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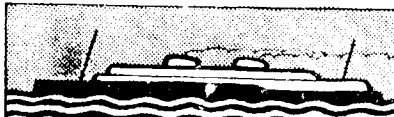
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THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL

(INCORPORATING THE 'CHAKA')

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

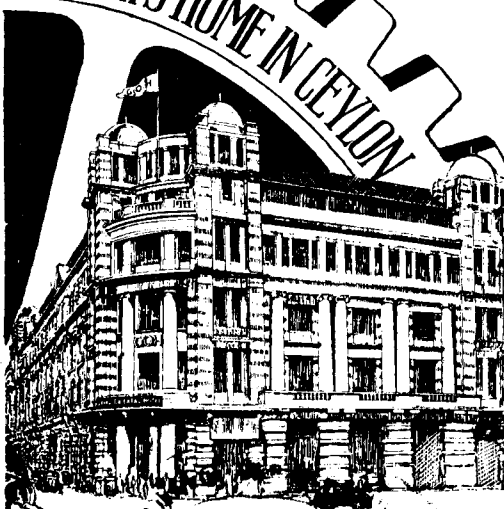
Vol. VI

JANUARY 1939

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ROTARY LUNCHEON EVERY THURSDAY

ROTARY'S HOME IN CEYLON

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PUBLIC AUDITORIUM

(Inner entrance lobby)

of the City Hall, Cleveland,
Ohio, where the next Annual
Rotary Convention will be held
on June 19, 20, 21, 22 and
23, 1939.





COLOMBO: The District Conference at Colombo is the important event of the month. Fortunately District Governor James has now stated that after all he will be able to attend, and Rotary International will be represented by Col. Cecil Rae, of the Ipoh Club, Federated Malay States.

The Conference will have to discuss, apart from its regular business, the issues raised by the retirement of our District Governor, which is due to take place this year. It will also consider the urgent question of bifurcation of the District. The subjects are important, and it is to be hoped that a full attendance will be forthcoming, and that fruitful discussions and wise decisions will result.

Who are to attend and who not has long been decided. It remains only to wish the fortunate ones a successful conference and an enjoyable visit to Colombo, where they are certain of a hospitable welcome. They will not omit, we are sure, to take full advantage of their stay in that delightful city.

Ourselves: At the end of the old year we have to thank our many correspondents and Club Secretaries for their help. Entirely voluntary and continued from month to month, it is an onerous job which they have undertaken, but without it *The Eastern Rotary Wheel* could not have continued to appear.

For the New Year we wish to give better and more punctual service than heretofore,

and would request correspondents and Secretaries to stretch a point and help us still more by letting us have their material in time.

For those unfamiliar with the intricacies of the publishing business we would explain that a small delay can upset the whole routine of a busy Printing press. It costs us money too, by causing loss of the Postal concession, which is conditional upon appearance before a stated date. Even one or two MSS. sent late can hold up the whole Magazine. Those who have material for publication will be doing us a great service if they get it to us by the 10th of each month. If they do their part, we shall have no excuse for unpunctuality.

Who's Who in Rotary: On a later page of this issue will be found a new feature, in the shape of sketches of a number of those attending the District Conference at Colombo, with brief descriptions of them.

In addition to entertainment value, it is hoped that this innovation will prove to be of use. By such means, contacts can be strengthened, and members who can seldom or never meet each other can be helped to achieve our object of widening understanding and sympathy by knowing men in various walks of life from various parts of the world. We hope that the feature will be a welcome one.

We propose to continue it month by month in a more complete form, with short accounts in *Who's Who* style.

The Governor Speaking!

District Governor James's Monthly Letter for January

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

GREETINGS: The New Year has brought greetings from different parts of the Rotary World to Rotarians in this District. Several Clubs in our own District have sent cards to me and in particular the President of the Ahmedabad Rotary Club, Rotarian Desai, has desired me to transmit to you all the warmest greetings of the Ahmedabad Club. May I, on behalf of Rotary International, thank all those who have sent messages, and assure them that their good wishes are heartily reciprocated.

Extension: On the eve of the New Year, I received intimation that the Board of Rotary International have admitted into membership the Provisional Rotary Club of Madura, which has been granted Charter No. 4908. I congratulate the Madura Rotarians on their entry into the Rotary family.

Field Representative Rotarian Bryant who recently visited Salem (South India) informs me that the inaugural meeting of the Club there is to be held on the 22nd of this month. All success to them!

Charter Presentations: Rotarian Rai B. M. Das Bahadur, President of the Rotary Club of Calcutta, presented on my behalf the Charter of the Rotary Club of Dacca at a dinner meeting on the 9th of January, and I am informed that the function was a great success, and that Rotarian Das's address was very much appreciated. My thanks to Rotarian Das for so readily and willingly acting as my official representative at the Dacca meeting.

Two more Charters are to be presented this month. The first is to the Rotary Club of Rajkot, on the 21st January. As I am unable to attend their meeting personally, I have deputed the President of the Ahmedabad Rotary Club, Rotarian Dr. H. M. Desai, to present the Charter officially

on my behalf. The second one is to the Rotary Club of Negombo, on the 28th January. Our Negombo friends have been waiting for nearly eight months, because they want to receive the Charter from the Governor. As this date is so near those of the District Conference, I hope that any delegates who will be in Colombo then will try to attend the Charter Meeting at Negombo.

"On to Cleveland": In my last Monthly Letter, I mentioned the appointment of the District "On to Cleveland" Committee. I have now appointed Rotarian U Tun Nyoe, a member of the Rotary Club of Rangoon, to be the third member of the Committee, which will now consist of Rotarians C. S. Thacker (Surat), F. Wolff (Calcutta) and U Tun Nyoe (Rangoon). All these Rotarians attended the San Francisco Convention last year, and have returned with very valuable experiences which will now be available to all those who wish to attend the next Convention in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Visitors: We have now in our midst the Australian schoolboys who are on a visit to our District. At the moment of writing, I believe they are being entertained by our Lahore Club. The Secretaries of Clubs at the centres which the tourists propose to visit have already been informed of their dates, and I hope that when the party return to their homeland they will look back on their experiences in this part of the Rotary world with great pleasure.

