls, agricultural protectionism,—these are the chief factors operating to-day and devaluation will be altogether ineffective to tackle them. Suppose the raising of prices is our objective. Here, too, conditions are far from favourable. The price of export staples may obtain a slight and temporary advantage by devaluation, but India exports only about 5 per cent. of its total production. Of cereals and other food crops, which constitute the bulk of Indian production hardly any part is exported. Those who believe that prices of these goods will rise tangibly by a fall of the exchange ratio to 1s. 4d. seem to believe that the tail wags the dog. Even in the case of cotton, jute and tea, considerable portions of which are exported, the rise in prices will be so small that it would hardly reach the ultimate producer; this is especially true of our economic system in which the middleman plays so large a part. For a fall in exchange from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d., the utmost rise in price can only be 11 per cent., and even this can only be temporary because other and more potent factors will immediately come into operation and thus kill the effects of this slight depreciation. No doubt, exchange speculators and exporters will reap some benefit but let it be realised that this will be at the cost of the poor tiller who has never had his chance in India. While only a few will benefit by devaluation, the burdens of it will fall on all.

Unfortunately, owing to the circumstances I have already explained, there was no time for an after-discussion on the many points Dr. Thomas raised and we were obliged to return to our desks sadder, but little the wiser men.

"San Francisco Convention of R. I.": It was with great pleasure we welcomed Rotarian F. Wolff, of the Calcutta Club, on his return from the San Francisco Convention where he had represented Calcutta, Madras and various other Clubs.

(Continued on Page 44)



President: U Ba Hlaing
Secretary: J. Moonie

The First Meeting on Friday, the 21st October, 1938 commenced at 7 p.m., when refreshments were served. Promptly at 7-30, Rotarian President Ba Hlaing called the meeting to order and introduced the guests present. He invited them all for honouring the first regular meeting of the Club with their presence. He then called upon Lt.-Col. R. W. Barker, O.B.E., I.A., Commissioner, Mandalay Division, to address the meeting. 'Fellowship' was the subject chosen by Col. Barker for the address.

He said that the world will have, in time to come, to fully assimilate and practise the ideal of brotherhood of people united by a community of interests, and that he stood for working out this end based on a burning conviction—that the world was to be united as one in a bond of fellowship and that every one had an essential part to play in making it so.

Tracing out the causes of the present state of things he said that the present conditions obtained now, because people have lost the tract of elementary virtues, honesty, unselfishness and love. Instead, considerations of greed, fear, suspicion, ill-will, etc. are guiding men's actions. He quoted from the statement issued under the signatures of 18 leaders of the British Nation, Statesmen and men of action in which these gentlemen have stated that to break the vicious circle, the Nation is in need of moral regeneration.



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

The meeting on October 24 marked the first occasion on which new members were admitted to the Club. It is greatly regretted that more members were not present.

Mr. A. Kurrupu, who was introduced by Rtn. Spencer Schrader, was welcomed as a guest by the President.

As the Programme Committee had not been successful in getting a speaker for the occasion, Rtn. Spencer Schrader filled the role, and gave a short talk on things as "Seen through the eyes of a Student of Nature". Rotarian Carron has written a note on this talk for this Bulletin.

Having described in detail the evolution of Nature, its beauty and realities, the speaker proceeded to stress the fact that Nature has her own immutable laws from which there is no appeal. "Nature never makes any mistakes and follows a definite plan." The doctrine of the survival of the fittest was best illustrated in Nature's garden, where abnormalities are not tolerated and never permitted to exist. Where abnormalities are concerned Nature is "Red in tooth and claw", but the apparent cruelty is only to individuals whom it is necessary to sacrifice lest the race become extinct owing to the abnormal becoming too prevalent to permit of the race competing with better equipped beings in the struggle for existence.

"Nature's Insurgent Son", as Ray Lankester calls man, has, in striving to develop his own individual existence by what he calls "Progress" and "Civilisation", upset the perfect balance of Nature and

has, therefore, to pay a heavy price for his interference with Nature's plans. He has sacrificed many things; he has lost his immunity to disease; his senses of sight, hearing and smell have been blunted, and his sense of feeling has become more sensitive. He cannot follow the dictates of Nature because in its stead he has substituted Human Nature, and "certain drastic but salutary laws of Nature have become abhorrent to him. For instance, he cannot kill out the weak and sick, nor can he allow them to die without making every possible effort to save life. Our prisons, our hospitals, our lunatic asylums, our charitable institutions, and the cruel suffering in those places, are the price man has to pay for modern civilisation, which is the fruits of his rebellion!" said the speaker. I am in no way advocating any brutal reversion to the primeval. I am a human being and, I trust, civilised; my own nature is as much human nature as any other civilised human being's, and the idea of suffering is as abhorrent to me as it could be to any one else. All I have tried to do is to show that a price has to be paid for every benefit that man has received from modern civilisation.

"Modern civilisation has produced many wonderful things, and we are apt to lose ourselves in admiration of such marvellous inventions as the motor car, the aeroplane, the wireless. But a peep into Nature's workshop will reveal that the mightiest efforts of her Insurgent Son are puny compared with some of the miracles wrought by the Mother!" He concluded with a few lines by Walt Whitman:

"A leaf of grass is no less than the journey work of the stars,

And the ant is equally perfect, and the grain of sand, and the egg of the wren,

And a tree toad is a masterpiece for the highest,

And the running black-berry would adorn the parlours of heaven,

And the narrowest hinge on my hand puts to scorn all machinery,

And the cow, crunching with depressed head, surpasses any statue,

And the mouse is miracle enough to stagger sextillions of infidels."



President: Dr. C. W. B. Normand

Secretary: Lt.-Col. E. C. A. Smith

Australia: At our meeting on October 13, Rtn. H. R. Gollan from Bombay very kindly gave us a most instructive talk on "Australia". With homely comparisons he enabled us to visualize or to grasp the extent of this immense island continent. He explained the special features of its fauna, described its activities as a primary producer, its industries etc. It was news to many that one of her sons had invented the Zipp fastener.

He also tried to get us to believe that many of the members of this modern nation suffered an inferiority complex but this certainly was frustrated by the excellent vote of thanks passed by Rtn. A. R. Cooper.

It was just as well for Gollan that our Club has no antipodean member amongst its coterie.

It was an excellent talk well marshalled and just the length required for an after-lunch exposition and showed what remarkable progress could be achieved in so short a time by sturdy virility.

Insurance and Banking: Rtn. G. S. Marathe gave an interesting and instructive talk on this subject and we reproduce below the report of the same in his own words:—

"I was asked whether I could speak today on the scientific aspect of Life Insurance, but I thought it would be better to deal with an aspect which can be more easily understood. As Insurance and Banking are both of them subjects about which every one knows something and in which

almost every one is vitally interested, I thought it well to say something about the nature of these two methods of investment and show the importance of each separately in its own way.

"People are very much ignorant about the real nature of Insurance. Many Policy-holders do not understand why it should not be possible for an Insurance Company to refund practically the whole of the premiums paid with a deduction of small percentage for expenses etc. Similarly there are others who think it a great injustice that the surrender values should form such a small percentage of what they have paid. These people do not know that Insurance premiums are not an investment like banking. Of course it is an investment differing in this sense that the return is either too large out of all proportions to what is paid, or it is somewhat too small as compared to the amount paid together with accumulated compound interest. In the earlier years of an Insurance Policy death means a matter of very large profit to the estate of the insurer, but in the absence of death the value of the policy means a great loss. As the standing of the policy goes on increasing, both these elements of profit and loss go on decreasing while ultimately when the policy matures there is on the whole a loss when interest is taken into consideration. There is, however, a compensation about which people are ignorant in the ordinary sense though not quite ignorant. Otherwise they would not take up Insurance at all. This compensation is what may be called cover against the risk of death which may be said to be an article in which the Company is trading. The Company sells this Insurance cover for a certain consideration which is the greatest in the earlier years of a policy, because the cover is the greatest, the cover being the difference between the sum assured and the amount paid in premiums.

"There is another advantage which is only a sentimental matter and may not be important to people of some temperaments. This is a certain amount of sacrifice and brotherly help. I have said above that a man who survives the full term of

his policy loses something but by losing this he is of great help to the heirs of those who die early. In this sense it is benevolence. Of course such benevolence can only be considered as benevolence if it is intended to be so. Ordinarily a man takes out a policy for protection and provision against old age without any idea of benevolence.

"Insurance is of great service from a national point of view. Just as Banks help the nation in bringing together money from a large number of persons so as to help trade and commerce on a large scale, so also the accumulated funds of Insurance Companies are helpful to public finance. There is, however, a difference between these two. As there is no fear for Life Insurance Companies of a sudden demand as there is on Banks, the funds of Insurance Companies can be used for long term capital. Generally short term money calls for a greater rate of interest and money to be lent out on long terms secures a smaller rate. As a matter of principle, Life Insurance Companies are expected not to make investments like Banks, because in the first place, that is not necessary, the rate of interest assumed for calculating the premiums being small, secondly safety is a matter of great importance for Life Offices because their funds are supposed to be more or less sacred being in the nature of deposits for widows, orphans and old men.

"The difference between the funds of Insurance Companies and Banks is that the former are useful for stability and steadiness, while the latter are for movement and activity. For industrial purposes money with a rapid turn-over is required and this is supplied by Banks who charge a higher rate of interest to make up for the greater probability of loss of capital. In the finances of nation, in all other kinds of practical work, there is the necessity of achieving and consolidating so as to give opportunity for assimilating. So also for national finance steady capital is necessary for stabilising what has been achieved.

"Both the Institutions of Insurance and Banking are of great use to nations as well as individuals, and every one has its place in the scheme of economy."



President: U Ba Win

Secretary: S. Chatterjee

"Humanitarianism in Burma": Rotarian Senator U Ba Sein, K.S.M.T.P.S., gave a talk on the subject outlining the activities of the Burma Humanitarian League of which he has been the President for past many years. League in Burma came into being as League for promotion of Vegetarianism in Burma on 18th January, 1923 with an aim for Promotion of Animal Welfare laying particular stress on elimination of enormous cruelty involved in slaughter of animals for food. Within the first 3 years it had 183 members on roll and distributed over 25,000 copies of leaflets, pamphlets in different languages on vegetarianism and other aspects of animal welfare. The League preached flesh food unnecessary, unnatural, injurious, causing craving for drinks, making men pugnacious and quarrelsome, causing waste of cattle and animal life and most unfitted for spiritual welfare of mankind. Propaganda for vegetarianism was mainly directed among Burman Buddhists and League received over 225,000 pledges so far. Importance of vegetarian propaganda was realised in 1924 and some school hostel discontinued meat diet. He dwelt on League's campaign against animal sacrifice in Hindu temples and propaganda through essay competitions etc. A great step forward was made in 1926 when emerged the present Burma Humanitarian League with objects to teach man to realise the essential unity of animal and human life, to prevent all forms of cruelty to man and animal and to advocate universal adoption of vegetarian diet. League had at present 2 patrons, 24 life members and nearly 400 members including nearly 200 honorary workers in the districts. Harmlessness is the Highest Religion, is the motto of the League while its watchword is "Think,

Speak, Act for the suffering animals". Full text of the speech appeared in *Rangoon Times* of 27th October 1938.

Rtn. Webster thanked the speaker.

* * *

"How to keep fit after 40": This was the subject of an interesting talk by Rtn. Dr. J. H. Gray, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Burma, who was recently awarded Robert-Gulick Memorial Award for outstanding leadership in Physical Education in 1938. According to Dr. Gray physically life begins at conception, develops till about 25, maintains level till about 55 and then declines until death; intellectually it begins at birth, develops until 50 to 65 till very close to death when it often deteriorates and spiritually life begins at birth, develops steadily and increasingly until death and then passes on into eternity. But metabolically anabolism reaches climax about 25th year and for 30 years or until 55 Anabolic and Metabolic are in balance and from 55 to 70 Katabolism holds sway till termination of physical life at death. To be fit after 40 is to be fit before 40 but he pointed out it depends on incidence of birth, eugenics, food, habit of living, environment, exercise, etc. and so he laid down three general rules as prescription—(1) Know yourself thoroughly, (2) Slow down and (3) Plan to live out life. He suggested annual medical and physical examination of body, regulation of diet by cutting down meat by half at 40, another half at 50 and vegetarian at 60 and drinking water plenty, avoiding all strenuous exercises including single tennis or running and adopting walking exercise. Regarding plan to live out life he said one aim was "to burn out", another "to rust out" and last "to live out life" to rich healthy old age with full powers at maximum. He concluded with the American Poem 'The Deacon's Masterpiece or The Wonderful One-Hoss Shay'.

* * *

Ninth Birthday Anniversary of the Club was celebrated with a Dinner meeting at Strand Hotel at 8 p.m. with President Ba Win in chair. The special feature was short speeches and exhibition of interesting film on Expedition to Wild Wa State by Major F. O. Hodgkinson.

There were 35 Rotarian members present of which 8 brought their wives while three brought their daughters and son.

Toast of the King was proposed without speech by President Ba Win who later proposed "Our Club". In a short speech he reviewed activities of the Club in past, complimenting Past Presidents Peacock and Haji and the Secretary Chatterjee, latter being responsible for imbuing Rotary in Rangoon with new life and vigour. He mentioned various committees and their functions and although an optimist he felt Rotary can never die in Burma. He referred to the Tree of Friendship planted by President Pascall on 15th March 1932 in Ftyche Square, Rangoon. It is Padauk tree thriving in full splendour and as Padauk blossoms golden flowers year to year he hoped Rotary would follow suit in Burma. He made special reference to Rotary Emergency Service Committee tackling Indian refugee problem in city and Rotary extension in Burma. Of seven places surveyed with the assistance of Rtn. Bryant, Mandalay got its club recently. Toungoo was going to have one soon while others expected to follow the lead. According to President Hagers' message the Club has been increasing members and developing Rotarians in Club.

* * *

Rotary Emergency Service Committee: Rtn. McIntyre, Chairman of this Committee, reviewed activities of his committee for members' information mentioning first act was to make contact with press for co-operation in restoring peace and order and second was to deal with Indian refugee problem in city. Seven thousand refugees were living in inhuman conditions in different shelters. Relief of congestion was being solved by securing additional accommodation while several sources being tapped for meeting food expenses as Rs. 700 was required for daily purpose. He laid stress on reinstalling stallholders in empty stalls in order to create confidence in the minds of refugees provided protection was available. Rtn. Roy informed additional ward headmen are to be appointed for peace and protection very shortly. On the proposal of Dr. Gray it was decided to contribute from Club fund an amount not exceeding Rs. 100 to the Rotary Emergency Committee for the purpose.

RAJKOT (Kathiawar) (PROVISIONAL)

Vice-President: Dr. D. H. Variava
Secretary: C. R. Sundaram

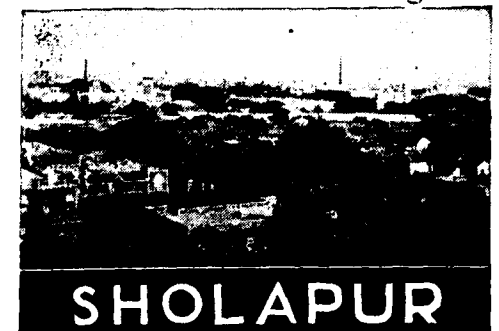
Since its inauguration on the 10th August under the sponsorship of the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad and with the help of the Field Representative, Rotarian H. W. Bryant, the Rotary Club of Rajkot (*Provisional*) has held two supper meetings so far.

At the first meeting held on the 31st August at 9 p.m., Major Fletcher gave a very interesting talk on "My Travels in Tibet". His talk was made all the more interesting by his facile description of the customs and manners of the Tibetans and by the beautiful lantern slides he showed us. The meeting was a great success and the members were convinced of the success that lies ahead for the Club.

At the second meeting held on the 12th October at 9 p.m., Mr. C. R. Sundaram gave a talk on "The Economics of the Recent European Crisis". The talk being topical was appreciated although in virtue of the subject it remained quite heavy. Directors' as well as members' meetings were held for the election of sub-committees.

In future the Club has decided to hold fortnightly supper meetings on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 9 p.m. with the Directors' meeting on each fourth Wednesday at 8-30 p.m.

The Club has sent its application for Charter through its sponsor Club—Rotary Club of Ahmedabad.



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

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavalankar was the chief guest and speaker at the meeting held on October 9. He gave a very inspiring address and dealt briefly with the high ideals of the Rotary Movement.

Whether the man should seek office or office should seek the man? is a difficult question to answer. Rotary would say that office should seek the man.

As for the particular work which could be taken up by a club he said that there is a great number of difficulties. If we could undertake anything specific so much the better.

To-day, while dwelling on the first object, he said that Rotary offers an opportunity for men of conflicting views to come together. What we find to-day is the absence of common platform. The greatest and best opportunity for personal contact is provided by Rotary which encourages a feeling of comradeship in Service.

With regard to the improvement of civic affairs the speaker said that Rotary Clubs can do a lot by constructive criticism and actual participation.

He had one arm upon the wheel,

• Quite joyful was his ride,

The other arm was wrapped around

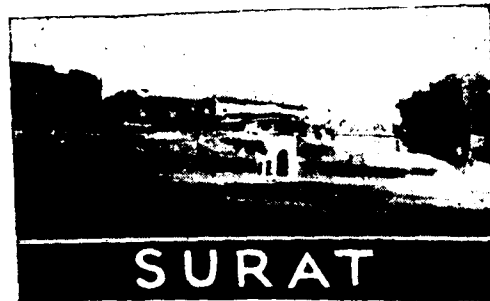
The "sweetie" by his side.

A "copper" yelled, "Use both your hands,"

In a voice that carried far!

"I can't," that loving swain replied,

"I have to steer the car."



President: P. J. Taleyarkhan
Secretary: Dhun Framji

"The Eternal Quest of the Soul": Rotarian Chimanlal D. Clerk introduced the Speaker, Principal K. S. Daboo, M.A., who gave a very interesting and intelligent talk on this subject, during the course of which he said that the ideal of service should be for all human beings. The world is an illusion and it is not what it seems. There is something of eternal unrest in the universe and human beings have a soul which being dissatisfied seeks happiness. That happiness can be achieved if we follow the words of God.

Rotarian Dr. Patel, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Speaker, said he had no words to express his feelings of gratitude towards the Speaker, Principal K. S. Daboo, who had deeply impressed him and all the members by his philosophical, intelligent and impressive talk on the subject.

"Medical Aspect of Birth Control" was the subject of a discourse at the meeting held on October 21 by Rotarian Dr. Patel, who said that frequent pregnancies at very short intervals lowered the vitality of the female sex. Woman is not an everlasting and eternal child-producing machine as some people believe her to be. From Hospital statistics it is found that there is lowered infant mortality amongst infants during the first four confinements; however, the first born child has a bit higher mortality rate for obvious reasons. The maternal mortality rate is 6 per 1,000 confinements during first pregnancy, it is only 4 per thousand during the second, third and fourth confinements, and then it gradually increases and it is doubled up during the eighth confinement. These figures go to prove that it is not desirable to have more than four confinements for an ordinary female. Even though we may not enter deep into health conditions

of every child born at various age periods of a woman, and the health conditions of the infants born at short intervals and at repeated confinements, the statistics mentioned above give us a specific note of warning that it is neither in the interest of the mother to have repeated confinements at short intervals nor in the interests of the health of the baby to be born under such circumstances.

In a country like India, where still the custom of early marriages exist, it is very desirable for medical reasons, to somehow postpone conception up to the age of 20 years. Unfortunately the Hindu Shastras enjoin that a girl can be married at the age of 16; but the Medical Science states that all the generative organs and the pelvic cavity of a female do not get fully developed up to the age of 20 years. Therefore the proper age for conception should be 20 and not 16 years as we Indians commonly believe.

In conclusion the speaker referred to the dark picture of the management of labour by the untrained Indian *dais* (unqualified midwives), who conduct the labour of about 95 per cent. of women in India. These untrained women are responsible for various complications and the sequels of confinement and the high maternal and infant mortality. The immediate remedy, of course, is to replace these women by trained and qualified midwives, but that is not possible; this can be done gradually.

(Continued from Page 38)

Rotarian Wolff proved most interesting on his experiences as a delegate and had obviously been greatly impressed by the strength of Rotary in America. His visit to the R. I. Secretariat in Chicago had especially inspired him with the width of Rotary's activities and the extraordinary efficiency of its central organisation. It was clear that he had returned with an entirely new conception; and he was able to pass on much of his enthusiasm to Madras Rotarians.

Meetings: It is anticipated that weekly Meetings will be resumed in November and that the experiment will be made of holding an open Dinner Meeting to be followed by a Debate. The presence of Acting District Governor F. E. James in Madras for some time will no doubt impart increased energy to the Club and lift its debating strength to a much higher level.

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. 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, "Saraswati Niwas", Pratapganj, Baroda (Phone 666). 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. 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, 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. Hon. Secy.: H. R. Mills, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.

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. 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.

HYDERABAD (SIND)

October 6, 1938.

President: H. P. Hinchcliffe. Vice-President: Mahomed Ibrahim Shaikh. Joint Secretaries: Fakirjee Perozshaw Golwalla, C/o Messrs. Muncherjee & Co., Hyderabad (Sind), and Chandiram Mulchand Babla. Treasurer: Shamdas Dandumal Bhatia. Directors: Shavex Pestonji Dastur and Rev. Reginald Cain Bartels.

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 7-30 p.m., Masonic Hall.

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 Mondays at noon, Tisco Hotel.

KANDY*(Experimental)*

President: F. A. E. Price. Vice-President: R. F. Dias. Secretary: B. E. Van Reyk, Ferndale, Kandy.

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.

MADURA*(Provisional)*

President: J. M. Doak, Manager, Madura Mills, Pasumalai, near Madura. Vice-President: K. Devaji Rao. Secretary: T. S. Krishna. Treasurer: H. Isherwood.

MANDALAY.

September 16, 1938. Charter No. 4858.

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

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. Hon. Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader, J.P., U.P.M., "Wester Seaton Farm," Negombo. (Phone: Negombo 46). Hon. Treasurer: T. P. C. Carron. Directors: E. Wijewardene and D. T. Perera.

PANDHARPUR.

September 19, 1937. Charter No. 4493.