1940 District Conference: I have received a special note from the Rotary Club of Rangoon saying that that Club proposes to invite the next District Conference and that I should place their invitation foremost at the Colombo District Conference. The time and place for the 1940 District Conference will, as usual, be decided after consulting all the Club Presidents, but it will be advantageous if

accredited delegates would come prepared with the views of their Clubs as to the venue of our next year's Conference. Moreover, we must decide also whether to have a conference for each of the two new districts, or one combined conference for both the districts. The purpose of these conferences, as you know, is to bring together as many Rotarians as possible for the purpose of fellowship and discussion on matters of mutual Rotary interest.

COLOMBO District Conference: Within a few days our sixth District Conference will have opened in Colombo. I hope to arrive in Colombo on the 28th January and stay until the morning of the 1st February. Let me draw the attention of all delegates to the pre-conference session on the afternoon of the 29th January at 6 p.m., at the Galle Face Hotel, and at which we are going to discuss informally (a) the duties of the President, under the Chairmanship of Rotarian Rai Bahadur B. M. Das, President of the Calcutta Rotary Club, and (b) the Duties of the Secretary, under the Chairmanship of Rotarian R. G. Higham, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Bombay.

Copies of addresses, notes and reports, are now being printed and circulated to Clubs and delegates by instalments, as they are received. It is hoped that delegates will read through these documents before coming to the Conference, so that they will be in a position to contribute to the discussions.

Has your Club sent its report of club activities and returned the credential certificates? If not, will you do so immediately? Failure to return the Credential Certificates may result in your Club being technically not represented at the Conference.

Attendance Averages: For the first time in my Monthly Letter, I am giving hereunder the attendance record of the various Clubs in our district. While the figures of some of the senior Clubs are a little disappointing, I must say that the averages during the month of December have shown an improvement which is encouraging. I congratulate the Mandalay Club because they top the list!

Ahmedabad	71%	Jamshedpur	75%
Amritsar ..	41%	Karachi ..	40%
Asansol ..	79%	Lahore ..	37%
Bangalore ..	24%	Lucknow ..	70%
Baroda ..	31%	Madras ..	49%
Bombay ..	56%	Mandalay ..	82%
Calcutta ..	48%	Negombo ..	62%
Cochin ..	62%	Poona ..	67%
Colombo ..	60%	Rangoon ..	23%
Dacca ..	75%	Sholapur ..	55%
Hyderabad		Surat ..	69%
(Sind) ..	76%		

(Clubs not reported: Barsi, Bijapur, Delhi, Madura, Pandharpur, Rajkot and Thayetmyo).

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

Important Communications from our District Governor

COLOMBO CONFERENCE—DRESS

The question of dress at the opening session of the Conference when His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott, the Governor-General of Ceylon, will welcome the Conference, and at the Conference Banquet on the 31st January, has been engaging the attention of our hosts, and I am desired to advise you and your delegates that for the Opening Session on the 30th January, lounge suit or informal dress is all that will be necessary, as well as for the Garden Party

at the Government House (Queen's House) on the afternoon of the 31st January. For the Conference Banquet on the 31st January, which will be attended by several notabilities including His Excellency the Governor and the Admiral of the East Indies Squadron, it is suggested that visiting Rotarians should wear the form of dress which they would think proper in their own Districts or countries for such a function. Our hosts are naturally anxious that the quality of the banquet should be first-class,

and it is because of their anxiety that delegates should feel perfectly at home that they have not thought it necessary to stipulate a particular form of dress.

Will you kindly circulate this information among your delegates?

TRAVEL TO COLOMBO

I have just received the following information regarding persons intending to go to Colombo from India:

Passengers by sea from Calcutta, Madras and Cochin require certificates of vaccination against small-pox, and also have to sign a form of guarantee to report to the local Medical Officer at Colombo, for fourteen days from the date of departure from the respective ports (or on the day of arrival and on the day of departure).

Those arriving by train from South India will be attended to by the Quarantine Medical Officer at Mandapam, who will require a certificate that a passenger has been vaccinated or re-vaccinated not more than three years before the date of landing at Talaimannar, or show scars proving a previous attack of small-pox.

Will you please advise your delegates about these restrictions?

Yours sincerely,

F. E. JAMES,

District Governor.

Governorship 1939-1940 PROBABLE NOMINATIONS

We understand that among the nominations that will be made for the District Governorship for 1939-40, are the names of Rotarian B. T. Thakur (Karachi), and Sir A. R. Dalal (till very recently a member of the Calcutta Rotary Club) or failing him Rotarian Lt.-Col. C. Warren Boulton, Vice-President of the Calcutta Rotary Club. Rotarian Sir A. R. Dalal, who was till now a member, of the Rotary Club of Calcutta, is now a member of the Rotary Club of Bombay. We also understand that there will be some more nominations which will be made on the floor of the Conference.

If the Conference decides, as it is expected to, on bifurcation of the present area into two smaller Districts, then two Governors-nominee will be elected at the Conference.

Both the nominees will be expected to attend the International Assembly at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, U. S. A., and the International Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., next June.

IS YOUR CLUB A ROTARY CLUB?

If your club recognizes that there are four ways for a Rotarian to exemplify the ideal of service—by participation in the administration and fellowship of his club—by activities in his business and his craft—by activities in his community—by efforts to develop international understanding, good will and peace, you theoretically have a Rotary club.

If each year your club has some member or members of it charged with the responsibility of seeing that each Rotarian does his bit in club service, in vocational service, in community service and in international service, you have practically a Rotary club, which is carrying out the aims and objects of Rotary.

No club is a complete Rotary club unless it is doing something and causing its members to do something in each of the four phases of the Rotary programme.

PLACE OF BUSINESS DETERMINES ELIGIBILITY

It is not where a man lives but where his business or professional headquarters are located that determines his eligibility for membership in a Rotary club.

It appears that this fact is overlooked by a club now and then. It is important that it should be observed. Failure to observe it is likely, especially in territory where communities are close together, to provide a source of friction between Rotary clubs.

THE VALUE OF SIMPLICITY

Let us keep Rotary simple—so simple that all can understand it and no one can misunderstand it. Let us keep Rotary International simple, understandable, and workable as a clearing house of information and inspiration for its member clubs and their member Rotarians. Let Rotary be a movement among mankind which is unique for both its simplicity and its effectiveness. It is the simple things that endure. It is the complex ones that stall and crack up.

Convention News

Rotary International 30th Annual Convention

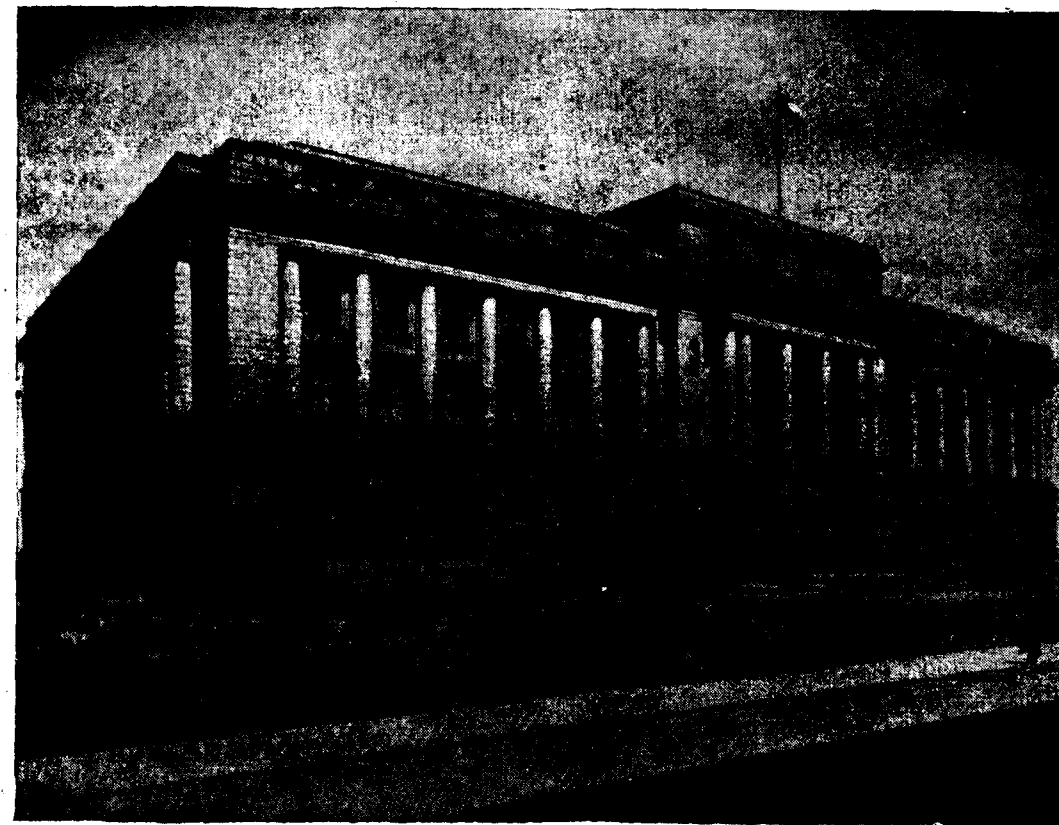
A Message from Abit Nix

CHAIRMAN, CONVENTION COMMITTEE

THE thirtieth annual convention of Rotary International will convene in Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., June 19 to 23, 1939. Plans are under way to make this 1939 convention one of the largest and

repeat the feat which was performed when Cleveland entertained the convention in 1925.

Rotarians from more than 65 countries of the Rotary world are expected to attend this convention and participate in the important business of the convention, take part in the equally important discussions



CITY HALL, CLEVELAND, OHIO

one of the best conventions in the history of Rotary. Many of you will recall that the convention held in Cleveland in 1925 broke the then existing attendance record for Rotary conventions. The Cleveland club and more than 7,000 Rotarians from over 130 clubs in Ohio are determined to

of the Rotary programme, and share in the fellowship and inspiration which will distinguish this event. Cleveland, centrally located, is easy to reach by land, by air, and by water. Both pre- and post-convention tours are being arranged and will provide ample opportunity for sight-seeing and travel.

This promises to be in every way a convention which you will never forget; an ideal convention city; ideal summer climate; ample hotel facilities; and a wonderful Auditorium for the plenary sessions and the group meetings.



TERMINAL TOWER

Stamp the date, June 19 to 23, upon the tablets of your mind and arrange to participate in this great Rotary gathering.

Convention News

Watch future issues of the *Convention News* for information concerning the convention city, facilities for the entertainment of guests, the development of the convention programme, and the schedule of events for convention week, as they are announced.

"On-To-Cleveland" Committee

Abit Nix, Chairman of the Convention Committee of R. I. has already made a suggestion to district governors that "On-To-Cleveland" committee chairman be appointed early in each district so that attendance promotion can get under way. He says:

"I hope that presidents of all Rotary clubs will appoint their 'On-To-Cleveland' chairmen early so that great interest in the Cleveland convention can be developed and, thereby, a desire to go created on the part of thousands of Rotarians who have never before attended a Rotary International convention."

Hotel Reservations

For the protection of those who will attend the convention, Rotary International has contracted with the leading hotels in Cleveland for sufficient rooms to accommodate everyone comfortably for the week of June 19 to 23, 1939.