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

Meetings: 2nd and 4th 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. Hon. 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. Hon. Secretary: S. Chatterje, M.J.I., 204, Sparks Street, Rangoon. Hon. Jt. Secretary: R. B. Rushall (Jr.). Hon. 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 4)

Club-Committee Material in Cupboards: Field Representative Bryant makes periodical reports to the Secretariat in Chicago, but sometimes we miss certain interesting side-lights of his tours, which he confides only to the Secretariat! For example, I am sure you would like to know what he has to say about keeping club-materials in cupboards—and, maybe, you or some other secretary may wish to check-up after reading the following:—

"I have been amazed to find how little Rotary literature the Committee Chairman have to work with. In some of the Clubs the Secretary has a whole cupboard full which he jealously guards as his life! I have in more than one case, sorted out the Rotary Literature and taken copies of our pamphlets to the Club meeting, only to find that

the members of the Club had never seen the pamphlets, much less read them. It is an unquestioned fact that in some cases Rotary literature supplied to the Secretary of a Club is not circulated to the Club Committee-men, and Governors might be reminded to send a special letter at the time when the officers take over for the year, stressing the importance of placing suitable pamphlets in the hands of committeemen, and placing it on the conscience of the President to see that he receives his binder of pamphlets from his predecessor and that the Committee Chairmen are given their working tools in the shape of the appropriate Rotary literature."

Yours sincerely,

F. E. JAMES,
District Governor.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma & Ceylon)
for October 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.
AHMEDABAD	2	39	59	4	63	65	1	0
AMRITSAR	2	14	41	4	47	36	0	1
ASANSOL	1	33	33	3	33	30	5	0
BANGALORE	2	11	28	6	33	39	0	1
BARODA*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BARSI*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BIJAPUR	1	11	42	12	77	25	1	0
BOMBAY	3	90	57	25	67	158	2	1
CALCUTTA	4	36	34	30	48	105	0	0
COLOMBO	4	56	64	13	75	88	0	0
COCHIN	3	18	56	5	67	32	0	0
DACCA*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HYDERABAD (SIND)	2	17	77	4	85	22	0	0
JAMSHEDPUR	2	31	60	6	68	51	0	0
KARACHI	2	27	73	1	79	37	0	0
LAHORE*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LUCKNOW	2	17	47	5	54	36	3	0
MADRAS	2	27	42	15	48	64	1	0
MANDALAY*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NEGOMBO	2	13	68	2	72	17	4	0
PANDHARPUR	1	14	54	0	0	26	0	0
POONA*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAJKOT*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RANGOON	4	18	27	10	31	67	0	0
SHOLAPUR	1	26	54	4	60	49	0	0
SURAT	2	10	45	2	50	22	0	0
THAYETMYO*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Returns not received.

OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT

Ag. District Governor: F. E. JAMES

Assistant to Governor: V. Doraiswamy

200 Mount Road, Madras.
Telegrams: "Care Eurass"
Phone: 2623.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
Building, Battery Road, Singapore. (Phone 7626.
"Interotary").

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Printed and Published by J. Munro at the Madras Publishing House
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BURMA

RANGOON ROTARY CLUB
MEETS HERE TUESDAYS 1 P.M.

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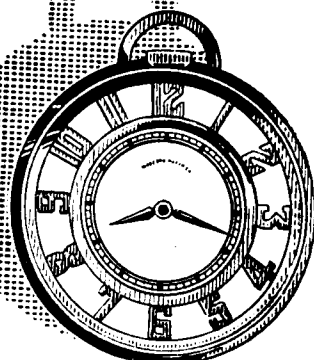
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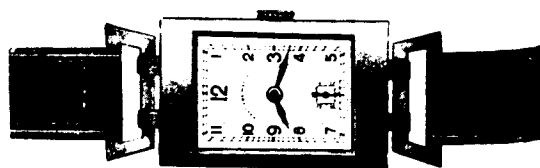
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DECEMBER 1938



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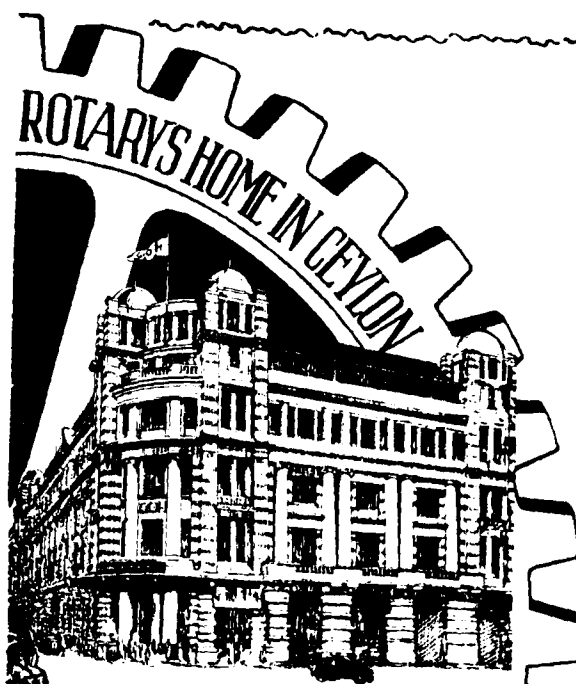
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DECEMBER 1938

No. 8

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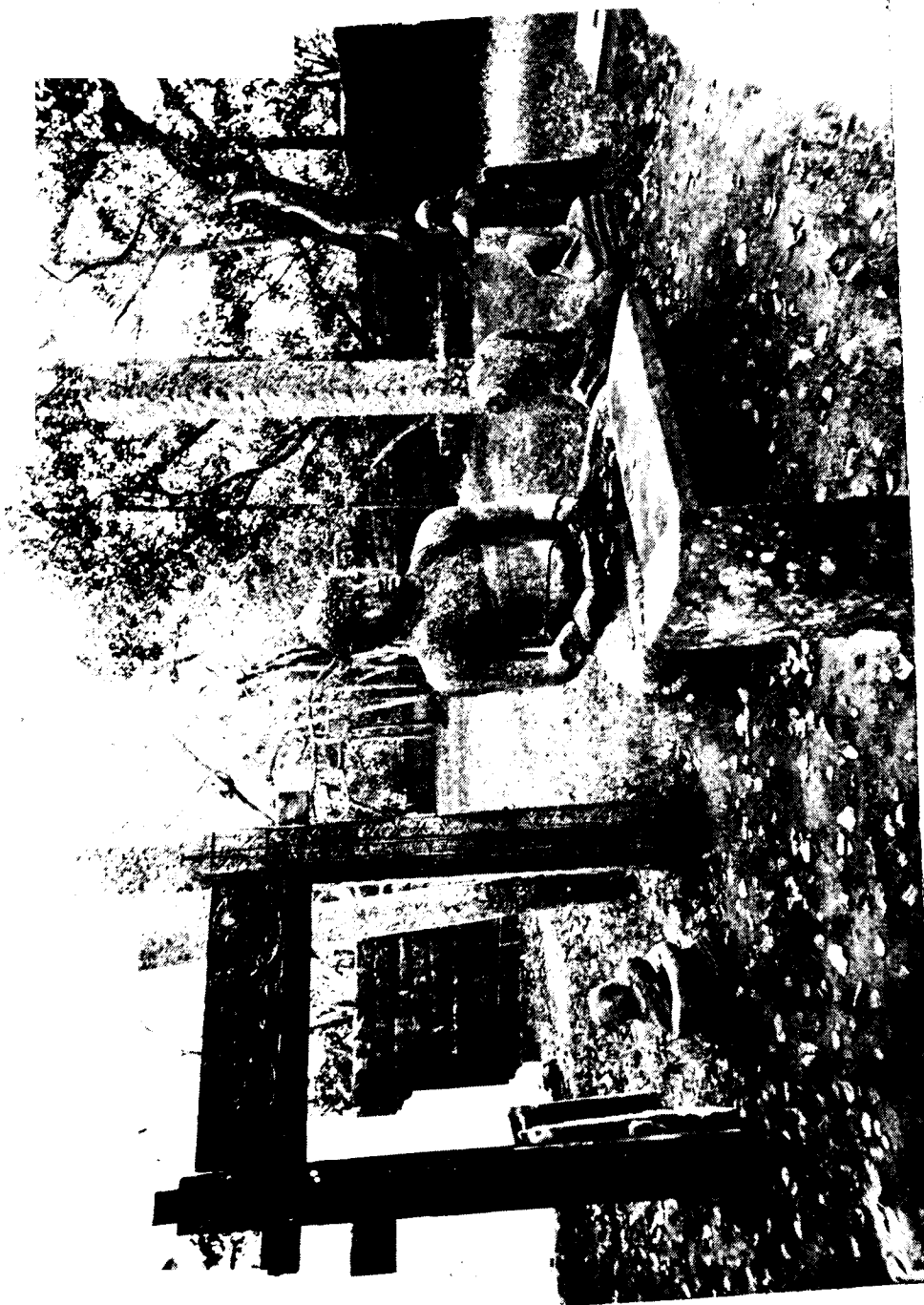
CEYLON

The ancient ruins at Anura-
dhapura, the seated Buddha
and wooden door-frame in
the premises of the sacred
Bo-tree.

Photograph by PLATE LTD., CEYLON.

CEYLON

The ancient ruins at Anuradhapura, the seated Buddha and the seated Buddha in the niches of the seated Buddha.





THE year 1938 has seen the 89th District grow steadily from strength to strength both in the number of new clubs and increase in membership. Just a year ago there were 20 clubs with a total membership of 950 and at the close of the year there are 28 clubs and a membership of 1,200 with several more clubs in the process of formation.

Rotary has undoubtedly taken a firm hold in this District and it is gratifying to all those zealous workers who have put in so much good work to see such satisfactory results.

Let us not, however, rest on our laurels. This great country with its many cities and towns, with its diversity of castes and creeds, politics and prejudices, presents a vast field for Rotary endeavour.

* * *

The transition from one form of social organisation to another must always be a difficult process. At its worst a period of revolution and terror, at its best it must cause dislocation, displacement of men from comfortable ruts, painful changes of habits and ideas, discord and demoralisation.

Economic fluctuations, unemployment, conflicts between capital and labour, political struggles, are but outward manifestations of such a process. For it also goes deeper. Changes of ideas deprive men of their

anchorage, fill them with despair or with cynicism, and tempt them to think that there are no ultimates, no principles which they need observe.

India is passing through such a transition, mercifully slow, but accompanied by its inevitable effects. We cannot tell towards what social form things are proceeding. But we do know that it is the duty of men of goodwill to ease the strain of the change-over.

Our task as Rotarians is just that: the easing of social strains. It is our part to help in smoothing the transition, to lessen the inevitable hostilities, to mitigate the inevitable sufferings, to do what men can to achieve the great need of our stormy age—peaceful change.

The more things change, the more they remain the same. Outward forms alter, but the foundations of social life persist. There are certain broad principles which every society must obey if it is to live, and every member must obey if he is to pull his weight in it.

Rotary has stated these principles from its special point of view in the four objects. They are valid in any society, old or new, eastern or western, static or changing. India has need of them, appropriately understood and applied. Rotarians take it upon themselves to find out how they can be put into effect, and to do it.

The Governor Speaking!

District Governor James's Monthly Letter for December

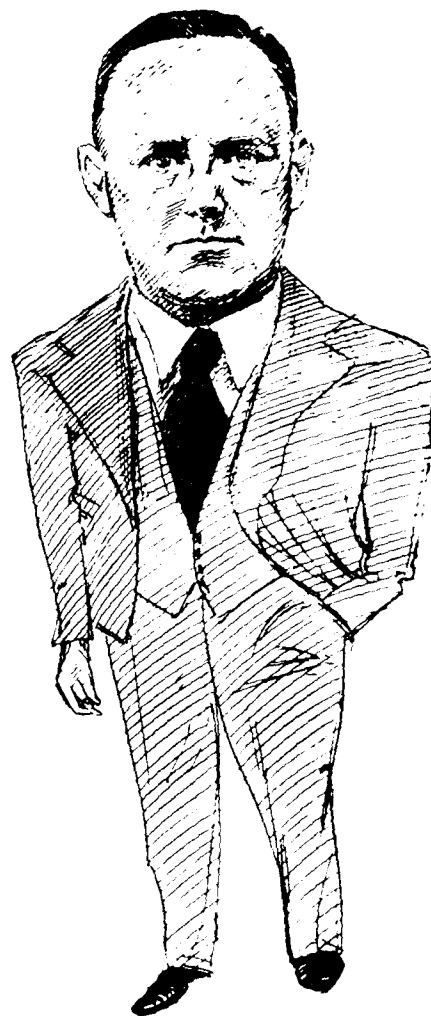
DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

COLOMBO DISTRICT CONFERENCE: I have received the welcome intimation that Col. Cecil Rae, C.B.E., of Ipoh, F.M.S., has been deputed as the Special Representative of Rotary International at our District Conference in Colombo. His presence will greatly add to the value of the Conference.

Madras has set the lead by advising that fourteen Rotarians will be attending the Conference. This is good news and I hope that other Clubs which are well-placed in regard to distances from Colombo, will do so as well. Clubs farther away cannot be expected to send large delegations, but I do hope that they will be represented by at least one of their members.

There is plenty of evidence of increasing interest in the Conference, and I have already received advance copies of papers on (1) Club Service and (2) the problem of new membership. Two more papers, (1) Extension of Rotary in India and (2) Rotary and the Community, are on their way. The Colombo Rotarians are making a great effort which should be encouraged.

Rotary in Italy: Clubs will have by now heard that the Rotary Clubs in Italy have decided to disband as from the 31st December, 1938, on the plea that the aims and objects of Rotary are already expressed "through the various cultural and social organisations of the Regime now serving the country and civilization". First Germany; now Italy. Although this is regrettable, I suppose it is inevitable for Totalitarian regimes to object to any organisation existing within their territories over which they do not have complete control. In view of this it will no longer be necessary for Italian Rotarians and Rotary Clubs to be kept on your Mailing Lists any longer.



Greetings: As this will be the last letter that I shall write before Christmas and the New Year, may I take the opportunity to convey to all Rotarians in the district and elsewhere my best wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Cleveland Convention 1939: You all know that the Thirtieth International Convention is to be held from June 19 to 23, 1939, in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. In order to promote interest in the Convention, I have appointed Rotarians E. Wolff (C/o Messrs. Mousell & Co., Ltd., Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta), and Chaitanyalal S. Thacker (Dilkush Building, Station Road, Surat) to form the District "On to Cleveland" Committee. These two Rotarians represented our District at the San Francisco Convention last June, and thus will be able to give valuable advice to those intending to attend next year's Convention. I am grateful to them for agreeing to serve in this capacity.

Extension: The only new Club that has been organised during the month under review is the Delhi Rotary Club. A meeting was held on the 9th December, and it was decided to re-establish the Club, and I had great pleasure in forwarding its application for Charter to the Board for acceptance. The new officers are:

President:—U. N. Sen, Esq., C.B.E.,
4, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

First Vice-President:—Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore, Dariba Kalan, Delhi.

Second Vice-President:—R. E. W. Pratt, Esq., 40, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.

Joint Secretaries:—M. N. Seth, Esq.,
Scindia House, Curzon Road, New Delhi;
G. Pershad, Esq., Scindia House, New Delhi.

Their first meeting is to be held on the 5th January, and the Club has decided to meet at dinner every first and third Thursdays, at 8 p.m. at the Maiden's Hotel, Delhi. Will you kindly include the above names on your mailing list to receive all Club Bulletins and other publications?

Information has been received that the Hyderabad Sind Rotary Club and the Rajkot Rotary Club were admitted into R. I. during the last month. The Asansol Charter was presented on the 12th December by Rotarian J. J. Ghandy, the Acting President of the Jamshedpur Rotary Club, who very kindly deputised for me. The

Mandalay Charter is to be presented on the 22nd of December, and there again, unfortunately I am not able to be present. Therefore I have deputed Rotarian U Ba Win, President of the Rotary Club of Rangoon to deputise for me. Similarly Rotarian Rai Bahadur B. M. Das, President of the Calcutta Rotary Club, has kindly agreed to deputise for me and present the Charter to the Dacca Rotary Club shortly. I am more than sorry that I cannot undertake these duties myself, but I am most grateful to those who are sharing my responsibilities in this way.

Club Reports: With this letter, I enclose three blank forms for the "Report from Club to District Governor on Club Activities". The method of preparing the report and the purpose thereof are mentioned on the top left-hand corner of the forms. Will Clubs kindly make up the report and forward to me two copies as soon after the end of December as possible?

International Service: There are many activities which suggest themselves under this head. One that has been carried out in some of the Clubs is that on or near the dates of the great festivals observed by various communities in this country, the members of the Club belonging to the particular community concerned should mark the occasion by being responsible for the programme at a Club meeting. In this way Rotarians are helped to understand each other's religion. On the other hand, I believe, sometime ago, in the Karachi Rotary Club, at the time of a particular Hindu festival, the non-Hindu members entertained the Hindus, and on the occasion of a Mohammedan festival the non-Mohammedan members entertained the Mohammedans in celebrating the festival. It has been suggested that such procedure might tend to emphasise the communal aspect and would not, therefore, achieve the object held in view. That depends on how the function is arranged. I believe that such occasions could be used for the furtherance of the fourth object of Rotary, but it is a matter, of course, which is entirely within the discretion of the individual club.

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

Clubs in Italy Resign from Rotary International

The following communication has been received
from Rtn. Richard Sidney, Secretary for Asia, R. I.

ROTARY International has just received the following text of a resolution passed by the authorized representatives of the Rotary clubs in Italy at a meeting of the National Council of the 46th District of Rotary International, held in Rome on November 14th:

Resolution

(Translation)

The National Council of Italian Rotary, having listened to the Governor's report, and

considering that the objects of the Association in Italy find their best expression and most efficient realization in the programme and policy of the Regime and in the tenacious and far-seeing work of the Duce for the achievement of a just peace among all peoples, which work has also found expression recently in important international events, and

considering that as a consequence of the present corporative constitution of the State the co-operation of the Italian Rotarian for the attainment of the above mentioned objects is already entirely expressed through the various cultural and social organizations of the Regime now serving the country and civilization,

Resolves

that the Rotary clubs of the District be dissolved on 31st December 1938 and delegates to the Executive Committee the most ample powers to execute the present resolution.

There has been received also the text of the statement which the Secretary of the Fascist Party, H. E. Achille Starace, issued to the press after the resolution of the 46th District was transmitted to him.

* * *

Communication

(Translation)

H. E. the Minister, Secretary of the Party, has received Senator Atilio Pozzo, Governor of Italian Rotary, who has reported to him on the activity of the Association during its 15 years of existence and informed him of the resolution passed by the National Council to proceed to the dissolution of the Association as of 31st December 1938. H. E. Starace, taking note of that decision expressed his appreciation of the work done by Italian Rotary and asked Senator Pozzo to convey to the members his cordially greetings.

The action of the Rotary clubs in Italy in disbanding is in line with the considered judgment of the Italian Rotarians with regard to their obligations as good citizens of their country.

It is deeply regretted that the clubs in Italy found it necessary to sever the ties which have bound Italian Rotarians in friendly fellowship with men of other nations and at the same time to discontinue the enjoyment of the fellowship they had in the weekly meetings of their own clubs.

We may be sure that the decision was reached only after earnest consideration by the Rotary clubs and Rotarians particularly concerned in it and criticism or comment or even efforts to be helpful from outside would most likely be embarrassing to them.

In view of the disbanding of the clubs in Italy it will no longer be necessary or advisable to keep them on the mailing lists of various Rotary publications, monthly letters, club bulletins, etc., and those responsible for such lists are advised that they should without delay remove the Italian clubs from their lists.

CHAS. R. PERRY,

General Secretary, R. I.

An Industrialist Looks at Rotary

(By Rotarian J. J. Ghandy)

Rotarian J. J. Ghandy, Acting President of the Rotary Club of Jamshedpur, delivered a striking address to the Rotary Club of Asansol, when he presented the Charter to that Club, on behalf of Governor F. E. James. Rotarian Ghandy is well-known in industrial circles. He is the head of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur, which is one of the biggest iron and steel works in the East. The following extracts taken from his address to the Asansol Rotarians are interesting perusal.

AS most of you know, it was Paul Harris of Chicago, who first discovered Rotary and organised, with the help of three friends, the first Rotary Club in that city in 1905, the members meeting in rotation at the offices and places of business of the various members. In 1908, a second club was formed in the city of San Francisco followed by similar clubs in other cities of the United States of America; and in August 1910, the 16 clubs then in existence formed a national organisation. It was, however, in 1912 when the Rotary Club at Winnipeg, Canada, and the one at London, banded together with the clubs of the United States of America that Rotary became international in character. Since then, the movement has vastly extended its ramifications, 4,714 clubs being in existence on the 1st July 1938, with an approximate membership of 2,00,000 Rotarians.

These clubs are grouped for administrative purposes into 144 Districts, each District comprising about 32 clubs under the supervision of a District Governor, who is chosen by the clubs in the District and elected by the vote of all the clubs in the world at the International Convention.

The apex of the organisation, of course, is Rotary International, its last convention being held in San Francisco in June of the current year. At these conventions, the President, Rotary International and other

office-bearers are elected and steps taken to propagate and give effect to Rotary ideals and objects.

Of these objects, the first is the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service, these Rotary dinners and luncheons being arranged merely to afford individual Rotarians, who represent different professions, opportunities not only of sharing the experience of taking meals together, which is so usually associated with friendly sentiments, but also of widening the circle of friends and enlisting a numerous body in the service of the community at large.

Our second object is to maintain high ethical standards in business and professions; and recognise the dignity and worth of all useful occupations. Honesty is the keystone of the Rotary arch and every occupation, no matter of what nature, no matter involving brain work or manual labour, is dignified enough to be represented in Rotary, and it is the constant aim of every Rotarian to reconcile his individual good with the good of society.

The third object of Rotary is the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life, his motto being "Service above Self". Rotary thus is no arm-chair philosophy; it is essentially a philosophy of action, a philosophy that permeates every sphere of one's life.

Our fourth object is the advancement of international understanding, goodwill and peace through a World fellowship of business and professional men, united in the ideal of service.