Rates in Cleveland hotels range from \$3 to \$10 per day for two-person room with bath. Single rooms will also be available.

Each Rotary club secretary will make all hotel reservations for the entire delegation from his club on the requisition form which will be sent to him about February 1.



CLEVELAND PUBLIC AUDITORIUM—ARENA WITH SEATS IN PLACE

It is not necessary, therefore, for Rotarians to write at this time to the convention manager, the convention committee, or the host club committee regarding reservations. Detailed information regarding reservations will be sent to all Rotary clubs soon after January 1, 1939. The assignment of hotel rooms will begin on the first day of May, in accordance with the by-laws of Rotary International.

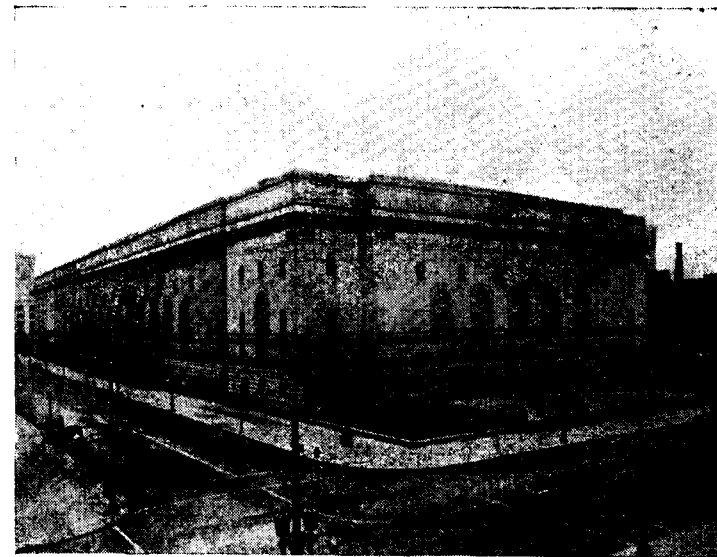
Cleveland—"Our Host City" in 1939 (A Convention Sketch)

Cleveland, the metropolis of Ohio—capital of a great trade empire—the home of more than a million people.

Towering skyscrapers—busy streets—huge industrial plants—attractive residential sections—delightful parks and beaches.

A principal port of Lake Erie—a port of call for freighters and passenger vessels—a natural transportation centre—easy to reach

by rail, boat, air, or motor. Trunk railroad and inter-urban lines, motor-bus lines, and air lines enter this city from all major travel centres.



CLEVELAND PUBLIC AUDITORIUM

The great new Union Passenger Terminal—one of the world's finest—has been well named "a city within a city."



MUSEUM OF ART

Cleveland—a steel and iron industrial centre. Other important industries—paints and varnishes—refined oils—ready-made clothing for men and women—electric machinery—brick and tile. Annual gross exports exceed \$200,000,000 (or 1,500,000 ships tons).

Cleveland possesses unexcelled facilities for serving and entertaining conventions: splendid hotels. Six hotels alone have 4,500 rooms—each with private bath.

Cleveland's Public Auditorium—where sessions of the Rotary International Convention will be held—seats 16,000 persons for a

single event contains 260,000 square feet for exhibition purposes one of the finest pipe organs in America. Other space within the Auditorium includes a beautiful music hall, seating 3,000 a ball-room and a Little Theatre seating 1,500 and 600 persons respectively and 10 other halls with seating capacity of from 90 to 500.

The Auditorium is in the heart of the downtown district within easy walking distance of all hotels and principal shops.

Advance Information

The Convention manager, Rotarian Howard H. Feighner, will establish his office in Cleveland about the first of February. Later announcements will bring the exact date. For the present, all inquiries concerning the Cleveland convention may be addressed to Rotary International, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

The "Spoke" Speaks

From a recent issue of *The Spoke*, published by the Rotary Club of Laurel, Delaware, we quote the following:

"Last Monday evening we enjoyed two reels of moving pictures of the Rotary convention held in San Francisco in June. These pictures give one an idea of the importance of Rotary.

"When prominent men from all parts of the world give of their time to participate in such an organization and to attend such a convention—there must be something to it. We may sometimes wonder if it is worth while, but when we realize what an important world-wide influence Rotary has become, then we realize that the trouble is with us—if we are not getting something out of it.

"Next year the convention will be held in Cleveland, Ohio. It would be a good idea for several members of our club to begin right now to plan their vacation for the latter part of June and tour out to Cleveland."

Railroad Rates

Summer tourist and special rates will probably be in effect in many parts of the United States and Canada, but announcements of such rates are not likely to be available until after the first of January, 1939.

Cleveland Near Population Centre

Cleveland our host city for 1939—comes near being at the centre of Rotary population in North America. Approximately 55,000 Rotarians live within a radius of 500 miles of the convention city.

General Registration

As soon as the convention manager opens his office in Cleveland, there will be mailed to all Rotary clubs the proper blanks for use in making registrations for the convention. It will not be necessary to request these blanks, for they will not be mailed until the Cleveland convention office is opened.

Each person, 16 years of age and over, attending the convention must register and pay \$5. This registration fee permits each one registering to attend all sessions of the convention and to enjoy all of the many entertainment features provided by the Rotary club of the convention city.

WHAT SPRINGS FROM FELLOWSHIP.

There is many a man who is a better man because he has joined a Rotary Club, a better employer, a better servant of the community; in many cases Rotary has been his opportunity to find service in the community.

There is many a town that is a better town because there is a Rotary Club in it.

There is many a thing which Rotarians have done in the sphere of international service—many men have an entirely different view of their fellowmen because of the opportunities which Rotary has afforded them of coming into fellowship and contact with their fellowmen throughout the world.

It is the Rotary fellowship, the thing which keeps men in fellowship with each other and which makes them do the work which has to be done. That is Rotary as I see it.—

G. M. Verrall Reed, Director, R.I.

Shoddy Ethics Hurt Business, Says Authoress

When business enters the door, scruples too often fly out of the window. That's the indictment Nina Wilcox Putnam levels against business relations in the current "Rotarian" Magazine. Drawing upon her own experience in commercial transactions, the widely-known author, in presenting the woman's point of view, outlines a set of simple, practical rules for improving business relations. Here they are:

FIRST, be sure you know what you want before you enter into any business transaction. Think the matter through clearly, and refuse to compromise on cheap substitutes, either material or ethical.

"Never allow yourself to be rushed into a hasty decision either by over-enthusiasm or by false pride. One of the most frequent causes of business failure is our natural unwillingness to admit to the other fellow that we may not be able to 'put it over.'"

"Never buy anything you can't pay for. Don't take a chance on something turning up later to cover your indebtedness. That sounds like putting the brakes on a lot of creative enterprise, but genuinely creative enterprise is never a gamble.

"Be sure you give what you are being paid for. All business growth, be it in the selling of apples or in the selling of ideas, is built on repeats.

"Never use your personal affairs as an alibi for non-performance. The purchaser is interested in the goods he gets, not in your private problem.

"Never be 'smart alecky' or affected in your manner when a business deal is involved. Your approach will be anything but welcome. A direct, simple, and natural manner is your best introduction to any client or prospect.

"Never try to get something for nothing. The effort, always futile, is spotted immediately and brands you indelibly as a fake. People don't forget that sort of thing and they are not reluctant to spread the news.

"Never, never lose your temper no matter how wholly wrong your business contact of the moment may be. By losing your temper you put yourself at a disadvantage. Many a deal has been consummated satisfactorily to all parties because one of them kept cool.

"Don't waste your own vital energy by brooding over a bad business deal or a business injustice. Forget it and go ahead with something new.

"Always fulfil your contracts on time, or a little before time if possible. The upstage gesture of delay is an empty one, no matter how important you are. He who can be depended upon is the one who gets results.

"The successes of dishonesty and charlatanism are usually brief, believe it or not—just like the success of crime in a lesser degree. 'Getting away with it' is not business success; it is slack-wire performance on a rusted wire.

"Above all, assume that the other fellow is at least as decent and honest as you are. Distrust engenders distrust. Faith often begets faith in the most surprising degree."

The Motor Car and Its Petrol Consumption.

Speech delivered by Rtn. M. N. Wyse, M. Amer. I.E.E., M.I.Mar.E., A.M.I.A.E., at the Luncheon Meeting of the Rotary Club of Karachi held at 1-15 p.m. on Saturday, 17th December, 1938, at the Killarney Hotel.

ROTARIAN WYSE said: Every motor car owner is naturally interested in any information that suggests the possibilities of improvement in the operating costs of his motor car, and the purpose of this short talk is to serve as a help towards this objective.

When we talk of a motor car's petrol consumption in relation to the mileage obtained per gallon of petrol consumed, we immediately introduce something of value which could be rightly expressed as INPUT and OUTPUT, the petrol being the input and the mileage obtained the output. Neither the input nor the output can be a constant since the conditions of operation and the roads over which the car travels are never the same. And, furthermore, it should also be remembered that a small percentage of the petrol consumed is taken by the engine in the form of power to overcome friction of all moving parts, surface friction of the tyres with the road, small leakage losses, evaporation, and, lastly, unaccounted losses.

If an accurate guide is required for your petrol consumption a running test will have to be carried out on the following lines: By means of a measuring stick take a dip measurement to ascertain the height level of the petrol in the tank, preferably when the car is in its own garage or housing and, at the same time, note down the mileage already travelled as indicated on the car's speedometer. After having travelled a number of miles, have the car returned to its garage and placed in the same position as it was when the first dip measurement was taken, the object being that the level of the tank should be the same as it was before. You must now take a two-gallon sealed can of petrol, and after noting its weight commence pouring the contents slowly into

the tank until you arrive at the height level you had noted down before the test. You now have at your disposal the mileage or distance the car has travelled, by subtracting the first taken speedometer reading from the second reading now available. The quantity of petrol consumed on the trip is represented by the quantity you have poured into the car's tank, the value of which is available to you by weighment. For instance: A 2-gallon petrol can holding 2 gallons of petrol weighs 17 lbs. 4 ozs. And, therefore, if the can after pouring weighs 10 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., the quantity of petrol filled will be 7 lbs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., representing one gallon. Measurement by weighment is best and most accurate, but if for any reason it is more convenient to measure in gallons, then I would suggest that bottles be used, allowing six bottles to every gallon, which may be accepted as more or less accurate. On the basis of measurement of the consumption by bottle, let me give you an example:—

Assuming that the car's speedometer shows a mileage of 2,200 miles, and the height level of the petrol in the tank measures 6 inches. Then, after completing an arranged run the speedometer records 2,250 miles or in other words a distance of 50 miles has been travelled, and the height level of the petrol in the tank now measures 4 inches. By the filling from the 4-inch level to the 6-inch height level in the tank 9 bottles of petrol have been used, representing $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and the consumption over the trip works out: 50 multiplied by 2 and divided by 3 and this equals $33\frac{1}{3}$ miles per gallon.

From the experience of a well-known carburettor manufacturer with a large number of cars that were tested, it was found

that an average open touring car should give approximately the following mileage per gallon of petrol consumed:—

A 7 horsepower car should do 50 miles.

10	..	..	..	..	38 to 40 miles.
12	..	..	..	..	35 miles.
15	..	..	..	..	25 to 28 miles.
20	..	..	..	..	20 to 22 ..
30	..	..	..	..	17 to 19 ..
40	..	..	..	..	15 to 16 ..