This international aspect of the gospel of Rotary is more necessary today than at any time in past history. For at no time since the Great War have World conditions been so disturbed as today. First came the conquest of Abyssinia by Italy and the entry of German troops into the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland; and then came the war between Franco's forces and the Spanish Government on the battlefields of Spain and the invasion of China by Japan. Despite our much-vaunted civilisation, we still seem to be living in a State of Nature, in which life is poor, solitary, nasty, brutish and short. In almost every direction, we find nations adopting measures of attack and defence, manufacturing gas masks, or digging underground cellars to afford refuge to the civilian population in time of war. The remedy Rotary offers is not these cellars or gas masks, but the propagation of the gospel of understanding, goodwill and peace. We believe in freedom—freedom of thought, word and action; freedom of conscience, mind and limb; defining freedom not merely as absence of restraint or force, but as the positive power of doing and enjoying things worth doing and enjoying, things that promote not only individual happiness, but the happiness of the whole society. But it should be remembered that freedom in the Modern State is regulated freedom; my freedom must be limited by your freedom and your freedom by mine. Thus, I may claim freedom to drink this wine which has been apportioned to me; but I cannot claim freedom to obstruct you from drinking your portion. We must all live and let live, help each other, serve each other, and be true Rotarians in every sense of the word.

Rotary has rendered immense service to mankind in the past. Thus, it played no small part in averting a rupture between Hungary and Yugo-slavia some years ago, no small part in establishing cordial relations between Bulgaria and Yugo-slavia. Nor is the financial help extended at present by the different Rotary Clubs of the World, to the innocent victims of War in China and Spain,

by any means insignificant. These, however, are only a few instances of what Rotary has done to promote human welfare. It is capable of much more.

Nor is the internationalism of Rotary opposed to the nationalism of individual Rotarians. On the contrary, Rotary expects its members "while co-operating toward a cordial understanding to be thoroughly loyal to the higher interests of their particular country". In other words it broadens the nationalist and brings international mindedness to bear on nationalism.

Nor is Rotary religious or political. You can practise your own religion and worship your own political god and yet be a true Rotarian.

It is, therefore, with regret that I have to mention that under the decree of the National Socialist party in Germany, all Rotary Clubs in that country had to be disbanded in 1937, whilst following the amalgamation of Austria with Germany in 1938 the Austrian Rotary Clubs too suffered the same fate. Further, only the other day, a message was received from Rotary International that the Rotary Clubs in Italy would also be dissolved on 31st December 1938. Criticism of the action taken by the Rotary Clubs in Germany, Austria and Italy can only be embarrassing to the Rotarians of those countries, but I cannot help feeling that coercion of conscience, of mind or of will is a complete negation of the principle of democratic freedom for which Rotary stands and we only hope that, in course of time, Rotary will flourish once again on the soils of Germany, Austria and Italy, and that the broken links in our Rotary Chain will be repaired before long.

It may also be mentioned that the method of Rotary is the method of discussion, for it is only by a free and frank discussion that differences are composed and agreements reached. But as it is not possible to conduct discussion with any measure of success in a fully attended club, each club appoints a number of committees charged with special responsibilities. Thus, we at Jamshedpur have seven such committees, of which three committees, namely, the Programme Committee, the Classification Committee and the

(Continued on Page 43)

Listen While You Tour

By Morris Markey

REMEMBER the unobtrusive little signs "Picture Ahead" formerly placed along the road by an enterprising camera company bent on making the world photograph-minded? Those signs quite legitimately emphasized the scenic aspects of travel, invited the onrushing tourist to slow down and absorb the visual beauties of the landscape. But I'm in favour of putting up signs that make an appeal, not to the eye, but to the leisurely and receptive ear. A sign like this, for instance: "Wait a Minute. Listen!"

Let me clarify this "listening" idea a bit. I've driven an automobile into nearly every picturesque valley and over every canyon road in America, and, being human, I often yarn about my travels. But somehow I never find myself describing the glories of Yosemite or the gracious byways of old New Orleans. It isn't the scenery that stays with me longest, or most vividly. No, my recollections always run to the people I have met, odd ones or interesting ones, the things they said, the way they regarded this business of existence.

Often enough, after telling of an amusing encounter, I hear some dubious listener remark, "Well, I could travel 10,000 miles and never run into anyone like your old Cap'n Mike." But it is my point that anybody can run into plenty of old Cap'n Mikes, and derive much profit and amusement thereby, if he'll only remember touring for pleasure is a matter of using one's ears as well as eyes.

Of course, in order to listen you have to do some talking, and that's where the rub generally comes. For not many Americans are really at ease with strangers. Perhaps we're in terror of being thought a bore, or of resembling those booming chatterers who so relish the sound of their own voices in public places. Whatever the reason, most of us find it hard to fall into natural conversation with somebody we never saw before. But I can tell you that once you have accomplished the feat a few times, its difficulties fade. While you may never become a Walt Whitman, conversing hungrily with every soul you meet, you can break down the barriers that exist between

yourself and your fellow humans. You can set them to talking, and yourself to listening.

You must work out, of course, your own set of opening gambits—a friendly remark about crops, or politics, or even, bless us, the weather. But probably you will quickly abandon any fixed technique, and let your new acquaintanceships spring naturally out of the immediate situation.

If I am driving along and come to a farm that looks interesting, either because it is finely kept or miserably neglected, I often pull up and pay a call. The first time, I felt very much the intruder. I asked for a drink of water, praised its qualities, and said that I would like to rest for a moment under the shade of the well tree. The farmer noticed the New York license plates on my car, and wanted to know how things were in the big city. Presently I was rocking on the porch with the man and his wife and their two sons. New company was a treat to them. Their ideas and small jokes were stale with the neighbours round about. Here was a fresh audience and they were eager to take advantage of it. For my own part, I learned more about the problems of dairy farmers in an hour than I could have learned in a month of reading.

Once I stopped beside a little one-room schoolhouse, far out on the Dakota plains. School was letting out for the day; the teacher, hardly more than a girl herself, came out to pull down the American flag, and I got out and grinned at her. She smiled, a trifle warily, but I managed to look not very dangerous and soon we were sitting on the steps and she was talking.

Now, that young woman poured out her loneliness and her aching dreams to me, a total stranger, in an amazing fashion. I marvelled at her candour, but I understood it. To her, I was simply a bird of passage who would be gone utterly out of her life in a few moments. She could say things to me that she could never say to her family or her neighbours, who might laugh at her or chide her for her silly ambitions. She wanted to be, of all things, a stewardess on a giant airliner. She knew perfectly well that she

never would be. She did not want my advice or help; she just wanted to talk about her most fervent dreams. And as she talked, she drew for me the whole, wistful little life of a one-room-school teacher in the gray, empty reaches of the Dakotas.

Another time, as I was driving through North Carolina, a man waved at me, plainly wanting a lift. Now, I am not often hospitable to hitchhikers, for they are likely to be either infernal jabberers or murderous bandits. But this fellow was different; he was waving with a baseball catcher's mitt, and I like baseball. So I took him aboard and he was, indeed, a ballplayer—just released by one of the big-league teams on its way north. Broke, he was wending his way home to Georgia.

I asked, as we drove along, "Why did they release you?"

"Mister," he said, "I'm the best catcher in the world. I can get as much out of a pitcher as Bill Dickey can, and last year I hit .396 in the Piedmont League."

"Well?"

He shook his head. "I'll tell you, Mister, on the base paths I'm just a plain fool. I run slow and at the wrong time. I've tried to learn. I just can't make it."

I couldn't help laughing, and he laughed, and so we were friends. It turned out that in the Winter he was a salesman for a soft-drink concern, and he knew everybody in the roadhouses and "hot-dog" stands along our way. We began to stop at a few of them, so that he could say hello to Tom or Joe; and presently I was meeting a rare assortment of people. On that trip I met hillbillies and pretty waitresses, local politicians and gaffers renowned for wit and wisdom. I ate an unholy amount of barbecued pork and quaffed strange potations. Of one of the latter, I asked the name and nature.

"We don't bother to give it no name," was the solemn answer. "We just puts the various things together and drinks it down, praising the Lord God A'mighty on High for His infinite boons to mankind."

As we drew near to Columbia, South Carolina, my friend was struck with an idea. If he could find the manager of the Columbia team, he might land a berth for the season. He had heard they needed a catcher. "In this league," he said, "I could just hit home runs. You don't have

to think on the bases if you put the ball out of the park."

We found the manager in a pool room, and he did, indeed, require a catcher. My man got the job, and I regretfully told him good-bye. I watched the box scores that Summer, and to my great delight my friend hit 44 homers.

Once I was driving through Wyoming, and saw an unmistakable cowboy lying on the ground beside his dozing horse. The prairie was dotted with grazing cattle. I realized I never had met a genuine working cowboy, and so I strolled over to pass the time of day with him. His was the conventional leanness and tanned face; he wore the conventional ten-gallon hat. But he was reading a book, which did not seem to fit precisely into the picture. The book was Owen Wister's *The Virginian*; naturally, I asked him how he liked it.

He shook his head. "It don't go down with me," he said with quiet finality.

I sat down on the ground beside him. "Why?" I asked.

"Three hundred and eighty-one pages about cowpunchers," he said "and they never punch any cows. They rustle horses, and shoot a lot, and fall in love. But not a durned one of them ever does an honest lick of work."

I asked him how he would go about spinning such a yarn, and for the next two hours heard an enthralling, detailed story of the daily life of modern cowpunchers.

Later that same day I saw a sign that read "Fresh Honey." I called on the beekeeper and spent an interesting hour learning about bees. I have talked to hard-pan miners struggling to find a few grains of the precious yellow dust in the ghost towns of Far Western States (mentioning which region reminds me that at just about this time of year the Winter travel season to points in warmer climes gets well underway in many countries). One of my favourite sports on the road is talking to the mayors of small towns. How do I manage it? Well I just walk into the little town hall, ask for the mayor's office, and inquire how things seem to be going in his neighbourhood.

Among my acquaintances (names mean little, and you rarely ask a man's name

anyway) are Mississippi boatmen; an old crone who makes candlewick spreads in the mountains of northern Georgia; the denizens of a hobo "jungle" on the outskirts of Springfield, Ohio; an evangelist preacher touring the small towns of Indiana and neighbouring States with a tent show....

That preacher, I remember him, all right. I pulled up on the road when I saw his tent, and went in to sit on a plain wooden bench under the smoky light of a dozen kerosene lanterns. He was an enormous man who, he claimed, used to be a champion prize fighter. The best part of his act was to dress up like the angel Gabriel, and fight three rounds against a big Negro dressed in a brilliant red devil's suit, tail and all. Of course Gabriel won, to the cheers of the little crowd. After the sermon that followed, I went around to the back of the tent and got to talking with the Reverend Gabriel. The Devil was nursing a bruised jaw, but the Reverend was unhurt and had a lot to say about the evils of a sinful world. I made a suggestion, however, which seemed to please him, and so I went off on an errand, returning soon with a goodly supply of refreshments. We settled down in the privacy of his home—a curtained alcove, with cot and chair, in one corner of the main tent and he got to work on my soul.

Presently, though, he began to realize that he was labouring with a stubborn and unregenerate sinner, and our talk fell to more worldly affairs, to wit, the economic status of the evangelist business. It was not a happy tale. Times, it appeared, were hard as iron. There was precious little balm of Gilead. Sometimes, indeed, he was tempted to give up the struggle altogether, and go into some more lucrative line of work. We argued the case for many hours, and when we parted, firm friends forever, he was convinced he must carry on the good work regardless of temporal rewards.

I have sketched a few of the portraits of Americans which stand so vividly in my memory, because I want to make it clear that such encounters do not, by mere chance, befall a few tourists. They may be found by anybody at all who will take the trouble to seek them, and I assure you that the seeking requires no special talent. This idea of opening doors to human under-

standing with the key of friendly acquaintance has been popularized by service clubs such as Rotary, many of whose members have found it works in every land and among any people.

To discover such people you're not obliged to go rambling around the country in an automobile. Right in your own town are dozens of bubbling human springs, brimming with conversational material, just waiting to be tapped. Most of us have unconsciously fallen into the dreary habit of talking exclusively to the same people every day. Actually, our conversation tends to become a matter of caste; most of us speak only to persons in our own social stratum. But all around us moves a wide universe of strangers—clerks in stores, policemen, mechanics, railroad conductors—all primed with a variety of fascinating information about their work, their experiences, and life in general. They'll talk, too, if you'll listen. Some of the most interesting conversational adventures I've ever had were with "strangers" who lived and worked within walking distance of my own home.

If you would really know your fellow countrymen, you must have an honest, sincere curiosity about them—a curiosity quite distinct from mere inquisitive prying into their affairs. Granted that curiosity, you need only to be friendly without gush, frank without contentious boldness, able to share laughter or to sympathize, in decent moderation, with problems that are not really your own concern.

Beginning with that point of view, the tourist may really hope to know his country. For he might look at every storied vista, gaze from the mountain tops upon every mighty panorama, and still have only the vaguest idea of what his country is really like. To understand his native land, a man must understand the people who inhabit it: their character and their way of life, their humours and their opinions of the things that are. And this much-to-be-desired understanding will be gained soonest by the traveller who goes about the world with his ear expectantly and sympathetically cocked for the homely murmur of human conversation, come upon suddenly, familiarly, though from the lips of a stranger.

—The Rotarian.

Report of the Inter-City Meeting

of Bombay, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot & Ahmedabad Rotary Clubs,
held at Ahmedabad

THE Inter-Club Conference assembled at the Navroji Hall on Sunday the 30th October, 1938. Thirteen delegates from Baroda, 3 from Bombay, 7 from Rajkot and 32 from Ahmedabad were present. Due to unforeseen circumstances Surat was unrepresented.

The delegates began to arrive from 9-0 a.m. At 9-30 a.m. they were filmed, as they walked round a Rotary wheel of flowers.

The President of the host Club, Rtn. Desai welcomed the delegates. This Conference, he said, was the first of its kind in Western India and he hoped that the practical difficulties in the various spheres of the clubs' activities will be discussed to mutual advantage. Perhaps it may be possible to co-ordinate the activities of the various clubs to obtain the maximum benefits. Ahmedabad, he said, extends a very warm welcome to the delegates and hopes to entertain them to the best of their ability; if there are shortcomings they may be excused.

The work of the *Attendance and Fellowship Committee* was ably presided over by Rtn. Batley from Bombay.

1. Percentage for 3 months :

59% Bombay
56% Ahmedabad

2. *Methods to increase attendance* : In Bombay, an absent and silent member is "Fined" a Rupee - a good speaker generally draws a good "House." Baroda has difficulty of good attendance in summer months and they tried tea and dinner meetings.

3. *"Absent and Silent" Members* : The Conference was definitely in favour of publishing their names in the Bulletin.

4. *Attendance Rules* : Opinion was divided regarding strict enforcement of the attendance rules. The difficulty of businessmen and Government Officers who are away from the city for a considerable time was explained.

5. The Ahmedabad Club has proposed to recognise good attendance by giving the member with the highest percentage of attendance a gold badge instead of the usual silver one. Some Clubs publish the names of members and their percentage of attendance every month.

6. *Attendance Contest* : This question was discussed in full and the following committee was appointed to bring the matter for discussion at the District Conference:-

Rtn. Bhagat and Natarajan
(Ahmedabad)
.. Mukerjee and Sudhakar
(Baroda)
.. Dhum Framji and Patel
(Surat).
.. Framroze Mehta and
Batley (Bombay).
.. Variava and Sundaram
(Rajkot).

The Club arrangements for visiting Rotarians were discussed with special reference to the District Governor's monthly letter on the subject. The Conference viewed with favour the suggestion of Rtn. Bhagat that the visiting Rotarian should be seated next to the member who has the same classification.

Fellowship : The general opinion of the delegates was that there exists good fellowship amongst all members and that it is carried outside the precincts of the Club. There was a tendency to "group." Bombay and Ahmedabad seemed to have solved the problem.

The problem of new members received particular attention. It was felt that all clubs should pay very particular attention to the new members.

The Conference was not in favour of any kind of group singing.

Programme Committee : Mr. Mukerjee (Baroda) took the chair of the Programme Committee work. He began by summing up the proceedings of his home club and gave a suggestion that speaking in vernacular should be encouraged. It seemed to be the general opinion that the club members should be encouraged to speak and that Rotary topics should receive special attention.

There was an interesting discussion on the exchange of speakers between the clubs and it was resolved that the Committee consisting of the President and the Chairman of the Programme Committee of the five clubs should evolve a programme of the exchange of speakers between the clubs once a year.

The Conference was in favour of discussing the political questions within the limits set down by the R. I.

It was felt that individual club could deal effectively with the question of closed meetings, Ladies' night and invitation to the Rotarians' children of college-going age.

Information : The Information Committee's work was reviewed under the Chairmanship of Rtn. Iya (Ahmedabad). Opening the subject, Rtn. Iya said that the Information Committee of the Ahmedabad Club has decided to invite new members to their committee, one of the committee members giving a fifteen minutes' talk on Rotary. The Conference was of opinion that Press publicity was good. Verbatim report of speeches in Bulletin was not considered to be of much use.

The question of the Governor's Office getting literature in bulk from R. I. and distributing them to member club was

fully discussed and the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Club was requested to write to the Governor in this connection.

Regarding the purchase of R. I. films for our district, the Secretary of the Ahmedabad Club was asked to get the full details and place it before Colombo Conference.

Vocational Service : The afternoon session opened with the Vocational Service presided over by Rtn. Faiz Mohamad Khan of Ahmedabad in the absence of any Surat Rotarian.

Rtn. Bhagat (Ahmedabad) spoke at length on the second object of Rotary. He believed that the business in the afternoon is more important than those transacted in the forenoon. The second object of Rotary reads as under :-

"To encourage and foster high ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations; and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society."

The club has to encourage and foster high ethical standard in business and professions. It is the business of the Club to instruct and educate the individual Rotarian in the matter of high ethical standards in their business or professions. It is business of the club to make him recognise the worthiness of all useful occupations and he has to dignify his occupation as an opportunity to serve the society. He has to apply this ideal of service in his present business and community life.

Now the question arises as to what each individual club is doing. In the Madras Conference a committee with Dr. Vakil as convenor was appointed to go into this question; but it seemed to the speaker that Dr. Vakil by following sentence, has more or less shelved the question :

"To me, therefore, it seems to be the rational way of thinking that it is *not* our business to teach the members what their standard of business ethics are or ought to be."

We have to tackle this problem of vocational service.

The second point that the speaker stressed was the worthiness of all useful occupations. He said that an important official of one of the London clubs was a manufacturer of glue. This point should be brought emphatically to the notice of many of our clubs. He, therefore, felt that it is necessary to invite the attention of the District Conference at Colombo.

Rtn. Mukerjee supported this idea as also Rtn. Batley. The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that this meeting is of opinion that it is necessary to lay down correct practices for each vocation and each club should impress upon its members to follow them. With this object in view, this meeting requests the Governor to place this subject again prominently before the next Conference for discussion and further decision."

Rtn. Natarajan in supporting this Resolution said that so far Vocational Service was treated in a step-motherly fashion; we have now to see whether we are strong and courageous enough to tackle this Vocational Service. Older clubs like Bombay and Calcutta have not thought fit so far to touch this problem, and it is just possible we are disturbing an hornet's nest by a discussion on this subject. But the speaker personally thought that the time is right to go into this question fully.

The Community Service Committee was presided over by Rtn. Bhagat (Ahmedabad) and he gave in brief the activities of the Ahmedabad Club.

The Safety First Association of India which can now boast of the second largest membership in India was sponsored by the Ahmedabad Club. Sponsoring of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund was another of its activities. The club has been arranging lectures on vocational subjects to the schools and colleges. Ahmedabad Club is now trying to encourage the sports activities of the city.

Rtn. Mukerjee gave an idea of the activities of his club in Baroda. He said that they are trying to tackle the beggar problem

and referred to pages 181 and 287 of the Baroda Conference report for the activities of his club.

In Bombay 30,000 copies of Book on Bombay were published. They had also helped the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

The next question discussed was it is either advisable to start certain predetermined community activities in all clubs at the same time so as to pool resources and costs and take advantage of the publicity.

After a full discussion on the subject the following resolution was passed:

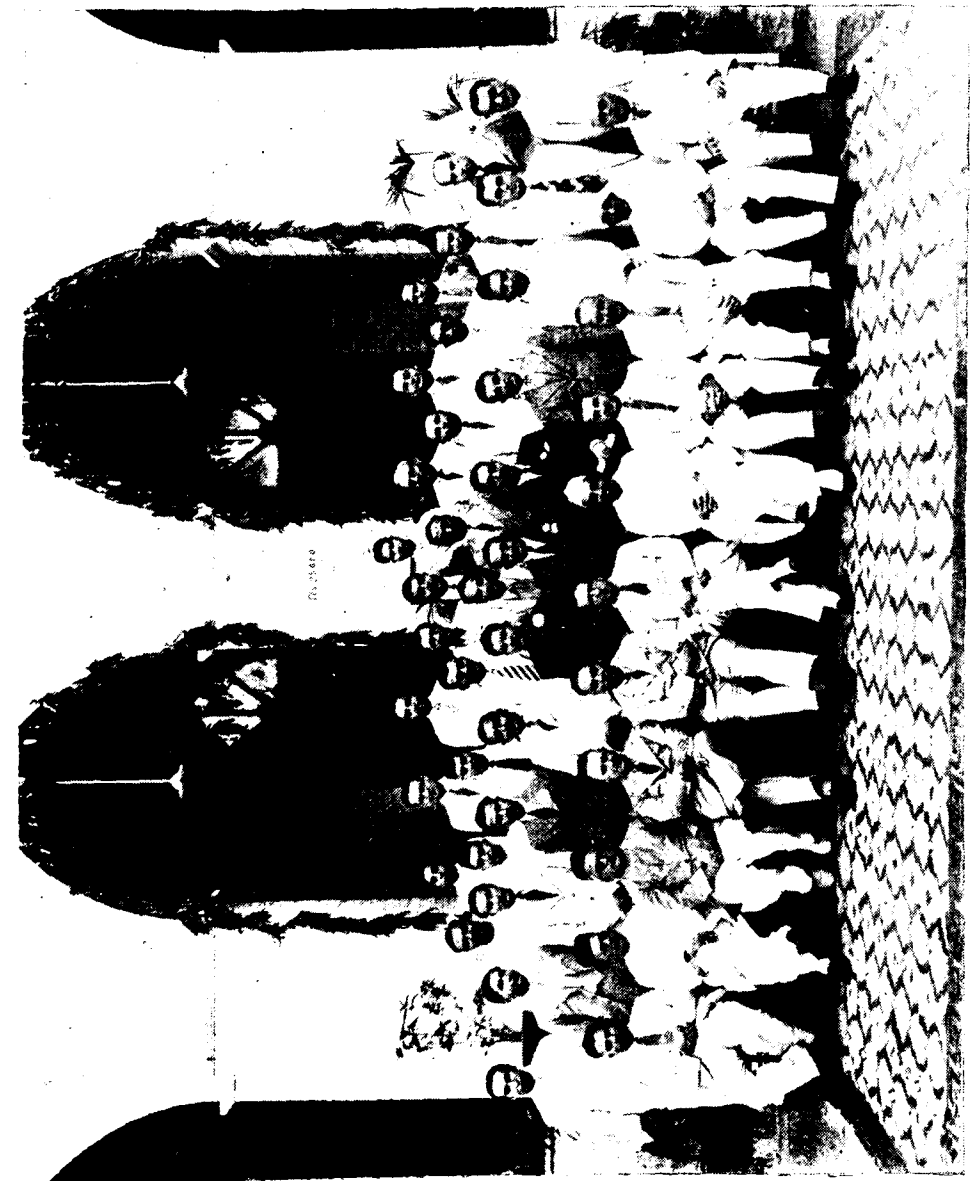
"Resolved that a Committee consisting of the Presidents and Chairmen of the respective Public Service Committee of the Rotary Clubs of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Rajkot be appointed to confer with one another and prepare a common programme of public service to be rendered in all the five cities on an important plan and co-ordinate ways and means of doing so. These clubs should be in constant consultation with one another on this subject."

Rtn. Bhagat thanked the Secretary for taking the trouble of arranging this Inter Club Conference. The group photograph followed at the close of the Conference. The entertainment feature of the programme was the exhibition of the paintings of the artists of Gujarat School of Arts headed by Mr. Ravishanker M. Raval. Some of the original pictures of Mr. Kanu Desai were exhibited and all Rotarians present were unanimously of opinion that the paintings were excellent.

BEGIN

Lose this day loitering 'twill be the same old story
Tomorrow, and the next day more dilatory;
Each indecision brings its own delays
And days are lost lamenting over lost days.
What you can do or think you can begin it.
Boldness has genius, power, and magic
in it.

GODFREY



GROUP TAKEN DURING INTER-CITY CONFERENCE.

Wealth and Welfare of Sind

An Address Given by Prof. M. B. Pithawalla at the Rotary Club of Karachi

NO subject is dearer to patriotic Sindhis today than that of the wealth and welfare of Sind, and I welcome this opportunity of putting before you, in the short time at my disposal, a succinct account of its potentialities and prospects with a view to helping the province to see better days.

Sind is situated in one of the most critical corners of the eastern world and the most critical corner of India. It is within the belt of dry lands with very little rainfall it can claim. Even this little precipitation is unsteady and irregular. The thermal equator passes through Sind, and the Tropic of Cancer almost touches it. This makes it the hottest and driest region in India. (Vide "A Geographical Analysis of the Lower Indus Basin" Part III). It is, again, surrounded by the barren Kirthar mountains on the north-west and west and by the Rajputana Desert and the Aravallis on the east. Towards the south, the land is absolutely plastic and swampy, due to the continuously advancing delta of the Indus. Its only solid link with the rest of the country is the Punjab in the north, the line of free communication between them being through the Indus and its valley. Its greatest treasure are its rich soil and the river waters, which are the very life of Sind. But for this, Sind would have formed part of the Thar desert. The fertility of the valley is, therefore, accentuated by the surrounding barrenness of solid rocks on the one side and the sea of shifting sands on the other. (Vide "A Geographical Analysis of the Lower Indus Basin" Part I).

Sind a Lodestone for Centuries: Therefore, Sind attracted peoples from all its dreary neighbourhood for long. Ever since the days of Mohenjo Daro, nearly five thousand years ago, hordes of thirsty marauders and aspiring political leaders, from the Iran Plateau and beyond, came and

went away after ruthless plunder and exploitation, or attempted to settle down for a time.

Sind has thus formed a critical boundary between the settled land of Hindustan and the unsettled parts of other Asiatic, African and European countries. It has also been an antechamber actually for all India. Race after race and people after people have passed through it leaving their influence behind.

Sind's granary has been its chief wealth and hence it has been a lodestone for centuries. Though sparsely populated today, it has harboured a race of *Haris* or cultivators from times immemorial. It has given cotton for clothes and wheat for daily bread to millions upon millions of human beings, for some thousands of years.

Sind "An Unhappy Valley"! With all this, Sind has been branded as "An Unhappy Valley". Why? Because there is no permanency or stability of settlement in the land. Its natural drainage of all geographical factors is the most unstable; it has few classical towns preserved on its only river, unlike the Nile or the Ganges. (Vide "Sind's Changing Map"). The uncertainty of water-supply and of good crops, bad crops or no crops has made the nature of its people unstable and indifferent to all external authority. The Indus changes its banks and beds in every season. Hill springs and freshwater lakes have come into being and disappeared. A whole river, the Hakra, in the eastern tracts has already dried up. This instability of water-supply means an unstable populace, unstable society and unstable government. (Vide "Settlements in the Lower Indus Basin" Part I to be published shortly). It has never been attached to one central power for long. It belonged, in the past ages, to big empires, Persian (Iranian), Maurian, Arab, Afghan, Mughal and even Greek (European). In the

days of Chach, before the Arab conquest in the 7th Century A.D., it itself maintained an Empire of its own, extending as far as Kashmir in the north. Again and again, it became separated from the shackles of foreign governments and tried to establish its own, but it has so far not succeeded. (Vide "Historical Geography of Sind" Parts I, II, III). It did not fare quite well even with the Bombay Presidency for the past hundred years or so. Because of its inherent defects, the *Indus valley was annexed by the British only lately (1843)*. But now with the opening of the Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage in 1932, the institution of the largest irrigation system in the world and the inauguration of autonomy within the province, there have arisen new hopes of a better, more reliable and more promising life and government; for, the Barrage is the very best gift Sind has received from the British Raj in India, and, with the exception of the tail-ends of canal distributaries, the system has proved to be a huge success.

The Conquest of Arid Sind: Nearly 5,000 miles of main canal works with 700 miles of branches, costing over 22 crores of rupees, have been constructed and all this from a river that covers only about 300 miles from north to south. The Rohri canal alone is 208 miles long, and commands an area of 2,837,000 acres with 1,887 miles of distributaries and 20,246 miles of water courses. What an extraordinary engineering feat this is!

An economic revolution has been brought about by this successful British contact—the functioning of the Barrage irrigation canals. Whatever might be the losses or disadvantages of this huge irrigation system in the non-Barrage area (and they are not very serious) owing to reduced water-supply, and of seepage and water-logging in small areas within the Barrage zone, there is not the least doubt that crops have improved, irrigated lands have expanded and fields which were erstwhile lying barren have bloomed into productive plots of cotton, wheat, rice, etc. (Vide "A Geographical Analysis of the Lower Indus Basin" Part II).

Prospects under the Barrage, the El Dorado of Sind: Due to the flowing of the Barrage canals, enough water

has been assured, irrigation has become perennial and the crops have surpassed the estimates for 1961-62 even within these 5 or 6 years. The cotton crops, for example, have increased from 3 lakhs acres in 1932 to 8 lakhs in 1935 and 9 lakhs in 1938. In the Khairpur State alone the Rabi cultivation has increased from the average pre-Barrage yield of 63,846 acres to 1,33,927 acres in 1936-37 i.e. more than 109 per cent. Can anything better be expected? Side by side with this, effective research work as regards reclamation of Kalar lands, soil fertility, crop improvements, etc., is going on at Sakrand, Dokri, Mirpurkhas and other centres in the valley. Horticulture is another new line of development in Sind. Thus all round the agricultural wealth of Sind has increased on account of the Barrage.

The total area commanded by the Barrage in the British territory excluding the Khairpur State, which, too, is so greatly benefited by the two powerful feeders, is 7,406,000 acres; of this 5,042,000 acres are expected to be cultivated, as they are cultivable. As the area cultivated before the Barrage was only 2,037,000 acres, the increase in the very first year alone was 437,178 acres. The annual total crop of grain and cotton is approximately 2,000,000 tons. The results, on the whole, are very promising indeed. Even the population is getting re-mobilised in the Barrage Zone, on the same account.

Financial Position of Separated Sind:

That the Barrage is really a great boon to the people of the province can be proved very easily. A single instance will suffice. Usually a moderately deep well for irrigation purposes in a field of 5 acres costs Rs. 600/-, that is, one for one acre costs Rs. 120/-, over and above the lifting charges, while the water supplied perennially both for the Rabi and the Kharif seasons under the Barrage System costs Rs. 33/- only per acre of holding. What a great saving of money and of anxiety besides! Those of the Zamindars or Khatedars, small or big, who are hard-working and who care to cultivate *their own fields*, are bound to make good profits by agriculture alone in future years.

Rural Reconstruction: No longer can our country remain stagnant on account of age-old prejudices, religious fads and social restrictions. My contention is that the changed physical conditions must produce corresponding changes in the life of the Sindhis. For thousands of years our people have not changed their ways and habits. Even the bullock-cart has remained as old as Mohenjo Daro. The Haris have gone on, generation after generation, with their good old or bad old customs.

The population of Sind is mostly rural. There are only 30 towns worth the name and only one large city, viz., Karachi, but over 5,000 revenue villages and some 20,000 hamlets with less than 100 or 150 persons in each. (*Vide "Settlements in the Lower Indus Basin Part II: A Study in Population Problems."* To be published shortly).

But, as there are 2,800,800 Muslims out of the total population 3,887,070, there are, for this reason, no great caste restrictions or religious prejudices in Sind as in other parts of India. Economics must now knock at the door of man-made religion and communal ethics. Sind is already as cosmopolitan and free-thinking as it can be and under the changed conditions offered by the Barrage, the people must widen their interests, shake off their lethargy and, organising their villages, strive for increased production on every side. Life must change, after these millenniums of stagnation and economic indifference, to something more substantial and paying.

Economics vs. Misguided Ethics: "When the economic history of India at the present time," says Professor G. Findlay Shiras, "comes to be written, the outstanding event will be the shifting of the boundaries between economics and ethics in favour of economics." Thus economic interests will be subordinated to social and other considerations, if our province is to rise out of the mire of poverty.

We want, in our Sind villages, more active industrialisation by way of cotton gins, oil mills, flour mills etc., food crops replaced by money crops such as cotton to a great extent, more and better means of transport and communication and use of scientific implements and, lastly, improved administration. If, again, education is spread also among the women folk and they be made fit for field

work along with men, the prospects of Sind would be far brighter than they are today. Good agriculture has followed good engineering in Sind since 1932. Now good economics should follow suit. In the words, freshly uttered by His Excellency the Governor himself: "It is vital to the ultimate economic salvation of Sind that Rabi cultivation should be increased and in order to achieve this as well as to attain in some measure a better balanced system of agriculture, it will be necessary to stop the late waterings of the cotton crop in late November and December so as to release water for Rabi crops."

Such an essential adjustment and also other improvements in the nature of much greater time range for sowing seeds by producing alternative oil seed crops to wheat, the use of improved strains of seed, more skilled labour and greater supervision, these are bound to produce still better crops and consequently more wealth for Sind.

Work Now ahead of Us: It is when the cultivable land will virtually coincide with the cultivated area, the rather conservative fatalist Haris all change their ways and methods of cultivation, enterprising industrialists, economists, and landlords join hands with the Government cordially and improvements are made in agricultural implements, skilled labour, selection of seeds and rotation of crops etc., that the wealth of Sind will further increase and with it the welfare of its people. What with the widely used language of Sindhi, which itself is a mixture of Sanskrit (Aryan) and modern Persian (Semitic), the single caste of the Sikh religious system, the land tenure which is not confined to the Muslim or the Hindu populace, the canal distributaries which pass through all varieties of districts, soils and states, and even with the latest, though inadequate, instalment of political reforms, Sind is becoming more and more democratic and useful. Better education of a practical nature, better outlook on Sindhi life, better organisation of labour and better communication and economic developments will make it not only happy but healthy, not only settled but self-satisfied, not only civilised but also great in the eyes of the nations. When Sind finally comes into its own, now that it has achieved its separation from

(Continued on Page 51)

Inaugural Address of Rtn. H. P. Hinchcliffe

On election as Charter President of the Provisional Rotary Club of Hyderabad (Sind), 6th October 1938

FELLOW Rotarians, for now I may address you as such, I am deeply appreciative of the honour you have done me in electing me as your first President. I hope that I shall do nothing to make you regret that choice.

By our action tonight in forming ourselves into a Provisional Rotary Club and applying for a Charter we have linked ourselves with nearly five thousand clubs comprising over two hundred thousand members scattered through some sixty nations. The visible sign of that link is the presence here tonight of Rotarian Bryant as the Representative of our District Governor, Rotarian President Kazi Khuda Bux of the Rotary Club of Karachi and Rotarian M. Gopaldas of the Rotary Club of Rangoon who is visiting his native city. The letters and telegrams that our Secretary has read to you have emphasized the spirit of fellowship that welcomes us into the family of Rotary.

Now we have our Rotary Club. What are we going to do with it? Is it going to be just another social club in Hyderabad. A place for dining and talking but no different from any of the other clubs or is it going to be something more? Is it going to be a real centre of fellowship for the promotion of comradeship and understanding between men of different professions and trades, between official and non-official and between men of all castes and creeds united in a common bond of service to each other and the rest of the community? That is up to each one of us.

By joining Rotary we have gained valuable privileges. We have linked Hyderabad with all the other towns throughout the world where there are Rotary Clubs. Every member of this club has the right to visit any other Club and he will receive a warm welcome. A valuable privilege when one arrives friendless in a strange city. Rotarian Bryant has told you of other privileges. But privileges always entail responsibilities. Rotary is respected throughout the world. To be a Rotarian

denotes a certain position in life and demands a high standard of individual and collective conduct. We have to see that this Club is respected not only in the eyes of other Rotary Clubs but in the eyes of our fellow citizens in Hyderabad.

You have this evening elected your office-bearers and your Board of Directors. As they were recommended to you by the Provisional Committee some members may feel that they have had little choice in their selection. That is inevitable with a new Club. We are all untried Rotarians and only time can show if your choice is justified. But you again elect office-bearers in March. By then each member will have more experience of what Rotary means and will be better able to judge who will make the best office-bearers and who best interpret its spirit. The duty of the Board is to advise and guide the President and, through him, the Club. There is one point of great importance. You should not leave everything to the President and the Secretaries. A Rotary Club is essentially a Club of individuals and it can only thrive if every member takes his part in making it a real force for useful service in Hyderabad.

As Rotarian Bryant has so lucidly explained the Rotary Club works through Committees. He has explained to you at some length the function and importance of committees and I will not attempt to gild the lily. I hope that every member will serve on one of the committees. I will content myself with saying that I hope each member will make suggestions of useful service we can do for the community and be active in helping to bring in new members of the right type. Our Club is new and like all young living things, to live must grow. During our first two years we can only do that by enlarging our membership, slowly but progressively, welcoming into our ranks worthy representatives of all important professions and trades in Hyderabad. Each proposer and seconder of a candidate has a great responsibility. They should be

satisfied that the man they propose will be an asset to the Club and not a liability. Particularly we should avoid electing men who may want to join merely for the prestige that being a Rotarian confers.

I think we should always keep before us that we joined Rotary for what we could put into it, not for what we could get out of it. Our motto is "Service above Self." It is a high ideal to live upto and we can but try our best.

Then there is the important question of attendance. If we are to be a real body of comrades, developing friendship through acquaintance with one another regular attendance is essential. This is, of course, difficult for Government Officials who have to tour and one is not expected to neglect one's work for Rotary but, as another great institution to which so many of us belong puts it, we should make a point of regular attendance unless prevented by the pressing emergency of our private or public avocations.

Bearing in mind our motto and remembering that the real work of a Rotary Club is essentially the work of individuals, we should, each one of us, endeavour to do something of social importance in the town of which we are citizens. As Rotarian Bryant said, our first care should be to develop club service, that is fellowship amongst ourselves but we must also endeavour to develop service to the community. I can think of several pressing problems to which our Rotary Club could usefully direct its attention. The after-care of prisoners, the beggar problem, work among boys and animal welfare are a few which leap to the eye.

A little earlier I said we should take care in the selection of new members. While it is true that we need new recruits to our ranks we should make quality rather than quantity our aim, remembering that we only want those who will make good Rotarians and above all to try to avoid admitting anyone who will disturb our harmony.

We Charter members must also see that we make good Rotarians. At present we are untried. It is something new to us and, naturally, we do not know very much about it. That is a disability which will be

removed by Time. It may be that some of us may find that Rotary does not appeal to us as much as we thought it did. We may feel ourselves getting bored and begin deliberately to miss meetings. To any one of us who comes to feel like that I would say resign and do not become a burden to the Club. A Rotary Club cannot afford to carry passengers.

The fact that nineteen out of our twenty-two Charter Members are here tonight and the other three prevented from attendance through work, is a good augury for our future. The demands received for literature and the searching questions I was asked by so many of you before you decided to join shows that you were not entering Rotary lightly and were determined to know as much about it as possible before committing yourselves and makes me feel that we have no passengers among our Charter Members. It is upto us to see we have none among our future members.

Others will judge the Club by the work it does and the reputation of its individual members. Let us see that the name of Rotary stands high in Hyderabad so that to be elected a member of our Club will be considered one of the highest honours in the City.

Rotarian Bryant has read to you and explained to you the four objects of Rotary. They aim high and it is round them that the fabric of Rotary's idealism has been moulded into the powerful instrument for peace and goodwill it is today. Let us all take those four objects into our daily lives and make them part of our lives so that when it is said a man is a Rotarian it means:-

One to whom a friend will instinctively turn for guidance in his hour of need; whose private life is beyond reproach and business life one of integrity; whose word is his bond in his private and public undertakings.

One who is respected by his employees or subordinates because he regards them as human beings, not as machines, with lives and desires of their own and, because he treats them as he expects his superiors to treat him, one who they feel they are working with rather than working for.

One who realises the position he occupies entails responsibilities as well as privileges, particularly responsibilities to those less

fortunate than himself; one who recognises his duty to the City in which he lives by taking an active part in its community life.

And lastly, one who believes in the essential goodness of the ordinary common man; who believes, above all, in peace and the obtaining of all legitimate desires by peaceful means and, though it may not be possible for him to help the greater cause of international peace, for that is only given to those few who walk in the high places of the world, does, by recognising no distinctions of caste or creed among his friends, help to improve relations between the people of every community in his own City and his own great Country.

We have just passed out of the shadow of War and what might have been the end of civilisation as we know it. Mercifully we have been spared that unspeakable horror but with it so close to us and so much in our minds who can say a great international body like the one with which we have linked ourselves tonight, with the promotion of international peace and understanding as one of its avowed objects is not a necessity in the world of today? I am convinced that the ordinary man and woman in the street loathes War and wants peace. Great as was Mr. Chamberlain's successful effort to preserve peace, I think that during the crisis something even greater than that was let loose in the world which helped to save us from calamity. It was the passionate desire in the hearts of every decent man and woman in the world, whether German, French, English or Czech to keep out of war. Such an undertone for peace was bound to make itself felt however inarticulate it might be.

You may ask how can a mere two hundred thousand Rotarians among the world's millions improve international relations. We may be only two hundred thousand strong but it should be remembered that we are established in nearly five thousand of the principal towns of the world. Our members consist of leaders in their own trades and professions in their own towns and many of them take an active part in the civic affairs of their cities. Rotarians establish contact with their fellows in other countries through correspondence and personal visits. There are regional conferences which bring together men from a

group of countries and there is the international convention to which some ten thousand delegates and their wives from almost every country in the world attend. Think of what that can mean. In the spirit of friendship which is bound to pervade conferences of this nature men and women of different nations meet and talk together and go back to their own land with deeper understanding and a wider knowledge of other people's problems. In talks to their own clubs and among their own circle of friends they pass this knowledge on to others.

This is bound to make towards better feeling between the various nations and is, I think, one of the most important contributions that Rotary makes to world peace.

One last word. In our little Rotary Club of Hyderabad, born tonight, the newest baby in the family of Rotary, as Rotarian Bryant has called us, may we look upon ourselves not as Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis or Europeans but as fellow Rotarians.

A fly was walking with her daughter over the head of a very bald man.

"How things change, my dear," she said. "When I was your age this was only a foot-path."

THE DYING FIRE

A certain secretary felt very keenly the absence from the club of a once faithful member. After some time had passed, he called at the home of the absentee, and found him sitting before the open fire.

Somewhat startled by the intrusion, the member hastily placed a chair for his visitor, and then waited for the expected rebuke.

But not a word did the secretary say. Taking a seat before the fire, he silently took the tongs and lifting a glowing coal from the midst of its fellows, laid it by itself on the hearthstone. Remaining painfully silent, he watched the blaze die out. Then the truant murmured: "You needn't say a single word; I'll be there next meeting."

—'Temple Topics'.

News from the Clubs



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

Dyes and Dyestuff. Rotarian Hans Urban gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on the Dyes, Dyestuffs and Ahmedabad Industry. Giving an explanation of what colour means, the speaker traced the history of Dyestuff from its earliest stages to its present day technique, how mankind was attracted to clad themselves into more or less gaily coloured textiles; how the idea originated from the desire to imitate the nature; how mineral colours were first used; how the extracts of plants were experimented with, e.g., Indigo in India. This was the stage till 19th century when William Henry Perkin in 1856 while trying to produce synthetic quinine obtained by mere fluke the first synthetic dyestuff, *Mauvein*. Many other colours followed, producing innumerable shades of colours, fast to bleach and capable of dyeing any textile.

It may surprise many, the speaker went on, to learn that colours mostly originate from black coal, and are obtained by dry distillation. There is a infinite variety of dyestuffs, and the Haverlo for example sell as many as 2,000 varieties. The various requisites of dyestuffs were next discussed by the speaker, as also their cost.

Ahmedabad is the biggest consumer of dyestuffs in India, and consumes nearly exclusively fast colours a fact which contributed a lot to the fame which Ahmedabad is enjoying for its high quality Textile goods.

The art of dyeing for a Dyer as well as for an artist has advanced tremendously in recent years. From simple hand dyeing, it has advanced to machine dyeing. Printing is another allied dyeing art. Indian hand printing at Farukabad was very well known. Machines for printing are very efficient—two machines giving a better output than 2,000 hand-printers.

The lecturer then showed the method of production of a red, chocolate and blue dyestuff on the fibre with napahols. (It looked like black magic.)

Rotarian Urban then gave the other uses of dyestuff, e.g., medicine; some dyestuffs have very high germicidal power, some are bactericides, and the celebrated anti-malarial medicine *Atabrin*, and the famous "Promotil" are some of the gifts of Dyes Industry to medicine.