The mileage that should be obtained from a closed or saloon car of the same horse power as given in the above table will be slightly less, because of the extra power that is required to overcome the additional wind resistance on account of the larger surface of the body.

The mileage that can be obtained on a given consumption is greater on a long and continuous run than in town with its traffic. On the long run you are operating under economical conditions, whereas in town you have constant stopping and starting, the engine running with the car at a standstill, and the constant operation on low gear, or in plainer words, the number of revolutions done by the engine for the same distance covered is less on the long straight run than in town use. Although it is not generally known there is an economy range of speed. In American cars the range is between 20 and 60 miles per hour. In British cars the range is between 20 and 45 miles per hour. The range is dependent on the carburettor and could be altered, which is inadvisable. I find that the most economical range of speed is between 25 and 40 miles per hour.

Mechanical Considerations: It is all very well to talk about the petrol consumption when the car is new and in perfect mechanical condition. As time goes on wear takes place and there are big losses both in power and in performance. Wear cannot be avoided but can be minimized by giving attention to the lubrication and using the right kind of oils, and in this the recommendation of the makers should be followed.

On Lubrication: It is advisable to change the oil in the engine crank chamber after every 500 miles of distance travelled, as this in itself will lengthen the life of the engine by minimizing the wear of the working parts. It should be noted that the oil in the crank chamber loses its consistency or viscosity, as it is called, after being in use for some time, or in other words, the oil becomes thinner as the result of dilution caused by the gases in the cylinders passing the pistons and getting into the crank chamber in the form of vapour, which then condenses and mixes with the oil. The oil is then in such a condition that it is no longer suitable for lubricating a petrol engine. This oil can most certainly be used, but the wear in the engine is then more rapid. The most damage will be done to the piston rings, the renewal of which will be a costly matter. Furthermore, the oil also gets contaminated with particles of carbonised oil and metal dust—the resultant of wear—as also dirt collected in various ways, and these can only be got rid of by the removal of the oil. The oil could be filtered and a small part of it used again with fresh oil, but this procedure is not recommended for a motor car engine lubricant.

The consistency of the oil can be gauged by pouring a few drops of used and fresh oil on a pane of glass inclined at an angle, and noting the time the used oil takes to run over a certain length, in comparison with the fresh oil taken from the can. The degree of contamination can also be gauged by pouring a few drops of the used oil on a piece of blotting paper. In this manner the oil will separate from the deposits or dirt, the oil being absorbed by the paper leaving the deposits as a blotch, the size of which is dependent on the extent to which the oil is contaminated.

A bluish coloured smoke from the car's exhaust is an indication that too much oil has been filled in the engine crank chamber, and shows a waste of lubricating oil. An excess of oil causes the formation of carbon in the engine cylinders and also fouls the spark plugs resulting in loss of power.

How can the petrol consumption be controlled? 1. By using the right kind of lubricant for the engine, and using it in the correct manner as suggested and recommended by the makers. By following this your engine will remain in good condition, an essential for keeping down the petrol consumption.

2. By carrying out a periodical inspection and lubrication of all moving parts.

3. The ignition system should also be attended to regularly every month. Each cylinder line should be brought into firing position and the contact points of the breaker examined and checked for the breaking distance. The points should then be cleaned and the spacing adjusted if found necessary. The spark plugs should also be attended to in the same manner, and the spacings between the electrodes adjusted to the distance recommended by the makers. As a rule the spacing for the contact breaker is from 15 to 20 thousandths of an inch for both battery and magneto systems. For the spark plugs the spacing is from 25 to 35 thousandths of an inch. Without a correctly set contact breaker and correctly set spacings of the spark plug electrodes in each cylinder, it will be impossible to get a good mileage on the petrol consumption.

4. Do not tamper with the maker's adjustment of the carburettor, and if for any reason a readjustment is necessary the maker's instructions should be carefully followed. Under no circumstances should you enlarge the openings of any of the jets, as the smallest enlargement will make a big difference in the petrol consumption, and at the same time the running of the engine will be affected. A correct adjustment is indicated by a smokeless exhaust, whereas a black smoky exhaust shows that too much petrol is being drawn by the engine, as the result of which the combustion is imperfect.

5. The air filter, if one is fitted, should be taken out and cleaned periodically, as the passage of the air to the carburettor should be clear at all times. A blockage in the smallest way will enrich the mixture to the engine and its effect will be to increase the petrol consumption.

6. The exhaust silencer should be removed and cleaned out very thoroughly after every 1,000 miles of service. A dirty silencer increases the back pressure which has to be overcome by the engine, and this has the effect of increasing the petrol consumption.

7. The correct adjustment of the brakes on your car is a most important consideration, as a great deal of the driving power of the engine is absorbed by improper adjustment. If effectively and correctly adjusted the road-wheel brake drums should be perfectly cool to the touch after the car has run a short distance. Should a warm of hot drum be found in any of the four road-wheels, it is a sure indication that the expanding brake bands within the drum are bearing unnecessarily on the surface of the drum. To test the brakes, the four wheels of the car should be raised off the ground by means of the jack provided, and supported in this position. If the brakes are adjusted in the right manner all wheels should be able to turn with very little effort with the controls in the off-position. For effectiveness the brake controls should be applied, and in this position you should not be able to turn any of the wheels. The controls should be applied and released frequently so as to be sure that no sticking or jamming takes place.

In conclusion: I think that all the essentials have been explained to you in this talk, and to this I can only add—Treat your car as if it were human, and you may be sure it will reciprocate to all the attention it receives, both in service and economy.

PRECEPTS FROM PRETORIA.

If your efforts are criticised, you must have done something worth while.

If some one calls you a fool, go into silence and meditate. He may be right.

If the world laughs at you, laugh right back. It's as funny as you are.

If you have tried to do something and failed, you are vastly better off than if you had tried to do nothing and succeeded.