Continuing the speaker said that the psychological effects of colours are many and varied. A red rag to a bull is proverbial. The mind is soothed by green, irritated by red, and depressed by blue-violet and violet. Yellow stimulates the appetite. The effect of temperature on coloured things is well known. Prof. Piccard, who ascended first in the year 1921 in a gondola in his balloon to the stratosphere, knew that black colour is absorbing heat, and so he painted it black outside. Though the temperature in stratosphere was -76° F., the black colour of the gondola absorbed so many heat rays that Prof. Piccard, contrary to his expectations, perspired heavily at a temperature of plus 104° F. in his gondola. At his next ascent he made use of this observation and painted the gondola white. As the white colour reflected all the rays and also the heat rays, the temperature in the gondola was only plus 28° F., whilst the outside temperature was the same as at his first ascent, that is to say -76° F. The different colours of the gondola only caused a difference of temperature of 76°. For the same reason, people go about in white or light coloured suits only in summer.

Rotarian D. M. Asarpota delivered an interesting discourse on the subject of Structural Engineering in the service of Man against Air Raids. Beginning with description of types of fighting planes, and different kinds of bombs—highly explosive, detonating, incendiary and gas—he proceeded to explain the devastation caused to a city by these bombs and injury to the human body and life.

He explained about the angle of fall of the bomb, the effect of the height, and the speed of the planes from which these bombs are released. Bombs of different types cause different kinds of havoc to buildings, and the protection against such air raids can be active or passive. Balloon barrage, anti-aircraft guns, chasing planes, etc., were all active protections.

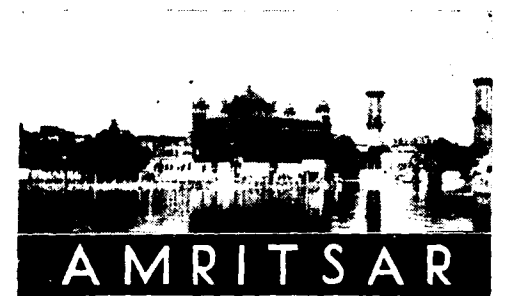
Coming to the passive side, the structure of buildings was detailed by the speaker and he said that they should be spread out in the city so that they may be strong enough to withstand the high explosive blasts, should be of fireproof materials, and should be also gas tight.

He explained the different gases that have been used in gas bombs, and the structure of the underground safety shelters. He also explained the practice of putting sand bags on the roofs of the buildings so as to ensure safety against bombs. Such shelters, he said, should be built 40 to 50 feet below the ground. He opined that the cost of such shelters will be Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per person.

Rotarian Steffens, proposing a vote of thanks to the speaker, said that he had very great pleasure in hearing Rotarian Asarpota's lecture of war-time activities, but he hoped that on a future occasion he will have the pleasure of hearing a speech on peaceful subject from Rtn. Asarpota.

The fundamental cause of trouble in the world today is that "the stupid are cocksure, while the intelligent are full of doubt".

BERTRAND RUSSELL.



President: Santokh Singh
Secretary: P. C. Bhandari

A Debate: In furtherance of a suggestion made at the last closed meeting an *impromptu* debate was held on November 22 on the following subject:—

"Are the advantages of reading newspaper to-day outweighed by the disadvantages?"

An amusing feature of the debate was that the speakers were assigned sides by the Chairman and some speakers had to defend their sides against their own conscience! Rotarian Satya Paul Virmani who, however, was asked by the Chairman to open the debate on the positive side could not wholly suppress his conscience. He, however, reviled the newspapers seeing nothing good in them. He was followed by Rotarian Sethi who with a refreshing candour exposed the wiles of his own profession, remarking that newspapers generally indulge in cheap sensationalism and other banalities such as matrimonial notices and "risque" advertisements for patent medicines. The newspapers found a doughty supporter in Rotarian Advani who said that they were a great educating factor in the life of a country. He defended even the matrimonial notices on the ground that they rendered service to some needy members of society, remarking that no true Rotarian could, therefore, regard them with derision. He was supported by Rotarian Soban Singh who emphasised the service rendered by newspapers in the cause of Science. Rotarian Parkash Chand lent further support to the proposition saying that it was difficult for him to imagine life without newspapers. Rotarian Ireland led

a feeble attack against newspapers complaining that they interfered with one's morning sleep. Rotarian Chand attacked newspapers vigorously on the ground that they circulate false news which injure various interests. Rotarian Gupta recognised the value of newspapers to a banker like himself. Rotarian Stork generally endorsed what had been said in favour of newspapers. This brought the debate to a close, and the Chairman rose to thank all the speakers and congratulated himself and the Honorary Secretary on their discreet neutrality.

"Economic Planning": Addressing the Club on this subject Mr. Fareed emphasised the importance of so planning the human and material resources of the community that the consumer's needs may be satisfied. In modern times, planning is done by all enlightened states, though they widely differ in the ends which they wish it to serve. In Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, planning fosters capitalist private enterprise which is a tool in the hands of the militarist groups who are using the resources of the State for war purposes inflicting immense hardships on the masses of people. In Soviet Russia planning has pursued different aims. The means of production, distribution and exchange are under public ownership and management, and hence the capitalist profiteer is eliminated. Though more stress was laid under the N. E. P. and both the Five-years Plans on Capital goods, Consumption goods are not neglected with the result that the standard of living has improved as against the Fascist States where it has much deteriorated. Midway between the Fascist and the Socialist planning come the Roosevelt New Deal and the National Government planning in Great Britain. The need for planning in India is more than anywhere else, and she will be well advised to avoid the mistakes committed by other countries while launching her economic planning and must keep before her the objective of serving the need of her teeming millions.

Dreaming without action is the quickest and surest form of self-corruption.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

ASANSOL

President: H. V. Peeling

Secretary: F. G. Williams

Poison Gas: At the meeting of September 28 Rtn. W. Gilbert spoke on this subject. The speaker defined poison gas as those noxious chemicals used for the purpose of chemical warfare. The first recorded use of such methods was in 400 B.C. when the Spartans used wood saturated with pitch and sulphur in attacking Plataea. During the World War, the Germans staged the first gas attack on April 22, 1915, when 168 tons of chlorine gas were liberated, playing havoc with 20,000 troops. By September the British began to retaliate. The Germans replied with Phosgene but the British were prepared. Then followed the gas shell. Some of these compounds caused copious flow of tears, others violent sneezing or vomiting; some irritated the lungs, others blistered the skin. These were not strictly gases but volatile liquids dispersed in small droplets by the bursting of the shell. Mustard gas soon became notorious for its distressing effects, blistering of the skin, inflammation of the eyes, irritation of the throat and lungs, and vomiting and sneezing. It penetrated clothing even boots. The next step was the introduction of toxic smokes, arsenic compounds dispersed by bursting shells in fine dust. Such low concentration as 1 in 30,000,000 of air incapacitated a man temporarily. Perfect protection was never developed during the War.

Rtn. Gilbert classified war gases as (1) non-persistent, that is, when released are quickly dispersed and lost their activity after a time depending on the ground and the weather and (2) persistent, that is, those which are liquids and contaminate the ground, continuing to vapourize for some time, even months. Gases may be grouped according to their effects on the human body. Choking gases are invisible,

irritating eyes and throat, and injuring lungs. Casualties usually recover. Tear gases are invisible, cause irritation to the eyes, do not cause death. Blister gases of which mustard and lewisite are the chief, are oily liquids giving off gas smelling faintly of garlic. The gas is extremely persistent, the contaminated area may remain dangerous for months. It passes through clothes in 10 minutes and boots in an hour, eyes are permanently damaged, skin blistered, throat and lungs affected.

Methods of applying gases vary. Liquid blister gas can be sprayed from aircraft, the area being extended by the higher flying of the craft. Bombs may be filled with gas. Shells can extend the range of ground attack. Projector drums are fired electrically and exploded by a burster and time fuse. Direct application in the presence of favouring wind and ground conditions (such as trenches) is often used. For this method generators and cylinders and even spraying from vehicles is practised. The effect of the temperature, condition of the ground must be considered in a gas attack. Soft wet ground and low temperature with a slow wind give best conditions.

The best defence against gas is the respirator for mask. There has been much improvement in the gas mask. The question everyone is asking these days is "What new and terrible gases will be developed?" In reply Rtn. Gilbert assured us that the laws of physics and chemistry are well known, and the mechanism of most chemical reactions understood. There are limits to the groupings which can have toxic effects. Gas quickly diffuses, and it takes a lot of gas to kill one man as shown by the statistics of the Great War. 156,000 mustard gas shells were fired, causing 4,500 casualties of whom 50 died, possibly because they removed their respirators too quickly.

In the discussion which followed, the following took part: R. Jebb, C. F. Gilbert and B. C. Gupta.

Anglo-Indian Education: On October 24th, Brother Maher spoke on this subject.

The speaker addressed the club informally relating his experiences during more than 40 years in India. Most of that time he has been engaged in the education of Anglo-Indian youth. The speaker was firm in his belief in the character value of habit formation during the early years of the child's life. The wit and humour of Brother Maher made the evening one of the most enjoyable the club has had. The small attendance was due to the fact that many members were away from the station or engaged in holiday activities.

REMEDY FOR WORLD'S ILLS

Rotary Tenets: Presenting the Charter to the Rotary Club of Asansol on December 12, on behalf of Rotarian F. E. James, Governor, 89th District, Mr. J. J. Ghandy traced the history, growth and organization of Rotary in the world, and said that the international aspect of the gospel of Rotary was more necessary to-day than at any time in the past.

"Despite our much-vaunted civilization," he said, "we still seem to be living in a state of Nature, in which life is poor, solitary, nasty, brutish and short."

"In almost every direction, we find nations adopting measures of attack and defence, manufacturing gas masks, or digging under-ground cellars to afford refuge for their civilian populations in time of war."

"The remedy that Rotary offers is not cellars or gas masks, but the propagation of the gospel of understanding, goodwill and peace. We believe in freedom—freedom of thought, word and action; freedom of conscience, mind and limb."

Hungary and Yugoslavia: "Rotary has rendered immense service to mankind in the past. It played no small part in averting a rupture between Hungary and Yugoslavia some years ago, and no small part in establishing cordial relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Nor is the financial help extended at present by the

(Continued on Page 27)



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

Rotarian Field Representative Bryant was able, at the meeting held on October 30, to give a report of his work at Kolar and Mysore, a full report of which is taken from his letter of November 10th, given hereunder:

"As the Director of the Sponsor Club, I am sending you some notes of my visit to Mysore City last month.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS: I spent nearly three days on a preliminary survey. There appears to be a sufficient number of men in the Fields interested in the idea of starting a Rotary Club. It is true I had some misgivings in regard to making a well-balanced membership list but after my survey I was satisfied that this could be done and I had every hope that a Club could be started.

However, I was urged to approach the Mine's Board (composed of the Mines Superintendents) and inform them of the proposal. This I did and it was left to be considered at a meeting to be held on the 27th. This meeting was held and we were duly informed that the Committee did *not* feel that a Rotary Club could be started in the K. G. F. Those men, therefore, who were keen to experiment were not allowed to go along on the Rotary adventure with us.

MYSORE: The first approach was through your own member Rotarian Sastri, the Director of the Sandalwood Oil Co. He was exceedingly helpful. Together we called on some of the leading people but after a day's toil we did not feel we had made very

much progress. It was, therefore, agreed that an interview should be sought with His Highness the Yuvaraja and this was fixed for 10 a.m. on Saturday the 29th.

In the meantime I returned to Bangalore and took the opportunity of having a talk with the Dewan. He was most helpful. He said he was interested in the Rotary movement and expressed the hope that a Club would be started in Mysore City which strengthened my hands a great deal on my return.

I duly met His Highness and he was pleased to give me an hour, when we discussed many subjects. My chief concern was to ascertain whether he supported the idea of a Rotary Club in Mysore City and I was delighted to find not only that he is a supporter, but a very keen one, and when I suggested that he might be the first President it was obvious that he was pleased with the suggestion.

I had a further talk with local friends, and Rotarian Sastri and Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan, Chairman of the Municipality in Mysore, will complete the plans.

I had a telephone message from Sir Charles Todhunter on the 31st October inviting me to be present at the Garden Party given by His Highness the Yuvaraja on November 5. Unfortunately my commitments in South India could not be altered. I endeavoured to secure the presence of Governor James but he too was unable to be in Mysore on the 5th. It was then agreed that Rotarian President G. H. Krumbiegel and Past President Dr. Subba Rao should seize the opportunity for, as Sir Charles Todhunter said, "Spreading the gospel of Rotary."

I would like to say how much I appreciate the invaluable help of Secretary Richardson. He accompanied me to K. G. F. and in every possible way assisted me in our Extension service. Also I think the Rotary Club of Bangalore is to be congratulated on having such an enthusiastic member as Rotarian Sastri. His services in the cause of extension in Mysore was extremely helpful and I am personally very grateful to him for it.

In 'follow-up' work, I suggest that you keep in close touch with Rotarian Sastri and Mr. M. A. Srinivasan. I know that you will be ready to send a delegation on the occasion of their inaugural meeting and to assist the new club officers in every possible way during their first year's working, and particularly to help in drawing up their first six months' programme, having in mind the importance of informing the new members of the Club what Rotary's aims and objects are before the Club attempts to launch out on any outside activity.

You will be interested to know that there will be in South India the following seven Clubs:

Madras, Bangalore, Cochin, Mysore, Madurai, Trichinopoly and Salem.

and I am not without hope that these seven Clubs will soon be able to arrange for Inter-city meetings that would be mutually helpful."

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different Rotary clubs of the world, to the innocent victims of war in China and Spain by any means insignificant."

Referring to the dissolution of Rotary clubs in Germany, Austria and Italy, Mr. Ghandy said that the criticism of the action taken by those Rotary clubs "can only be embarrassing to the Rotarians of those countries, but I cannot help feeling that coercion of conscience, mind or will is a complete negation of the principle of democratic freedom for which Rotary stands, and we only hope that, in the course of time, Rotary will flourish once again in Germany, Austria and Italy."

Mr. Ghandy next described the work that was being done by the Rotary Club at Jamshedpur in the cause of leprosy relief and in promoting adult literacy and the St. John Ambulance Movement. He referred to the assistance which women could render to Rotary. *Statesman.*



President: S. V. Mukerjea

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

At the meeting on November 11 after the guests of the evening including Mrs. Kusumben Thakore, a young and enthusiastic social worker who had been to Europe and America for studies, were welcomed by Rtn. B. D. Amin, who took the chair in the absence of Rtn. President S. V. Mukerjea. Rtn. S. A. Sudhalkas gave in brief his impressions of the Inter-club meeting held at Ahmedabad on October 30th last. In all about 13 delegates from Baroda had attended the meeting. Rtn. Sudhalkar was loud in praise of what he had seen there. He particularly referred to the excellent management of the club, the enthusiasm and zeal of the office-bearers, the general atmosphere of goodwill and fellowship, and the true Rotary spirit that pervaded among the members points on which other clubs might well take a lesson from them. He paid a tribute also to Rtn. Ishwarlal Bhagat for his keenness in Rotary and social work in the city.

Mrs. Thakore then delivered one of the most interesting talks that we had the good fortune to listen to during the current year, on the subject of "**Need of Social Work in Modern Civilisation**". It was a treat to hear the young lady detail her varied experiences and narrate with a pathetic appeal for sympathy a number of cases of social tragedies that she had come across in the course of her social work in Baroda, Bombay and other places. She attributed this to the disorganisation of the society and the social and emotional unrest owing to the sudden changes in the established code of morals and manners and the failure on the part of an individual and of the society, of re-adjustment to the changing times and thoughts. The vital question, in her opinions, was what could be done to

restore peace and stability, in this age of great sadness. She advocated the doctrine of "Ahimsa" and "Service" as the only sympathetic philosophy to establish a new order of things. She held that a true social worker should not adopt the roll of a judge but follow the principles of an all-forgiving Christ or a Buddha, and put in practice the ideal of "Vishva Bandhutva" with the full knowledge that a human life was subjected to many external and internal forces beyond the control of an individual. What was wanted of them, she said, was to create constructive environments and gave the person a chance to develop his potentialities, to live fully and advance upto his capacity. The urgent need of the day, she added, was a wise social and economic planning of the society to bring up the backward masses and the so-called misfits up to the mark. She also stressed the need for reforming the present system of education which, she said, created ideals and desires in the young hearts, which the circumstances and environments would fail to satisfy. She urged the re-orientation of the present system to give to the rising generations, and particularly to the girls a definite purpose and aim in life and appealed in the name of the humanity to the Rotary movements, which, in her opinion, was the highly cultural and capable organisation, and a symbolic embodiment of universal love and brotherhood, to guide this social work for lifting up the humanity from the present state of chaos and confusion.

Before the meeting dispersed, it transacted an important business of adopting a resolution authorising the Secretary to send the following telegram to Sir V. T. Krishnama Chari, the Dewan of Baroda. The resolution was moved by Rtn. S. A. Sudhalkar and adopted with due solemnity by the gathering: "This Rotary Club, Baroda, expresses its feeling of gratitude to Providence for the improvement in the health of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib and prays to God that he may rapidly recover and be among his people."

The meeting on November 25 was a closed meeting of the club open to Rotarians only but an exception was made in case of two gentlemen, whose names will shortly be sent up for election as members. The club also made all preparations to welcome Mr. Gregg M. Sinclair of Hawaiian Island

according to the suggestion received from Rtn. R. G. Higham of the Bombay Rotary Club. Unfortunately however he could not come on the date but paid us a visit a few days after when the Baroda Rotary Club with the co-operation of the Baroda Economic Association arranged a public lecture on the subject of "Hawaiian Island" accompanied by lantern slides in natural colours in the Central Hall of the Baroda College on Thursday, 1st December under their joint auspices.

Mr. Sinclair in the course of his talk gave a very illuminating account of the life and customs of the people, the history and constitution of the Island, the main occupation of the people, its chief products and traced the progress made by the Island since it was declared a republic under the possession of the U. S. A. in 1900. He laid great stress on the varied population of the island consisting of Japanese, Chinese, Europeans, Americans, Phillipinos and Hawaiians, who lived in complete harmony. In fact, the Island, he said, was a social laboratory where the different nationalities and cultures mixed their blood to evolve a nation imbued with a single feeling of love for their new home. He also gave a detailed account of work done in the field of tropical agriculture, especially in the cultivation of sugarcane and pineapples and other indigenous crops of Anthropology and sociological research and of Oriental Studies in which he said he was particularly interested. He thought the various experiments carried out in social admixture for which the Island was found to be most suitable, showed that resultant breeds were much better than the parent stock. He paid a tribute to the cultural greatness of India and envisaged a bright future for the world in the new renaissance when the West would begin to appreciate the intellectual and spiritual greatness of the East and find the necessary inspiration for universal brotherhood of all races and creeds.

Rtn. A. N. Dikshit thanked the speaker for his interesting discourse and urged them all to take a lesson from the racial tolerance permeating in the Hawaiian Islands and work for the common good of all. He thought that humanity had enough of racial disharmony that was prevailing everywhere amongst the nations to establish their own superiority over others.



President: Dr. N. H. Vakeel

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

"Selling as Social Service":

Rotarian D. E. Budgett-Meakin gave us an interesting talk on this subject, during the course of which he put forward a plea to recognise selling as a social service of the greatest importance. The speaker remarked that to fill any useful place in society, salesmanship in the highest sense was necessary, and that good salesmen were needed to make the world a better place. The social basis of selling, the speaker observed, was sympathy and mutual understanding. It was necessary that a proposition, to be a good one for selling, must be to a great extent selfless, if not unselfish, while selling itself must be founded on real knowledge.

Do you know Rotarian M. R. A. Baig? He joined the Rotary Club in 1933, is our Joint Honorary Secretary and dabbles in Insurance. He is an ex-Cavalryman, plays squash, tries to play cricket, talks politics and tells stories. It will be a sad day when he leaves the Rotary Club.

"Propaganda": President Dr. N. H. Vakeel introduced the speaker, Capt. H. N. Newey, who gave us a most interesting talk on Propaganda, during the course of which he traced the history of propaganda from the Middle Ages and distinguished between publicity, advertising and propaganda. The speaker observed that propaganda had been described as the first line of defence and that it was developing

rapidly. It was not, however, an exact science like mathematics, but depended greatly on the human factor. Just as advertising sought the selling of goods, so did propaganda seek to sell ideas, the object of both being to make things known.

As regards the principles of propaganda, Capt. Newey observed, that among them might be mentioned the importance of repetition, intensity, and the association of ideas. The best type of propaganda combined all these three principles with dignity added. Good propaganda, like good advertising, must be based on truth. Lord Northcliffe's saying about propaganda was very true—"propaganda is the knack of saying the right thing at the right time."

In conclusion, the speaker observed that the future method of warfare was radio, which was the most potent method of propaganda, taking the words of leaders direct to the ears of the masses. The nations of the world were now entering a propaganda race as a supplementary to the armament race, and the nation which entered on a major war without equipping itself for propaganda—printers' bullets, radio "artillery", etc.—was asking for defeat.

"The Significance of an Audit": Rotarian Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria delivered an address on "The Significance of an Audit (frauds in Accounts)." After giving illustrations of some of the serious frauds that he had detected in the past—bank frauds, joint stock company frauds and frauds by individuals—the speaker observed that the moral effects of an auditor being on the scene to check and examine accounts was in itself a safeguard and justified the existence of auditors. Frauds, unfortunately, were becoming frequent and ingenious in these days of trade depression and the high fever of speculation in the markets which provide ample scope for such sport and lead to the road to ruin.

Continuing the speaker said that a skilled, qualified and honest auditor was useful to society and although he was not an insurer against well-laid schemes of fraud, as a

watch-dog, he rendered a service which, though not being counted in terms of rupees, annas and pies, was undoubtedly a healthy check on fraud and dishonesty.

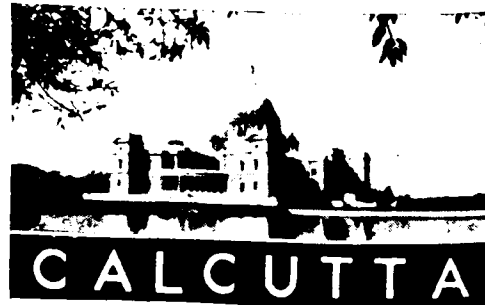
Rotarian Dr. E. Banasinski: Our sincere congratulations to Rotarian Dr. E. Banasinski, Consul for Poland, who has been awarded the Gold Cross of Merit by the President of the Republic of Poland for distinguished services.

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At the meeting held on November 29, Rotarian President Vakeel welcomed Visiting Rotarians N. M. Marpathia and D. S. Laskari from Ahmedabad.

"The Fast of Ramzan": President Dr. N. H. Vakeel introduced the speaker, Dr. M. B. Rahman, Principal of the Ismailia College, Andheri, who gave us a most interesting talk on "The Fast of Ramzan," during the course of which he explained the significance of the institution of Muslim fasting, its implications and the underlying principles. Generally speaking, fasting might be defined as partial or complete abstinence from food and drink with pious motives. The institution was to be found in all religions, but great diversity prevailed as regards the manner, duration and purpose.

The Jewish fast, on which the Muslim fast was based, lasted from sunset to sunrise, but the Quran allowed Muslims to eat and drink during the whole night and limited the duration of the fast to the day only. Iest worldly duties were neglected. Indecent talks, slander, calumnies, lies and insults were also banned during the fast, because according to tradition "the result of fasting is only hunger and thirst if one does not keep his hands and feet from evil deeds." The Muslim fast, the speaker continued, fell under two categories, obligatory and voluntary. The latter was meritorious or of a sympathetic nature, but the neglect of obligatory fasting entailed extradition from the fold of Islam. The most important of the obligatory fasts was "Ramzan", but exemption was allowed to old persons, the sick, travellers and women in delicate health.



President: Rai Bahadur B. M. Das

Secretary: C. A. Newbery

We were very pleased to welcome back President Das at the meeting on November 8th and the whole gathering seemed in a very happy mood. Rtn. Wolff was there all primed to give us an enthusiastic account of his visit to the San Francisco Convention. Dr. J. A. Dunn of the Geological Survey of India and Dr. Anna Brandt who has spoken to us so often, were Club guests as well as Mr. C. E. Gibbons. We were specially pleased to see visiting Rotarian R. L. Tanner of Jamshedpur and he asked for a few minutes to thank the Calcutta Club for providing a succession of speakers at Jamshedpur. The list is quite an imposing one and the Club of which we are the sponsors, seemed to appreciate this service very highly. Rtn. Y. A. Fazalbhoy of Bombay was also welcomed as a visiting Rotarian and before the end of the meeting Rtn. E. E. Gyss of Bombay came in and after the President had closed the meeting interposed with a speech, the point of which seemed to be that he had been specially appointed by the Bombay Club to convey their greetings to us. The Secretary is in doubt as to whether this speech interposed on his own account can be reckoned as a Rotary attendance since Rtn. Gyss was not present for lunch.

Rtn. Savage proposed the welcome to the lady guests and the personal guests of members and Rtn. S. K. Chakravarti asked us to drink the toast of the Rotary Club of Maidstone, Kent, England which we did. Under Club business flags were presented from the Rotary Clubs of Cardiff, Barry & Penarth, South Wales; Svendborg, Denmark and Stockholm, Sweden.

Rtn. Wolff's address was thoroughly enjoyed. It is circulated in full with this bulletin so that it is not proposed to make any comment upon it except that our delegate was certainly enthused, not only with the Conference, but also by his experience of other clubs, specially Chicago and Shanghai.

The discussion which followed was mostly of the nature of good humoured chaff, in which our delegates to the Nice Conference, Rtns. Langham and Mousell, seemed to come off badly and complained that the speaker had not given a sufficient account of those intimate doings which occupied their attention so fully. Rtn. Wolff offered to make up this deficiency privately to anybody who might attend a future conference.

Condolence: An early opportunity was taken at the meeting on November 15 to pass a motion of condolence in connection with the death of Rtn. Armstrong and all members at the President's suggestion stood in silence as a token of their respect. Although we have not perhaps seen Rtn. W. L. Armstrong at our Club meetings as often as we would have wished, his absence was fully explained by the large amount of public work which as a member of the Legislative Assembly and a practising Rotarian he was called upon to do, and many of us remember the assistance which he had been able to lend the activities of the Rotary Club by his influence in public life. We feel we have lost a good friend.

Club Guests: We were delighted to see at the top table with Rtn. Austin, Canon Higham, of the Cathedral, Mr. L. G. W. Hill of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and Mr. W. R. F. Robinson, Hon. Secretary, I.F.A., all of whom were welcomed as Club guests. In addition, we had with us Visiting Rotarians M. M. Bhatt and E. E. Gyss, both of the Bombay Rotary Club. A special welcome was accorded to Rtn. Herridge on his return from leave and he himself anticipated the customary protest which follows a man entering matrimony without the consent of the Club by voluntarily offering his ray for the Sunshine Box. He was duly warned that a repetition of this mistake would involve serious trouble!

We also had the pleasure of witnessing the induction of Rtn. J. Nichols who fills the classification of "Insurance-Marine",

and we offer him our hearty congratulations and best wishes. Rtn. Nichols made a good start; he was not prepared to let the President do all the talking but did a little on his own account—more power to his elbow. Not to be outdone in the unusual Rtn. J. K. Biswas as a finale to welcoming members' guests had us on our feet to drink the health of the ladies whom we did *not* invite.

Rtn. A. C. Austin, who brought with him an "accommodation" drawing which could be variously interpreted as "The Spirit of American Fellowship," "The President of the U. S. A." or "A Song Leader in Action", gave us a breezy yet thought-provoking paper on the subject of Fellowship.

Fellowship was a plant of a delicate type and could be spoilt either by forcing or overmanuring; its development depended largely on the soil from which it drew its sustenance, a point which he illustrated by reference to the humble cabbage and the noble edelweiss. He drew for us vivid pictures of a well-known American Chamber of Commerce departing for an excursion *en masse* to the preliminary of community singing and he scarcely thought that he could visualise similar scenes in the Calcutta Rotary Club. In point of fact, he felt if anybody started any 'business' of this kind on an excursion down the Hooghly there would be many of us who would consider the rigours of swimming back to land an easier way out. However, there it was; in America mass fellowship, as evidenced by a recent film, was the order of the day.

He called attention to the efforts which had been made towards engendering international cordiality by the resuscitation of the Olympic games and while the idea had been a very excellent one he felt that perhaps the recriminations arising out of one Olympic tournament had scarcely subsided by the time the next one came around—an example of forcing fellowship—and he concluded his interesting talk, which he said was merely his disjointed musings on the subject of fellowship set down as a means to stimulate discussion, by saying that in our own way, in our own Club-life, although it was not perhaps so spectacular as the mass fellowship of our American friends—and he made no hint that mass fellowship was necessarily insincere—was doing its bit and

would continue to do its bit for the good of Rotary and the community as a whole.

In the discussion which followed Rtn. Gyss expressed himself at length and felt that evening meetings were one of the finest means of developing more fellowship. Rtn. Boothroyd developed, to some extent, "the manure theme" and told a funny story about rhubarb inside and outside a lunatic asylum and gave us synonymic variations of the theme by expressions like "musket cop", "whole heap"—(what the Irishman thought of his midden!)—"coze" and so forth. Rtn. Buchanan did not altogether agree that international sporting engagements were a danger to international friendship and quoted cases of various teams who had made successful visits to the Continent. Dr. H. Ghosh was all for the spirit of fellowship and hoped that the Rotary Club would oppose prohibition! Rtn. Neogi would have liked to see greater personal friendships between members of the Rotary Club and said that he had had the disagreeable experience of having been 'cut' in the street by members of the Club. Rtns. Allen and Buchan both spoke of the friendship which they had met with while travelling brought about by that fellowship which Rotary stood for. Rtn. Dr. Ukil in reference to a previous speaker said that fellowship begot fellowship and went on to say that the Rotary Club was like the petrol pump from which we drew our supplies of fellowship which we used in our drive along the roads of life; later, turning to the speaker, he made some reference to bogies behind the engine which the speaker drove. In reply to the various comments Rtn. Austin said he was glad to see how the matter had been taken up and the only thing that he had to say was that he *did not* drive an engine!!

Beggar Problem Conference: The Conference was opened at 6 p.m. on November 10 with Rtn. Boothroyd in the Chair. It was proposed and seconded that the Chair of the Conference should be taken by Dr. B. C. Roy. Carried unanimously.

Dr. B. C. Roy, who occupied the chair, reviewed briefly the present position of the Beggar Problem as a result of the work of the Corporation Special Sub-Committee and the consideration of the matter by the Corporation in July.

Mr. K. K. Mitter urged the expedition of the proposed vagrants' home at Dum Dum for which the refuge in Calcutta had made all the necessary arrangements to proceed once Government had sanctioned the sale of part of the refugees' property in Calcutta (application for which sanction had been made ten months previously), the proceeds of which sale were being applied to the home at Dum Dum. He strongly suggested that without waiting for legislation this home could be put into operation with the aid of the existing Police Act and that once beggars, other than those with infectious diseases, discovered that this home was functioning a large part of the beggar population in Calcutta would leave the City.

Brigadier Sheard stated that the Salvation Army were still prepared to make good their offer to provide the whole of the capital expenditure for a lepers' home at Midnapore capable of dealing with one thousand persons provided Government will give the land already earmarked for this purpose and that an annual grant for feeding, clothing, etc., is assured.

Mr. Gangjee emphasised the importance of dealing with the leper side of the Beggar Problem and supported the proposed increase in the Trade Licences Tax (as suggested by the Mayor) to assist in the financial position.

Dr. Lowe from his considerable experience of lepers stressed the leper side of the problem and made some very interesting observations regarding the experience in Bombay in repatriating leper beggars.

The Mayor dealt with the various points that had so far arisen and again emphasised the importance of handling the leper menace.

Mr. S. C. Bose answered certain questions formulated by the Chairman in an extremely helpful manner, particularly from the legal point of view. He felt that the legislation should be introduced as a Government Bill and favoured the legislation being of Provincial scope rather than restricted to Calcutta.

At this stage to crystallise the discussion certain resolutions were proposed and after very helpful advice from Sir Edward Benthall

with a view to ensuring action of a positive and effective nature the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

(1) *Resolved* that a committee consisting of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. A. D. Gordon, Mr. N. K. Basu and Rotarian E. A. Langham be formed to revise the draft Vagrancy Bill as approved in principle by the Corporation and to submit their final draft before this Conference within a month from date.

In revising the Bill, the Committee should take into consideration the following points:—

- (a) The establishment of institutions for the reception, accommodation and treatment of old, infirm and diseased vagrants.
- (b) The repatriation, if possible, of such vagrants as are not residents of the province of Bengal.
- (c) To restrict if need be the migration of such vagrants from outside the limits of Calcutta or other defined areas into these areas.
- (d) To create a fund out of contributions from taxes, private donors, statutory bodies and Government for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

Proposed by Mr. F. Gangjee and seconded by Mr. N. Rahman.

(2) A communication was read from Mr. K. K. Mitter, Vice-President of the Calcutta Refuge, regarding a scheme for the expansion of the institution to act as a receiving centre in Calcutta and a vagrants' home at Dum Dum for 750 homeless and destitute beggars.

Resolved that, as the authorities of the Refuge have acquired land at Dum Dum to establish a home for 750 beggars this Conference requests the Government to help the Refuge authorities to expedite their scheme by according sanction immediately to the application made by them for the sale of a portion of the Refuge premises in Bow Bazaar Street, as delay in granting the said sanction is holding up the scheme.

It was resolved further that the Government of Bengal and the Calcutta Corporation be requested to make suitable additional grants to the Refuge to enable them to work the scheme at an early date.

Proposed by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and seconded by Rtn. S. L. Boothroyd.

The striking point arising out of the Conference was that there was perfect unanimity as to the desirability of getting the Beggar Problem tackled at the earliest possible date, and apart from the revision of the draft Bill to cover the points already mentioned, the essence of the Problem seems to lie in getting the necessary legislation passed in the Provincial legislature. It became apparent that the Corporation Sub-Committee are doing their share towards completing the necessary machinery for operating the Bill once it is passed into Law; also that they are perfectly willing to help financially particularly in the event of the proposed increase in Trade Licences being put into effect. Provided the Rotary Club of Calcutta continues to keep the matter actively in hand it does seem that with the aid of the prominent citizens who formed the Conference progress may in the near future be very much quicker than it has been in the past.

Rtn. E. A. Langham, Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee, stated that he would like to conclude with a reference to the considerable amount of work carried out by Past President Ukil whose resume of the situation up to the time of the Conference, apart from his valuable work on the Special Committee of the Corporation, have been invaluable.

* * *

At the meeting on November 22 in anticipation of a longish address, the President disposed of the business of the Meeting with celerity. Major P. Bardhan, Dr. D. N. Maitra, Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterji and Visiting Rtn. H. K. Mitra (Ceramic Industry-Brick Manufacturing) of the Jamshedpur Rotary Club, were all introduced and welcomed. Rtn. Mousell did the honours in so far as members' guests were concerned, and Rtn. Bevan gave the International Service Toast of Kristiansand, Norway.

Hospitals in Europe: Club Business having been dealt with, Major Bardhan read his paper on "Hospitals in Europe". It had been a lightning trip, he told us, in which he had visited eighteen countries and a score of cities in three months, but one in which he had met with friendliness and courtesy everywhere.

Since his last visit to Europe in 1924, one of the most striking changes was the erection of up-to-date buildings, and hospital architecture and engineering were well in the van. It was a change from the conditions he had left in India, where only in a few buildings had the requirements of medical science been expressed.

Major Bardhan went on to tell us of the remarkable strides which had been made in Chest Surgery, particularly in the practice of lobectomy and pneumonectomy. Great progress had been made, too, in the treatment of fractures and serious wounds and even in complicated fractures, the new methods of treatment were making recovery much more rapid than had ever been the case before. He spoke of Dr. Bohler's Arbeiter Unfallspital in Vienna, the cost of which is entirely borne by Workmen's Insurance Companies as an off-set for heavy indemnity they would otherwise have to pay for the loss of limb or of life.

Local anaesthesia was the next point with which he dealt, and he told us how in Vienna and Berlin its use was growing very rapidly. He referred to the terrors of operations under old conditions... and in the next sentence said that it was quite common to see the patient talking while a surgeon was opening his abdomen or chest! We should hate to watch anybody sticking things into our little Mary anyway and would be in no mood for polite conversation!

The Speaker went on to talk about Radium and X-ray which were doing so much to render unnecessary the surgeon's knife in the treatment of cancer and other malignant growths. He referred, too, to advances in the technique of tomography which enabled photographs to be taken at various depths revealing cavities, tumours and so on. After dealing with the developments which had taken place in Insulin treatment, Major Bardhan became general in his remarks.

The most striking thing about Continental hospitals, he went on, was that each had a number of independent sections; their perfect organisation made for better team work and there seemed a general desire for progress, something which he had not found in the corresponding institutions in India.

Continental hospitals appeared to offer more scope for the Indian students, which he attributed, amongst other things, to British Conservatism and indifference combined with "some sort of Imperialistic complex". The argument was about as hard to follow as the hardness of his conception of the British skull, which he said was hard to hit, harder still to bore a hole into but once you screwed a thing in, it was bound to stay; perhaps a generalisation which, as generalisations usually are, was wide of the mark. One remembered that he had shortly before been advocating 'specialising'.

He came back to India, Major Bardhan went on, with a feeling of humility at the inadequacy of our hospital services, and thought that government and public bodies should become more alive to their responsibilities to the suffering public, and, after holding up once more the picture of the modern institutions of the Continent, criticised the Government for not spending more on the medical services where he said, hardly two annas per capita per annum was spent on medical relief, of which sum over 50 per cent. went to pay the cost of a top heavy medical administration.

In the discussion which followed Rtn. Pasricha did not share the pessimism of his colleague. Beautiful buildings and expensive equipment were all very well but in India we did not so much mind working in miserable huts; what was needed was more 'guts'. It was a fallacy to imagine that no research work was being done in India, which was the impression one might take away from the Speaker's remarks, and he cited instances of the enormous progress which had been made with research into some of India's most dreaded scourges. There was nothing that could not be done in India, and there was probably more research work being done here than in some of the modern structures of the west which we had been hearing about.

Rtn. Boothroyd made a plea for the removal of hospitals, except casualty hospitals, from congested areas, but the point was rather missed when the speaker came to reply.

Dr. Ahmad disagreed with the speaker on the subject of the opportunities available to Indian students in British hospitals, which had been contrary to his own experience.

Rtn. Nichols—we told you we should be hearing from him shortly!—welcomed the speech which would make India conscious of the dearth of hospitals. In his opinion, however, Government could not be held responsible; in Britain and Europe, hospitals were supported by the public themselves and he cited instances of what had been done by public collections in London. As a contrast he pointed out that India had only contributed a matter of 61 lakhs to the King-Emperor's Tuberculosis Fund, of which a niggardly 5 lakhs came from Bengal. Public giving needed to be stimulated. There had been individual contributions in England of sums as great as that Bengal had totalled. Dr. Maitra supported Rtn. Nichols.

Rtn. Galstaum thought the advantages of tomography had been rather overstated; stereoscopic X-ray had proved more useful in diagnosis. Nor would he admit that nothing had been done for the development of this branch of science in India; an institution where treatment and training were available was in being in Bombay, another in Madras and other institutions were on the way.

One of our best attended meetings for a long time and a very cheery affair was held on November 29. We were glad to see the radiant expanse of smile which betrayed the return from home leave of Rtn. H. E. Corn, and Mrs. Herridge made her bow to Calcutta Rotarians. Our President lacked nothing in daring, for he wanted us all to have a good look at the lady and naively requested her to "stand up". Then we had a distinguished visitor in Mrs. Anashua Kale, Deputy Speaker of the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly. Visiting Rotarians included Rtn. J. Leyshon, Immd. Past President of the Jamshedpur Rotary Club, and Rtn. B. T. Thakur of the Karachi Rotary Club (Commercial Banking), so by the time we had welcomed them all and the Club Guests,

Rtn. Mousell and Mr. Chisholm, Manager of the National Bank, we had done a good deal of welcoming, "in the usual Rotary manner".

Personal guests of members, and as you will see from the figures there was a good showing of them, were welcomed by Rtn. P. Chatterjea and Rtn. Deb gave us the International Toast of and a lot of particulars about the Rotary Club of Blyth, England, presenting a very nice banner which they had sent.

Club business contained the interesting announcement of a forthcoming visit of Rtn. Governor F. E. James, who will be with us on the 13th and whom we shall all be delighted to meet again.

Turkish Women in History: Followed Rtn. Mousell's paper on Turkish Women in History, and your chronicler has the unenviable job of condensing thirteen pages of typescript, very full of 'meat' into too short compass of this Bulletin! This interesting and extremely well delivered address commenced with a review of the position occupied by Turkish women away back in the old Turkish civilisation many centuries ago, in which the women had equality of rights with men and took their places beside them in all things, even to the extent that edicts from the King didn't 'go' unless the Queen said so too. It rather brought home that Solomon told us there was nothing new under the sun, but perhaps Turks were not quite such *Turks* in those good old days!

Then in the tenth century, the Turks accepted Islam, conquered the Persian and Byzantine empires and were influenced by the social customs of these two civilisations in so far as the Town dwellers were concerned, although people in the villages were less affected. So came the purdah system and women were excluded from public life. They had a lot to put up with in those times, but there was no scratching WHICH WAS A GOOD THING for women were not allowed to expose even the tips of their fingers and so men were allowed to have four wives, but were not allowed to have even a peep beforehand. But it wasn't quite as bad as it sounds, for if a fellow thought that he had been 'had', all that remained was for him to murmur gently, "I divorce you" and that was that—he lived to fight another day!

They were not keen that women should be seen, even veiled, in public, and while they did not display the best sporting instincts in objecting to shortish "Carsafs", they indulged in the blood sport of hanging the dressmaker who turned out the offending creation so it balanced things up a bit.

But in 1908, the men, we presume, took a somewhat brighter view of things because of the difficulty of educating women who had to put up with thick oppressive dress, and Rtn. Mousell told us that the veils gradually grew thinner and thinner and the awkward "carsaf" evolved into smarter apparel. At the same time, however, women had no legal rights to emancipation and had to await the coming of the Kemalist regime to win her liberty and equality.

The Speaker then went on to tell us of how women had come out during the war years, when they took an active part in things, carrying munitions and food to the front, and some of them even fighting side by side with men. In 1923 Ataturk, on his way to Izmir, took up the question of women and began to educate public opinion out of its customary old fashioned ideas. He pleaded for the equality of women and for their higher education, and it was not long before a revision of the Civil Code produced the great revolution in the life of Turkish women, and in August 1925, the Ghazi made his great pronouncement which freed women from going veiled and sought to break down prejudice against this revolutionary change.

With the revision of the Civil Code, monogamy became the order of the day; marriage became a civil contract and the laws relating to divorce were made more rational, while the law of inheritance applied equally to men and women. All this produced quick results; women were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunities offered them and quickly entered into the life of the young Republic.

It was not until four years later that women were first allowed to vote and be elected to the Municipal Council, and in 1935 they secured full suffrage so that today political and civil rights are common to all citizens.

Kemal Ataturk, in his campaign for the equality of women went so far as to consider that this applied even to the length of military service, although this point had not yet been definitely settled, but the Speaker concluded by saying that in Turkey today women did every sort of work from the simplest jobs to service in the Assembly, and the Turkish woman had won for herself, with the help of the Ghazi and the Government of the Republic, that freedom which had placed upon her shoulders the same responsibilities as the men in the progress of the young Republic.

There is not a great deal usefully to be reported about the discussion; there was plenty of fun in which Rtns. Boothroyd and Buchanan enjoyed themselves. Miss Dutt thought that the story of the evolution of the Turkish women gave their Indian sisters an ideal to follow and Rtn. Sarkar entered a spirited defence of the Moslems, whom he said could not be blamed for the loss in the middle ages of the rights of Turkish women, which he thought was rather a phase applicable to Western civilisation as a whole about that time. The speaker, in regard to Rtn. Sarkar's first point, said that he had nowhere hinted that the Moslems were to be blamed.

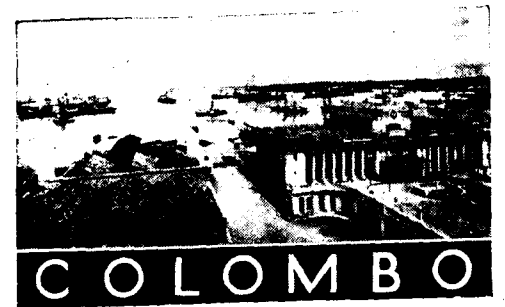
"Nothing Non and Nothing Anti:
Much of the evil of the world is the result of nations trusting each other too little. Trust and confidence can come only through knowledge and understanding and, as reason shows, when knowledge is possible, ignorance is culpable. The real reconciliation of the races is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

WILLIAM A. MCCONNELL, O.B.E.