Civil Aviation in India

ADDRESSING the Rotary Club of Jamshedpur on "Civil Aviation in India", at the luncheon meeting held on Monday, the 19th December 1938, Rotarian J. R. D. Tata, Chairman of Tatas, said that India had a mixture of favourable and unfavourable factors influencing the growth of Civil Aviation in the country. The favourable factors were—

- (1) the territorial magnitude of the country;
- (2) the comparative slowness and insufficiency of surface means of communications;
- (3) excellence of climate from the flying point of view for the greater part of the year; and
- (4) the air-mindedness of the people in general.

The unfavourable factors were the general poverty of the country and the illiteracy of its people. The former was responsible for a restricted volume of trade, both internal and external, and therefore of business correspondence and passenger traffic, and also for the limited funds at the disposal of Government for the encouragement of such objects as the development of air transport. Illiteracy resulted in almost a negligible volume of private internal mail.

In the absence of adequate internal mail and passenger traffic and in view of the Government of India's No-subsidy policy, Indian air transport had to look elsewhere for means of subsistence. Fortunately, foreign mail traffic was both abundant and concentrated, and almost the whole of it passed through Karachi on its way into or out of India. Thus it was that the air transport system of India was largely based on the carriage of foreign mails, the principal internal air-lines acting as feeders to the main air route between Europe and India.

One major exception was the route operated by Indian Trans-Continental Airways, which, however, did not properly

form part of Indian air transport, as this company was a subsidiary of Imperial Airways, controlled and managed by the latter. Indian Trans-Continental Airways were to-day operating the land-plane service between Croydon and Calcutta alternately with Imperial Airways Flying Boat service.

Leaving this service aside, the two principal internal air routes in India were the Karachi-Colombo route *via* Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly, operated by Tatas, and the Karachi-Lahore route operated by Indian National Airways. Both these services connected at Karachi with the incoming and outgoing England-India service of Imperial Airways.

Tatas' service was the more important of the two both in mileage and traffic. The route was 1900 miles long with a frequency of operation of five times a week. The service was started as a weekly one in 1932 between Karachi and Madras, *via* Ahmedabad, Bombay and Bellary. It was diverted from Bellary to Hyderabad and duplicated in 1934, and it was extended to Colombo *via* Trichinopoly in 1937. Its frequency was increased to five times a week earlier this year on the introduction of the Empire Air-Mail Scheme. The service had maintained throughout its six years' existence a regularity of 99.4 per cent. in spite of inadequate ground organisation and difficult climatic conditions on the West Coast of India during the monsoon.

In addition to the main service, Tatas also operated two internal passenger services, the first being a weekly service over the Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichinopoly route, and the other, a bi-weekly Bombay-Delhi service *via* Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior. These two services, which were operated during the dry season from November to May, had been rendered possible by the far-sighted support given to them by the States of Travancore, Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior respectively. The total route mileage operated by Tatas was thus in excess of 3,600 miles.

Referring to the rapid growth of Tatas' services between 1932 and 1938, Rotarian Tata gave figures which showed that the total number of planes in use had increased from 2 to 16; the total Horse-Power of these planes, from 240 to over 5,000; the frequency of the main service, from 1 per week to 5 per week; the annual mileage flown, from 140,000 to 1,030,000; the mails carried annually, from 24,000 to 500,000 pounds; the whole of the flying personnel of 21 men was Indian except for one non-Indian pilot.

Continuing his review of Indian Civil Aviation, Rotarian Tata referred to the Karachi-Lahore service of Indian National Airways, the growth and regularity of which was comparable with those of Tatas' Karachi-Colombo service. This Company had operated a weekly passenger service between Calcutta and Rangoon, and between Calcutta and Dacca during the years 1933-35, but both services had ultimately to be closed down owing to insufficiency of revenue—a further proof that purely passenger services could not pay for themselves without some additional source of revenue.

Mr. Tata understood that Indian National Airways had extended the Karachi-Lahore service to Delhi a few days ago. Presumably this service was for carrying passengers and internal mail, as foreign mails would all be carried direct by Imperial Airways or through their subsidiary, Indian Trans-Continental Airways, from Karachi to Delhi.

The only other service operating in India to-day was a recent one started by Air Services of India, Ltd. in November 1937, between Bombay and Jamnagar in Kathiawar via Bhavnagar and Rajkot. This service, which was at present being operated six times a week, had developed a good passenger traffic, but as low fares approaching second-class railway fares were being charged, Rotarian Tata doubted whether expenses could be met unless external financial support made up the difference.

Proceeding, Rotarian Tata referred to the introduction early in 1938 of the Empire Air-Mail Scheme, also known as the All-Up Scheme, under which all first class mail between England and Empire countries, with the exception of Canada, which

previously went by sea, was now automatically carried by air without surcharge. Rotarian Tata thought that this scheme was as epoch-making as the introduction of the Penny Post in England nearly half a century ago. The introduction of this Scheme had jumped the amount of mail flown between England and India to 500 tons a year, of which nearly half was carried on the Karachi-Colombo service.

Dwelling on the future development of air transport in India, Rotarian Tata considered that the most probable lines of development would be as follows:—

- (1) An increase in the overall speed on the feeder services partly as a result of the introduction of regular night flying. This will, however, require the provision by Government of improved ground organisation and equipment; also an increase in passenger accommodation on these services as a result of increasing traffic on the England-India route.
- (2) Services in and between Indian States. For instance, plans are under preparation for the operation of air services in Hyderabad and Baroda States.
- (3) Extension of the Karachi-Lahore or Delhi-Lahore route to the North-West Frontier and to Kashmir.
- (4) Finally, a service between Bombay and Calcutta.