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

"Where is Science Leading us?"
was the subject on which Rtn. Secretary H. R. Mills spoke. In the course of his talk, he pointed out that in all the World's history, the last 100 years have been one of profound change. Much of the trouble in the World arises from the fact that man's material and scientific progress has far out-stripped his social and spiritual advancement. The new era began when Scientists threw off the yoke of the ancient philosophies of Greece and adopted the scientific methods which has given us all the advancements in Physics, Chemistry, Engineering, Medicine, etc. The social sciences, especially Economics, were still a long way behind in the matter of development on a scientific and rational basis. The new age demands a replanning of existing social and political organisations on a scale which is far in excess of what man's present development is prepared. The evils of the ruthless insanity of war world in the future was touched upon, but it was shown that the true scientific spirit was not in any way responsible for these horrors. Gunpowder existed before the time of Shakespeare; the poison gases now used were known over 50 years ago, but not used; the terrifying incendiary bomb is a development from 'thermite' that was used as a "metal fuel" in 1906 in industry; and the aeroplane in 1908 was declared by official experts as being of no military importance. The speaker ended by emphasising the part we as Rotarians can play in promoting International understanding and friendship and to help to bring about that adjustment in human nature which the modern age demands. Rational, unselfish thinking, with true facts to work upon were the characteristics of the scientific method and must be applied to all departments of life for world order to be restored.



President: A. Gardiner
Secretaries: Wm. Falconer & John, A. Pye

Preparations for the Conference are well in hand. Each week the various Committees sit and discuss plans and details of the forthcoming event. It would assist if Clubs would send their list of Delegates and Visitors along to our Hon. Secretary at the earliest possible moment.

Regular meetings were held throughout the month and a brief summary of the proceedings follows:-

The First Meeting of the Month
was a Ladies' Day and was very well attended at the Galle Face Hotel, where a two-hour social gathering was enjoyed by approximately 150 Rotarians and their friends.

President Gardiner in opening the Meeting made reference to the Rotary ideal of Friendship and personal contact between individuals and stated that if more of this was done the world would be a happier place.

The President made special reference to having the Ladies present and stated it was not often that we could open our weekly meetings to the ladies and that he therefore took a greater pleasure in welcoming them that evening. The unanimous verdict is that the evening's entertainment was an unqualified success, and this was partly due to Rtn. Suriya Sena who entertained the Club with two very appropriate songs, one called "Bridge Building". His entertainment was loudly received, and the other items of the programme as provided by the Galle Face Hotel were also warmly welcomed.

The Second Meeting: Rotarian H. H. Heinemann, one of our Charter Members, gave us a most illuminating address on "Elephant Kraaling in Ceylon". The

Speaker in opening his address gave us to understand that he was no authority on the subject, and really knew very little about Elephant Kraaling, this was contradicted as his talk advanced, as it was apparent to us all that Rtn. Heinemann had a very full and accurate conception of the work entailed in Elephant Kraaling. His lantern slides were most helpful in bringing out the points raised in his talk and members were unanimous in their appreciation of his address.

Elephant Kraaling is a very rare and interesting experience and the number of people in Ceylon today who have witnessed it are few as the last Kraal was held in 1929.

The Third Meeting: We were glad to have one of our Members, Rotarian Dr. G. Wignarajah as speaker at our last Meeting. He gave us a most interesting and informative address on "Investment in Ceylon Shares" referring to facts and figures to illustrate the intricacies of investment in good shares which was greatly appreciated.

Rotarian H. L. Pope in a humorous and neat little speech thanked Rotarian Dr. Wignarajah, on behalf of the Club for his well considered and able advice on how to make or lose money in Ceylon Shares.

The Last Meeting was devoted to Other Clubs' Day and the President in proposing the health of our Sister Clubs made particular reference to Rotary and what it stood for. The fellowship of mankind, he said, throughout the world was of primary importance and through the Rotary movement a more distinct understanding and a closer friendship with our fellowmen could be maintained.

In asking the Members to drink to the health of the Rotary Movement he wished in particular to send Greetings to the Clubs with whom we have had regular contact and those who gave hospitality to our members when on furlough.

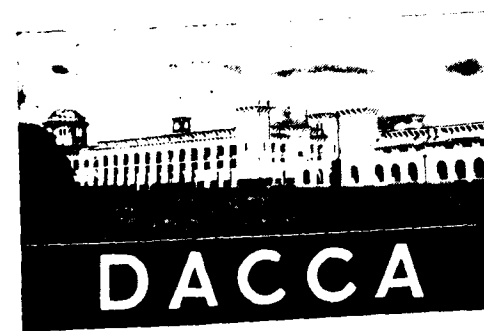
The Speakers after the other Clubs had been toasted were Rtn. Chandiram and our Sergeant-at-arms, B. Kitching. The former chose as his subject "Real Ideal of Service", while the latter gave the title an "Apology".

Rtn. Chandiram in choosing as the title for his address "Real Ideal of Service" stated he felt that the correct interpretation of the word "Service" was Benevolence and Charity. He was firmly of the opinion that thoughtfulness of others was the basis of Service and that helpfulness to others in its expression. He continued by stating that "He who serves must act" and if we as Rotarians are to uphold the traditions of Rotary we must show more active interest in our fellow beings particularly those who have been less fortunate in life.

Our Sergeant-at-Arms instead of apologising for the menus which we have been receiving of late should really have accepted the Club's appreciation as there is no doubt that there has been a distinct improvement both in variation and quality of the menus supplied since he was appointed to the post. There is no doubt but that his duties are extremely onerous and exacting, as he remarked himself that some of us are epicurean in taste while one member was so particular that he ate nothing. While Rtn. Kitching wished us to accept his apologies, we really feel that these are not necessary and instead we ask him to accept our congratulations.

"The Way to Peace: Prosperity for each nation through the prosperity of all nations is lasting. Prosperity at the expense of other nations is not only ephemeral but sooner or later very costly. The experience of modern times proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that nations which seek to be the servants and not the masters of the world are those which attain great well-being. Service, not conquest, is the Way to Peace".

SIR GEORGE PAISH.



President: Dr. R. C. Majumdar
Secretary: S. K. Chatterji

Agricultural Education: On the 14th November, in the course of a lecture, Rtn. Ghose said that there were at present three institutions for providing agricultural education to matriculates. The object of these institutions was to provide such training to educated middle class Bhadrals that they could start model farms of their own in rural areas. In Bengal the land available for cultivation per head was 15 acre and it was, therefore, not desirable that the middle class should take to agriculture on a large scale, when the pressure of population on the soil was already excessive. What was wanted however was that there should be one model farm in each Union Board run by an educated farmer with the minimum amount of hired labour on approved modern lines which would serve as object lesson for the neighbourhood and as a means of bridging the gap between what could be accomplished on present knowledge and what was actually being done by the cultivators. The speaker hoped that the Government of Bengal would follow the lead of the late Sir Fazil Hossain in the Punjab and make a comprehensive plan for settling a large number of educated farmer in the land on a subsidised basis.

Rtn. Ghose said that all efforts to improve agriculture were however likely be unavailing if they were not based on a solid foundation of accurately determined knowledge and a careful and impartial consideration of the probable effects of the proposed measures as tested in agricultural farms. An Agricultural College designed to give training up to the highest standard was necessary for this purpose. It was also essential if rural uplift schemes were to

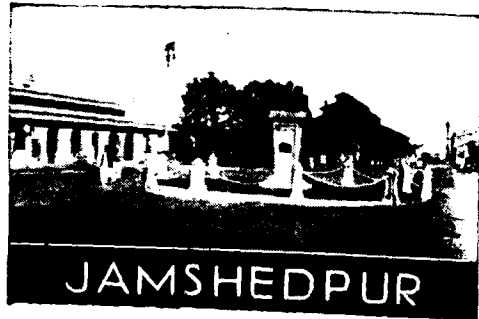
succeed, the officers in the irrigation, revenue, co-operative and rural development departments should be recruited to a large extent from among agricultural graduates. The idea that brilliant youngmen might be selected from Bengal and trained in the agricultural colleges outside Bengal, had been condemned by the Royal Commission on the ground that a student who had received all his training in a tract in which his agricultural career would be spent should prove far more useful than one who had received most of it in some other part of India.

Rtn. Ghose said that in 1919 the Department of Agriculture prepared a scheme for an agricultural institute at Manipur with three years' course after the I.Sc. stage. The first year of the course was to be spent in the Dacca University for the study of Sciences basic to agriculture and the next two years in the Manipur Institute for the study of the practical branches of agriculture. The scheme was agreed to by the University and three successive Directors of Agriculture. Mr. Finlow, Dr. Hector and Mr. McLean. Dr. Hector drew up a scheme for the establishment of a department of Botany and Bacteriology at a capital cost of Rs. 50,000/- and a recurring cost of Rs. 20,000/- which received the administrative approval of the Bengal Government. This scheme was examined by the Royal Commission of Agriculture who approved of the choice of site as being in the seat of a residential University where training in pure sciences of a higher standard was being given and where a large farm already existed for facilities for practical training.

Continuing Rtn. Ghose said that in 1933 the then Director of Agriculture, Mr. McLean, pressed the Government of Bengal to open immediately the Agricultural College and suggested in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission that the University of Dacca should confer a degree in agriculture upon such candidates as have duly performed the work of the course and have passed a prescribed examination.

Rtn. Ghose further said that the Government of Bengal had now under consideration a scheme for establishing a

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

Reports—Leprosy Relief Committee: Rotarian Dr. Percival, Secretary of the Leprosy Relief Committee, made a brief report on the present position of the leprosy relief scheme. He stated that Dr. J. Lowe, the Leprosy Expert at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, had, at the request of the committee, visited Jamshedpur the preceding week-end, and that as a result of his discussion with the members of the Committee, including the Chief Medical Officer and the Medical Officer of Health, it had been decided to adopt the plans more or less as initially outlined by the Committee. Rotarian Percival added that a full report would be submitted by his Committee on receipt of the Note which Dr. Lowe had promised to send from Calcutta.

Announcements: The Secretary referred to Rotarian Warren-Boulton's paper entitled "Thither", recently read at the Calcutta Club, which was a rebuttal to the paper entitled "Whither" by Rotarian MacGregor and another paper by Rotarian Yaneske, both of which had been read at the Jamshedpur Club sometime ago, in connection with the discussion on Rotarian Warren-Boulton's original paper "Machines, the Friends of Man". Copies of these papers have already been circulated. It was announced that Rotarian MacGregor had offered to reply in a further paper which he proposed to present at an early date.

The Club was pleased to read in the *Rotary Wheel* of London Rotary, in connection with the account by Rotarian Tom Smith of the world tour of the Islington

Corinthian Football Team, a reference to a humorous incident on the occasion of his visit to the Jamshedpur Rotary Club. It was agreed to send a suitable reply.

Address: Rotarian Mousell, who is Consul in Calcutta for the Turkish Republic, read a most interesting and informative paper regarding Modern Turkey and the marvellous manner in which the 'Sick Man of Europe' had been transformed, within 20 years, by the late President, Mustafa Kamal Pasha, into a vigorous solvent and self-reliant nation.

Napoleon the First: One of the outstanding addresses delivered at this Club was that on "Napoleon the First" by Rotarian A. C. Austin of the Calcutta Rotary Club. A vast amount of information covering a quarter of a century of one of the most momentous periods of European history was admirably condensed and delivered in a striking and extraordinarily interesting talk of exactly 20 minutes. The Speaker closed with this striking passage: "When we look over Europe torn with wars and rumours of wars, let us not forget that when Napoleon sailed for St. Helena, there passed for all time the hope of there being a United States of Europe". Most of the listeners felt that they had understood for the first time the real Napoleon, and all thoroughly enjoyed every bit of the intellectual treat which had been given them.

An interesting Napoleonic relic which was displayed for inspection was a bronze medal which had been specially struck and presented by Napoleon to about 20 faithful members of his entourage who had followed him into exile. The medal in question was presented by the Emperor to Rotarian Ann Hillier's grandfather, who was one of the faithful band.

SPEAKING OF DEGREES

"There is one degree within the reach of everybody . . . worthy of cultivation . . . attainable now . . . all may matriculate . . . the Degree of M. M., Master of Myself."



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

"Wealth and Welfare of Sind": The speaker on this subject, Prof. M. B. Pithawala, B.A., B.Sc., F.G.S., M.R.A.S., is a laborious and scholarly research worker, who has devoted his talents to the complex problem of Sind's changing waterways. He is an author of many monographs on different geographical aspects of our Province. These monographs are a comprehensive attempt to apply modern methods of regional survey to our province in order that its problems may be approached with a sound understanding of their physical basis. Geographical factors play a very great part in shaping the history of a country. Sind the Sindhu Desh, is the land of the Indus, and its history is the history of the Indus. Human power, assisted by modern scientific means, is capable of modifying environment, and we have materially modified our environments by harnessing the mighty river Indus to the great good of our Province. So far Sind has been known as a land of desert, of rocky and barren hills, devoid of water beyond the river banks. During the past two years, the Secretary in company with his friends, has been undertaking motor tours in certain parts of Sind, if not for study at least for pleasure. He has already seen many environments of Karachi City. Last Easter he and his friends went motoring from Karachi to Manjhand and then to San station and from San station to Rani-jo-Kot some 15 miles from the station. From San station to Rani-jo-Kot it was all barren--barren hills without any particular vegetation and without water. But on the other side of the hills of the Rani-jo-Kot, a quiet, cool beauty spot was discovered.

Small waterfalls and clear crystal water—a few acres under cultivation by simple village folk. We wished we could stay on there—away from the heat, dust, turmoil of city life. These wanderings revealed that Sind has its civilization, its beauty spots, its history. Could we feel real pride in our Province, could we be up and doing, could we apply ourselves to explore, see and study, could we direct our human power, Sind indeed would come into its own within a measurable future. Sind does offer a field for original research. Prof. Pithawala has rendered very valuable service to our Province by his geographical studies. But many more workers like him interspersed in all corners of Sind are needed. The Rotary Club appreciates Prof. Pithawala's services in the cause of geographical studies, and welcomes him as one, of whom much more is still expected.

This address in full appears elsewhere in this issue.

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Bengal Agricultural Institute at Dacca and funds had been provided in the budget for building and equipment. The scheme in so far as they related to courses of studies, standards of examination, the award of a degree in agriculture, had however been referred to a committee consisting of representatives of the Agricultural Department, Educational Department and the University of Dacca for consideration. The Speaker hoped that the recommendations of this Committee would be in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Royal Commission and that they would make clear that in view of the three agricultural institutes now functioning in Bengal, there was no justification for establishing another institute at Government expenses if it was not intended to impart the highest training in agriculture which might be tested by a University examination conducted jointly by internal examiners and outside experts, and result in the award of a degree to successful candidates by the University of Dacca.

Rtn. U. N. Ghose (Rai Bahadur) read an interesting paper on November 28 on "Quest of a Joyous Life".



President: B. L. Rallia Ram
Secretary: S. Sandagar Singh

Fear and Physical Ailments: Prof. R. R. Kumarie while discussing the question of Fear and Physical ailments at the meeting on November 4, said:

"In a state of fear the face changes colour, the heart palpitates, the legs shake and the whole of the body may quiver. These are facts of common observation. But few people know that the digestive apparatus is seriously affected when the emotion of fear is on. The movements of the stomach are slowed down, the churning movements of the intestines stop and the flow of gastric juices ceases. If a person is constantly kept in a state of fear his internal organs slowly wear down and he may develop diseases that do not respond to any drug. It may be the fear of danger from a particular person or the fear of the loss of self-importance and prestige or due to some inferiority the fear of being rejected by fellowmen or a host of other fears that may lurk in the unconscious mind and create physical ailments. These ailments have a purpose, which is to invite sympathy. You may not like to sympathise with a person but if he falls ill you do. The mind is clever enough to contrive an illness to get sympathy from you. Such an illness is an organ-jargon through which the mind tells its tale of woe.

"You may ask: Do all people in situations of fear develop physical ailments? No. Difficulties of life are nothing in themselves. It is the way you react to them that matters. And certain persons have this peculiar way of reacting through

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

Women as Rotary Club Members: A demand that women should be made members of the Rotary Club was made at a meeting of the Rotary Club, Lucknow, when the club organized for the first time a ladies' night.

Professor Sathanta, welcoming the ladies, hoped that they would come to their meetings oft and on to be a source of inspiration to the movement. Begum Ejaz Rasid, thanking the club for the welcome, expressed the hope that the club, whose object was philanthropic, would include in its membership women who were particularly useful for the promotion of the objects of the Club.

Mr. Harper, President of the Club, accorded a warm welcome to Mr. F. E. James, Governor of the Rotary Club, who had come from Delhi to attend the meeting. Mr. James mentioned that this was his first visit to the Lucknow Rotary Club and he had honoured thereby a place which was in the mind of the late Sir Phiroze Sethna, who was one of the best men India ever produced.

Turning to Begum Ejaz Rasid, Mr. James said that women were not members because the constitution of the club did not permit it at once when Mr. James: "Apparently because the constitution was drawn up in the old degenerate days" (laughter). Mr. James explained that the Rotary Club had no national organization and that every club was member of the Rotary International. The ideal club should have its classification of members as comprehensive as possible and its attendance must

be 100 per cent. of those able to attend its meetings. It should promote absolute fellowship and set up four committees. The ideals of fellowship which Rotary promoted were needed in India more than any other part of the world. One advantage of this international family was that there was no problem which had not been solved by a fellow club somewhere else. This meant that they could draw upon that experience to solve their problem.

A dinner was held at the Carlton and over 50 people attended it.

USEFULNESS

Every one in the world is bound to the world of men and women outwardly by obedience, and inwardly by love and sympathy; and growing out of this is usefulness.

The most useful of the arts is the art of being useful. Benjamin Franklin.

(Continued from Page 8)

Leprosy Relief Committee, are doing much useful work. Thanks to the efforts of the last-mentioned Committee, large sums of money have already been collected and it is now being arranged to engage a special medical staff for the treatment of lepers and for the adoption of measures to prevent further infection from this disease in the town. I must confess, however, that our committees, on the whole, are far from perfect, and bear no comparison with the committees organised by our Sponsor Club, the Calcutta Club. But we hope to be able to learn from them how best these committees can function and then improve our own committee work at Jamshedpur.

It should be understood, however, that the translation of Rotary ideals into practice is the responsibility not of the Club, nor of its different committees, but of each individual Rotarian, for a body composed of indifferent or passive members can only be an inert body, which can accomplish nothing. And if importance is attached to regular attendance in Rotary, it is merely to sustain the interest of each Rotarian and make him conscious of the high ideals to which he is pledged.



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

Rotary Redivivus: November saw Rotary in Madras once more wake to some semblance of life and activity. After the torpor of the hot weather months when attendances sank to nearly vanishing point it is pleasant to return again to weekly meetings, to a more or less 'full house', and, let us hope, to increased Sunshine Box Collections. We have a fairly crowded programme ahead and the Club can do with the utmost support from every Rotarian.

Dinner Meeting: We started off the month with a new and very happy departure—our first Dinner Meeting. This was open to ladies and as Dinner was followed by a Debate on "Does Democracy lead to Dictatorship?" the attendance was encouraging enough to lead us to hope that further Dinner Meetings will result. Unfortunately, we had no scribe to record the proceedings, but it is sufficient to state that Rotarian M. Ruthnaswami spoke for the motion in an academic manner that greatly interested if it did not convince us. District Governor F. E. James opposed, and in a comprehensive survey put Dictatorship "on the spot" with his usual breezy Assembly debating vigour. Rotarian D. M. Reid, speaking third and in favour of the motion, was all sound and fury, signifying nothing, but bringing a note of humour into the proceedings which was admirably sustained by Rotarian Sinclair Rose who evidently felt, with the Walrus, that the time had come to talk of many things:

"Of shoes—and ships—and sealing wax—
 Of cabbages—and Kings".

but certainly not of Democracies or Dictatorships. So we ended on a cheerful

note, and on a vote of being taken there proved to be an equal show of hands for and against the motion, so no heads were broken and no international relationships ruptured.

"The Sculptural Treasures of South India": It is only too rarely that we have the pleasure of listening to lady speakers and we were therefore especially glad to welcome Dr. (Miss) C. Menakshi, M.A., Ph. D., Research Fellow, Department of Indian History and Archaeology, University of Madras, who spoke in brisk and lucid style on a subject she has done much by her own researches to bring to the notice of the public.

As Dr. Menakshi's address was concerned with a part of Indian life of which many of us know only too little I quote at length from her most interesting paper:

Like many other arts in India, sculpture had a religious basis and the art of sculpturing had been inspired by religion. Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism—each severally contributed to the evolution as well as to the development of South Indian sculpture. The earliest sculptures now extant in South India were Buddhist. The stupas of Amaravati, Jaggayyapetta, Nagarjunikonda and Goli in the Kistna and Guntur districts were adorned by sculptures of great artistic merit. The illustrations of the historical scenes connected with the life of Buddha and the innumerable representations of the Jataka (birth) stories elucidated by inscribed labels were not only invaluable to a student of history of South Indian Buddhism but were of great ethical and moral instruction to a follower of the Buddhist faith.

All the deities of the Hindu pantheon were portrayed in the sculptures of South Indian temples. The earlier reliefs of gods and goddesses were treated with a greater freedom than the later ones which were made in strict accordance with the icons prescribed in the Agamic texts. Hindu religious sculptures were, therefore, more symbolic than realistic.

The sculptural representations of a particular period mirrored the religious faith of the people of that period to which they belonged. For example, Siva temples built during the period of the Pallava king, Rajasimha, contained sculptural portrayals emphasising the omnipotence of Siva and

it was this period that saw the great revival of Saivism in South India. Modes of religious worship and offerings made to a particular god or goddess were sometimes found delineated in sculptures. The mode of worshipping the tree, the serpent and Buddha's feet were seen in the sculptures of Amaravati, while the offering of one's own head to Durga or Kadi might be seen in the sculptures of Pallava and early Chola periods.

Besides, there were sculptures depicting religious persecution which go to support the antagonism that prevailed in South India between the Hindus and the Buddhists and the Jains since the time of the great Hindu revival under the Nayanmars and the Alvars. The panel illustrating the persecution of the Buddhists in a Pallava temple at Kanchi and those of the Jains on the wall of the Siva temple at Tiruvettipuram situated on the banks of the river Cheyyar in the North Arcot district might be cited as examples. The scenes of persecution on the panels constitute impalement, attack by wild animals, crushing in a mill, etc.

The Police and the Public: In this vocational talk we were delighted to have a most popular Rotarian on his feet at last. Rotarian Rao Bahadur K. P. Janardhana Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, was perhaps not so entirely in his element addressing his fellow-Rotarians as he is when enquiring into the hidden mysteries of crime, but his plea for greater and ever greater co-operation between the Public and the Police was of outstanding importance and evoked approbatory editorial comment in the Press. To state that "the efficiency of a police system and its ability to maintain law and order is, to a great extent, dependent on the confidence and active co-operation of the public" is, perhaps to repeat a truism but a truism that is not yet sufficiently understood or appreciated by countless members of both police and public.

Rotarian Janardhana Rao was of the opinion, however, that the public were beginning more and more to realise their own responsibility as citizens and to co-operate with the police to a greater degree. He referred especially to the Village Vigilance Committee system and its beneficial effect in inculcating confidence between

police and public, thus materially assisting the police in such matters as traffic control, maintenance of order at fairs and festivals, detection of crime and the apprehension of law-breakers.

Sidelights on the Human Skin, the subject of an address delivered by Dr. J. Eapen, M.B., F.D.S., proved to be of far more interest than its somewhat formidable title suggested, and although many of us passed a rather uncomfortable afternoon convinced that our skin was beginning to itch, burn, and irritate in several, if not all, of the ways so lucidly described by the Doctor we were grateful for the insight we had been given into the complex problems of dermatology.

Membership Campaign: We were glad to welcome to the Club Rotarians A. J. Pandya, J. P. Billimoria and R. B. Shah.

Colombo Conference: We have every reason to believe that Madras will be fully represented at the Colombo Conference, as our President, Immediate Past President, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, among others, all hope to make the journey.

Community Service: The Community Service Committee are making a big endeavour to augment the Anti-T.B. Fund by organising a Cabaret and Dance, and the support promised to this augurs well for its success. Rotary rarely appeals to the public in this manner, but when it does so it makes a very special effort and there is little doubt that the Club will be able to hand over a substantial amount to the Fund.

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the body. Apparently they do not shed tears but they weep through various bodily organs. It may be further asked why the same situation of fear produces different ailments in different persons. This is due to the difference of physical constitution. Such diseases may to some extent be controlled but they can never be cured unless the mental cause is removed. The time has come when no doctor should think himself complete unless he has a fair acquaintance with medical psychology.



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

"A Ship-Wreck off Cornwall": Rotarian H. L. Pope, who was the speaker at the meeting on November 28, gave a very interesting talk on "A Ship-wreck off Cornwall".

History, said the speaker, records hardly a single instance where a great conqueror has succeeded in war when the trend of Sea-power was against her. If the Greeks had not held the Sea-route across the Mediterranean, Troy could not have fallen. Alexander could not have invaded the East unless the Phoenicians had held the Mediterranean in safety behind them. All the genius of Hannibal and the classical skill of the battles in which the Roman Armies were slaughtered could not counterbalance the effects of the Sea-power held by his enemies that day by day, over 17 years, weighed Carthage down in defeat. The power of Napoleon extended from Lisbon to Moscow, yet observers remarked that it was like the power of a witch that could not cross the water, that it ended at the high-tide marks on the coast.

The Man of Destiny marched to his ruin in the snows of Russia, but the march to Moscow was only a round about blow at Britain standing safe behind her fleets.

"The results of the Great War depended ultimately on Sea-power. If naval Historians are to be believed, the principles and secrets of Sea-power, over long periods, were not intelligently understood by any power in Europe. There were times when Britain did not make the full use of her power on the ocean. There were times when her adversaries ignorantly pushed the

power in her direction unmindful, because ignorant, of the treasures it conferred. No study of the growth of English power on the ocean, no period is more interesting than that in which, starting from a period when her flag was seldom seen in the Mediterranean, her fleets sailed into that sea, fought battles, captured and held posts of enormous strength, and ultimately emerged more firmly rooted in the Mediterranean than countries whose shores were washed by her waves.

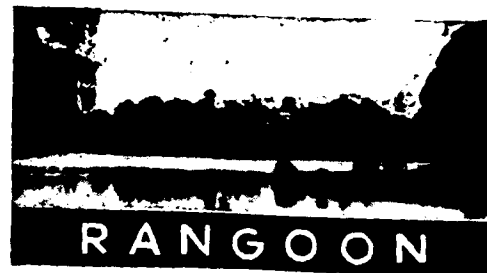
"In this great extension of power few played a greater part than Cloudesley Shovel who entered the Navy as Cabin Boy, rose to be admiral of the English Fleet, and over whose tragic death a cloud of mystery still hangs."

"He was born in 1650. In his early years he was the Cabin Boy of Sir John Narborough, also an Admiral of the Fleet who in his youth had been a Cabin Boy of Sir Christopher Mings, himself a Cabin Boy, who had risen to be Admiral. Then as now influence counted for much, but in the needs of the country, there was ample room for men who lacked it. The lecturer then gave details of Shovel's advancement in the Navy." He gave an account of the battles in which he fought and laid special stress on the importance of the victory won, in conjunction with Sir George Rook, which gave to the British Empire that impregnable fortress which stands at the entrance of the Mediterranean—the Rock of Gibraltar with the clouds wreathing its summit, and the Blue Sea lying like a carpet at its feet.

"During the years in which he rose slowly to distinction the sea broke on the rocks that lie round the Isles of Scilly which in the fulness of time were to lie across the path of Shovel. Stevenson has painted unforgettably a picture of the reef-encircled islands and the breakers that beat upon them.

"On all this part of the coast these great rocks go down together into the sea like cattle on a summer's day. There they stand for all the world like their neighbours ashore; only the salt water sobbing between them instead of the quiet earth; and clots of sea pink blooming on their sides instead

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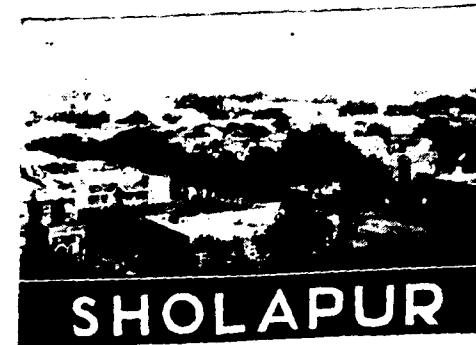
President: U Ba Win

Secretary: S. Chatterjee.

Rural Uplift Training School: Rtn. U Ba Lwin, K.L.H., Deputy President of Senate and President of Rural Reconstruction League, gave a talk on the training school which was recently held at Tatkon in Upper Burma under the auspices of his League and under his supervision. Such school the first of its kind held in Burma was a great success and he was pleased to find keen desire among young and old laymen and monks to learn this work and give their service to the country and people. He said over 700 applications were received but only 500 were entertained and given intensive training for 9 days. Weather turned against at very beginning and scarcity of water added difficulties but students and workers pulled on together, achieving unexpected success. Besides lectures and talks there were demonstrations and exhibitions. He was also glad to announce that villagers all round took real interest and thanking all who helped the show, he appealed to Rotarians to co-operate and support in larger numbers instancing how a single Poona Rotarian was running six demonstration centres. He hoped to give another talk in the near future on plea for co-ordination to avoid dissipation of energies and immediate need for a definite policy and programme. Rtn. Ba Sein thanked the speaker on behalf of the club and members.

Rtn. Mears' Talk on His Tour: As the day's speaker was detained in the court and unable to attend the meeting on November 16, the President requested visiting Rotarian Mears to give a short talk on his tour. Rtn. Mears readily agreed and gave a most interesting and amusing descriptive

(Continued on Page 48)



President: Diwan Bahadur N. C. Limaye

Secretary: V. B. Sathe

Professor D. R. Gadgil, Principal of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics recently appointed on the Textile Inquiry Committee was the speaker at the meeting on November 9. The subject of his talk was on "The Work, Pitfalls, and the Difficulties of a Social Investigator".

The profession of a social investigator is quite modern, dating back to about 60 to 75 years. His work is mostly based on data available from past records (history) and his own observations of the present, i.e., his own contemporary times. The investigator collects this data from the actual conditions existing before him. The work of the social investigator differs largely from that of a scientific research worker in this that while the scientific research can be carried on in a laboratory, under controlled condition, and with a homogeneous sample, the social investigator is barred from working in a laboratory, especially as the material with which he has to deal cannot be brought to the Laboratory and is never homogeneous. The lath (material) cannot be subjected to controlled methods of laboratory research. It is but natural therefore that the work of a social investigator carries a percentage of error and he has constantly to keep this in mind while deducing or arriving at his conclusions.

To study the effects of a world chaos or world economic depression a social investigator cannot at his will produce the sort of conditions that existed during the years 1914-19 or 1929 onwards. From the standpoint of a social investigator it was a sort of huge experiment carried

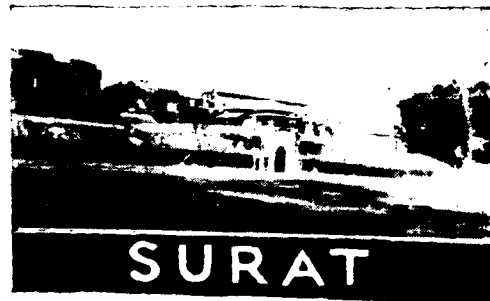
out for him by nature itself so that he may learn something about the changes which completely destroy his theories regarding monetary adjustments between nations of the world in peace times. But such experiments cannot be carried out by the worker any time at his will.

The other factor that the social investigator has to deal with is the human factor. In a scientific laboratory a worker can get rid of the human sentiment and work on his material in a disinterested spirit, devoid of human sympathies. The material on which the social investigator has to work is not very plastic to be moulded according to his needs. The social investigator goes through the following stages of work during his investigation.

1. An exhaustive enumeration of the material he hopes to study.
2. Determine a random sample on which he hopes to work his methods of investigation.
3. Create personal contacts with the material—in this case individuals, families or communities.
4. While making the enquiries he has to bear in mind the fact the samples he has to deal with are human and therefore prove to be mistakes even while stating certain facts about themselves. Sometimes the things told may be only half truths or far from truth. The social investigator, therefore, has to take count of certain margin of error before drawing his own conclusions.

(Continued from Page 46)

of heather; and the great sea conger to wreathe about the base of them instead of the poisonous viper of the land. On calm days you can go wandering between them in a boat for hours. There are miles of open sea water sown with them as thick as country place with houses. The breakers run 50 feet high but that must be the green water only for the spray runs twice as high as that. All round the surf with an incessant hammering thunder beats upon the reefs. As when savage men have drunk away their reason and discarding speech bawl together in their madness by the hour, so these deadly breakers shouted in the night."



President: P. J. Taleyarkhan
Secretary: Dhun Framji

Rotarian Chaitanyadal S. Thacker addressed the Club on "My Impressions of the San Francisco Rotary International Convention 1938, and the World-Tour."

Before proceeding with his address on this subject he presented a gold Rotary Button to the President Rotarian Taleyarkhan and gave the Secretary a Rotary Tie, which the Japan Rotary Club had sent for presentation to the Hon. Secretary. It was accepted by the President with thanks and amidst acclamations. Rotarian Thacker then submitted before the Meeting several beautiful flags which he had received from the Clubs he had visited during his world-tour where he had also presented the Surat Rotary Club's flags. The flags received were from the Rotary Clubs of Interlaken, Detroit, Los Angeles, Hollywood and Kyoto (Japan). They were received by the members with applause and appreciation.

Rotarian Thacker gave a very interesting talk on "My impressions of the San Francisco Rotary International Convention 1938 and the World-tour", in Gujarati, during the course of which he gave a full history of his visits and talks to Shanghai, Japan, San Francisco Convention, Hollywood, Chicago, London, Liverpool, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and other places, and said that he was much impressed by the hospitality and true Rotary spirit with which he and his family were received during their world tour by Rotarians of all countries. He briefly gave us an idea of the San Francisco Convention and said that reservation for the delegates were made with 53 big hotels and 3,000 to

4,000 motor cars were ready for the use of Rotarians during their stay. The cars were marked as "Host Conveyance". He was very much impressed by the personality of Rotarian Duperrey, President of the Rotary International Convention 1938, who he said, conducted the proceedings of the convention in a very able and friendly manner. He then spoke about the Rotary Meetings which were conducted on the steamer "Queen Mary".

SEVEN SOCIAL SINS

There are seven social sins in the world:

1. Politics without principles.
2. Wealth without work.
3. Pleasure without conscience.
4. Knowledge without character.
5. Commerce without morality.
6. Science without humanity.
7. Worship without sacrifice.

Canon Donaldson England.

(Continued from Page 46)

talk on what he saw on his tour since he left home in St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A. on August 1. He started with the situation in his home town and America, travelled on to Germany, Palestine and on to Burma. He touched on the Jew problem in Germany and the Arab problems in Palestine. During his hurried tour in Burma he had enjoyed his visit and he would well remember parking trains in this country. He threw out a suggestion that in order to invite tourist traffic special customs arrangements should be made for *bona fide* tourists.

For his interesting and illuminating talk President Ba Win thanked the speaker, wishing him and his wife bon voyage with pleasant memories from Burma.

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 Mahabubmia 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: I. 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, "Saraswati Niwas", Pratapganj. Baroda (Phone 666). 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. Kothiwala, 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.: V. N. Sundaresan. Secretary, Cochin 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. J. E. Virgo. Hon. Secretary: S. K. Chatterji, 15, Tikatooley 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.

DELHI.

President: U. N. Sen, C.B.E., 4, Parliament Street, New Delhi. First Vice-President: Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore, Dariba Kalan, Delhi. Second Vice-President: R. E. W. Pratt, 40, Ratendone Road, New Delhi. Jt. Secretaries: M. N. Seth, Scindia House, Curzon Road, New Delhi; G. Pershad, Scindia House, New Delhi.

Meetings: Every first and third Thursdays, at 8 p.m., at the Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.

HYDERABAD (SIND)

October 6, 1938.

President: H. P. Hinchcliffe. Vice-President: Mahomed Ibrahim Shaikh. Joint Secretaries: Fakirjee Perozshaw Golwalla, C/o Messrs. Muncherjee & Co., Hyderabad (Sind), and Chandiram Mulchand Babla. Treasurer: Shamdas Dandumal Bhatia. Directors: Shavex Pestonji Dastur and Rev. Reginald Cain Bartels.

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 7-30 p.m., Masonic Hall.

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 Mondays at noon, Tisco Hotel.

KANDY.*(Experimental)*

President: E. A. E. Price. Vice-President: R. F. Dias. Secretary: B. E. Van Reyk Fernale, Kandy.

KARACHI.

March, 1933. *Charter No. 3593.*

President: Kazi Khuda Bux. Vice-President: C. Voegelé. Imm. P. President: E. D. Shroon. 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 and 3rd Saturdays, 1-15 p.m., Killamey Hotel.

LAHORE.

February, 1927. *Charter No. 2714.*

President: B. F. Ralla Ram. Vice-President: Rev. Dr. E. D. Lucas. Hon. Secretary: S. Sandagar Singh, Warris Road, Lahore (Phone 4113 Res. 2769). Hon. Treasurer: S. Haber Singh. Directors: W. J. Campbell, C. C. Garbett, T. G. Bhandari, S. P. Singha, and Dr. V. V. V. Bhandari. Imm. P. P.: H. W. Hogg.

Meetings: Every Friday at 8-30 p.m., Nadou 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 Hussain 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.L.E., A. Sinclair-Rose, T. M. P. Alexander, Dewan Bahadur S. K. Rungnathan.

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

MADURA.

December 27, 1938. *Charter No. 4908.*

President: J. M. Doshi. Vice-President: Madurai Mills, Pasumalai, near Madura. Vice-President: K. Devaji Rao. Secretary: T. S. Krishna. Treasurer: H. Isherwood.

MANDALAY.

September 16, 1938. *Charter No. 4858.*

President: U. Ba Hlaing. Vice-President: J. Hun Wah. Hon. Secretary: J. Moogan, Intermediate College, Mandalay. Hon. Treasurer: S. G. Rau. Directors: H. N. Galt, I.C.S., U. Kyau Hla, and N. C. Giddins.

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Fridays, every month, at 7 p.m., at the Hindu Club, Sala 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. Hony. Treasurer: N. P. Surnis. Directors: S. M. Balcar, M. Y. Pinge, Rao Sahib K. R. Newale, G. G. Nene and N. P. Uplap.

Meetings: 2nd and 4th 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. Hony. Secretary: E. C. A. Smith, "Riverprospect", Yeravda, Poona 6. Hony. 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. Hony. Treasurer: B. N. Atal.

(Continued from Page 18)

Bombay and its political emancipation under the Reforms, it will have a great day for itself.

Concluding Remarks: The post-Barrage conditions of irrigation and agriculture have begun to alter the life of the masses to a certain extent. Little time is now lost between the reaping of the winter crops and the sowing of the summer ones. No longer do lands lie fallow in Sind, no longer does Kismet alone make a Hari rich or poor. Not as a marauder now but as a settler, man has ample opportunities to make Sind more fertile, more peaceful and prosperous, to withstand the ravages of time, to conquer the vagaries of the great river, the severities of the climate and the prejudices of ancient days. With increasing facilities and amenities of life, man is likely to progress materially and morally in the region, where nature is such a hard task-master. The Barrage has solved the problem of water supply for a large part of Sind for all times; it now rests with the agriculturists and the

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.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 (Phone: 507). 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. Hony. Treasurer: G. N. Hardwick. Hony. 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. Hony. Secretary: Dhun Framji, Agent, The Central Bank of India, Kanpith, Surat (Phone: 114). Hony. 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.

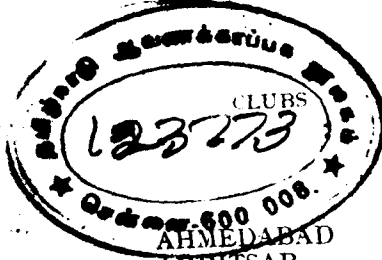
THAYETMYO.

President: M. M. Banerji. Vice-President: U. Ba Thein. Hony. Secretary: Samo Hla U. A. B. M. Chin School, Thayetmyo. Hony. Treasurer: U. Maung Gyi. Directors: Dr. Joshi and Mr. Ah Nam.

economists to adjust the market and make it also the financial success it deserves to be.

The lure of the Indus has always been great. Whoever settles down on its banks, never regrets. Whoever eats the PULLA river fish, never wants to leave Sind, and now that the Barrage has so greatly increased its importance and the supply of water is assured, its population will also stabilise and grow, its domestic happiness will increase and its future welfare will be assured. Sind may not be very rich in its mineral wealth, because it is largely made of Tertiary rocks minus their big oil and coal deposits; but it excels in its spiritual and Sufi heritage. Sind is not lost, because it has been resuscitated by us and Sind is not dead, because it has been rejuvenated. The Lloyd Barrage has indeed proved to be the Heart of Sind, forcefully circulating the waters of life through its very veins and arteries. May the blessings of the Almighty be on our dear province!

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



	No. of meetings held during 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	39	55	4	58	66	5	0	71
AMRITSAR	3	17	51	6	63	34	1	1	33
ASANSOL	2	20	58	2	62	35	2	2	35
BANGALORE	1	19	50	2	54	38	0	0	38
BARODA	2	13	30	10	38	44	1	1	44
BARSI*	1	10	38	17	57	26	2	2	26
BIJAPUR	2	10	62	9	66	159	5	2	162
BOMBAY	3	47	46	16	55	105	1	4	102
CALCUTTA	3	54	61	9	55	88	0	0	88
COLOMBO	4	12	62	4	83	20	0	0	20
COCHIN*	2	15	68	9	85	22	0	0	22
DACCA	2	30	57	5	63	51	2	0	53
HYDERABAD (SIND)	2	19	44	6	51	43	0	0	43
JAMSHEDPUR	2	18	33	3	36	58	3	6	61
KARACHI	2	20	48	13	66	39	5	0	44
LAHORE	2	29	44	32	50	65	3	0	68
LUCKNOW	4	13	60	2	66	21	1	1	21
MADRAS	2	10	40	1	73	25	0	0	25
MANDALAY*	2	25	69	2	73	37	0	0	37
NEGOMBO	1	22	32	10	37	67	4	0	71
PANDHARPUR	2	27	56	4	60	49	4	5	48
POONA	2	14	62	0	62	22	0	0	22
RAJKOT*	2	6	38	1	40	16	0	0	16
RANGOON	5	22	32	10	37	67	4	0	71
SHOLAPUR	2	27	56	4	60	49	4	5	48
SURAT	2	14	62	0	62	22	0	0	22
THAYETMYO	2	6	38	1	40	16	0	0	16

*Returns not received.

OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT

Ag. District Governor: F. E. JAMES

Assistant to Governor: V. Doraiswamy

 200 Mount Road, Madras.
 Telegrams: "Care Eurasia"
 Phone: 2623.
Field Representative: H. W. Bryant, G. P. O. Box No. 5, Poona.
Phone 760. Telegrams "Rotacub".

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

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19, Mount Road, Madras.

Editor—J. Munro.

The Traditional Home of the Sandalwood Tree

It is in perfumery that the greater proportion of Sandalwood Oil is employed at the present day: and to discriminating buyers, such as perfumers and soap manufacturers must of necessity be, it is hardly necessary to extol the virtues of the East Indian Oil which is without equal, both as a fine perfume base and a fixative for the increasingly popular bouquets of the Oriental type. In addition, it is now being used extensively, and with marked success, in the creation of some of the more delicate perfumes in which the Sandalwood odour is not required as a predominant character.

A few trials will convince the perfumer who has not taken full advantage of the odour-value of this oil, that it is of the greatest use to him, not only for the predominant Sandalwood odour where required, but also as a modifier and a fixative for other odours. This is true for liquid perfumes, soaps, creams, powders and all other cosmetic preparations. It will be found invaluable to those up-to-date perfumers who pride themselves on their own "creations."

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THE DIRECTOR, GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORY, MYSORE

Agents for South India, Bombay Presidency and Burma:

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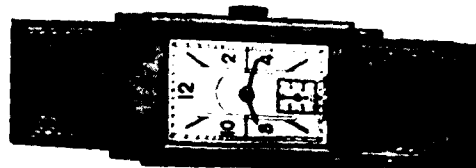


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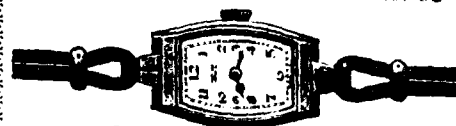
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