Referring to the latter, Mr. Tata said that his firm had investigated this route and prepared schemes for it as long ago as 1933. The establishment of an air-line between the two largest and most important commercial cities in India was unquestionably the most desirable development in the air transport system of the country. There were, unfortunately, serious difficulties in the way of an early start. On the one hand, in order to be worth while, the service would have to be a nightly service. Only by flying at night would a valuable saving of time be possible. This, in turn, meant

(Continued on Page 28)

“Napoleon the First”

Paper delivered at the Jamshedpur Rotary Club on November 21st, 1938, by Rotarian A. C. Austin (Calcutta Rotary Club), Deputy Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway

“GENIUS”, says Carlyle, “is the infinite capacity for taking pains.” How this masterpiece of pedantic stodginess has become classic never fails to astonish.

That great American, Edison, put the idea into a better shape: “Genius”, he said, “is 90 per cent. perspiration and 10 per cent. inspiration.”

Napoleon had 100 per cent. of both.

My modest aim is to interest you for a few minutes in the man. It is not my intention to send you away with your minds bewildered with dates and the names of places.

Compared with the dim and distant names of Alexander, Caesar, Gengis Khan and Tamerlane, Napoleon seems almost a contemporary of our own. I have myself met a man who saw him, and his mother died in the mid-Victorian age. He is almost one of us, and that is why his study is so interesting.

Napoleon was the son of an impoverished Corsican aristocrat, who spent his life fighting in the incessant island wars of independence against France. His father was of little account, but his mother was a woman of iron, and it was from her that he inherited his great qualities. Like so many great men, he was the second son in a large family.

While I shall not fail in my promise to keep off dates, it is essential to grasp the definite phases of Napoleon's career. To do this, it is only necessary to remember the five-table beloved of our childhood.

0-10. The first phase is up to the age of 10, a period spent in Corsica. History relates little of this period save for a remark by his school master—“a lump of granite but a volcano inside”.

10-20. At the age of 10, through his uncle's influence, he was transferred to a school for aristocrats in France. He made no particular mark, was proud, unhappy and cordially disliked. At 15 he proceeded to a military school where he remained until he obtained his Gunner's Commission at the age of 20. He conformed to the Artillery type, in being poor and proud, but he was not prejudiced. He studied incessantly.

He was never a corporal. The expression “Little Corporal” was just a figure of speech.

When he was 20, the French Revolution flared up, and the Reign of Terror started.

20-25. We must not waste time on this period. It is too obscure. Napoleon fought for and against the French in the Corsican wars. He was dismissed from the French Army. Later, he led French troops in an unimportant victory over the English at Toulon. Then his patron, the younger Robespierre died, and he seriously considered throwing up the Army and keeping a boarding house. Things looked so bleak that Desirée Cléry refused to marry him. She also refused his brother Joseph, and ended as wife of Marshal Bernadotte and Queen of Sweden.

Only confusion can result from pausing over this period.

25-30. When Napoleon was 25, the Revolutionary Government was at the point of being overthrown by the Paris mob. The terrified Directors called for Napoleon. Murat arrived just in time with the guns, and mob rule disappeared in a whiff of grape shot.

The down-at-heel gunner officer is transformed into the General in command of the Paris troops with houses, carriages and a large retinue of servants.

Though now a power in the land, he nevertheless was under the orders of the French Revolutionary Government. He was neither a minister nor commander-in-chief.

In this period, he undertook a successful attack on Italy and a disastrous expedition to Egypt. Abandoning his army in Egypt, he rushed back to France, and saved the military situation at the eleventh hour.

At the age of 30 he overthrew the Government, and emerged as Consul and Commander-in-Chief. He became, in fact, Dictator.

30-40. This is the Grand Period. During these ten years he rolled up the map of Europe, and became Emperor of the whole central area. Kings and Emperors lined up in his waiting rooms, and jumped at his word of command. I will not mention the campaigns or battles. They are endless.

40-45. The period of decline. Napoleon overreached himself in the attack on Russia, and Spain was eating up his strength like a running sore. As you all know, he was defeated at Leipzig, and again, after his escape from Elba, at Waterloo.

45-50. The exile in St. Helena. A pitiful end to the world's most startling career. An end which will remain an undying stain on the English Cabinet and the wretched man detailed to act as Governor.

He was only 50 years old when he died.

Having rushed you hot foot through a succession of dry facts, let us try to study the man.

He was the greatest soldier of all time. So it is fitting that we should consider him first in relation to his marshals.

His Marshals were the queerest lot of men ever collected.

With the exception of the ex-cabin boy and smuggler, Massena, there was not one fit to take independent charge of a campaign. Yet each was incomparable as a specialist under the great master,

Left to themselves, they squabbled and bickered, and thought only of their own aggrandisement. In one respect only were they alike—they were all incredibly brave. None but the brave need apply for the job of marshal.

Napoleon drew them from every walk in life.

Augereau was a Paris gutter-brat. Deserter from the Prussian Guard, which in later days he captured complete. A dancing master, a great swordsman, but not a very great marshal.

Berthier, son of the middle classes, the greatest chief of staff of all time. He organised battles, but took little or no part in them. An ugly little man who could work for ten days and nights without rest.

Massena, cabin boy, ex-smuggler and champion looter. The greatest general of them all and a great lover. He died leaving a fortune of 40 million francs.

Bernadotte—son of a land-agent, ex-sergeant major—a dirty dog who turned on his master. He died much respected as King of Sweden.

Murat, son of an inn-keeper. Another dirty dog, who sought to betray his master, who was also his brother-in-law, for Murat had married Caroline Bonaparte. An unparalleled leader of cavalry in battle—otherwise a fool. "Stupid as a pig, but what fire!" was Napoleon's description of him.

Davout, a cold incorruptible aristocrat, a great marshal. Universally disliked. True to his master to the end. Almost the only one.

Marmont, a man of good family. A brother cadet of Napoleon and much beloved by him. The dirtiest of all dirty dogs. A traitor of the deepest dye.

Ney, the bravest of the brave, whose only god was the god of battles. The incomparable hero of the rear-guard of the retreat from Moscow. An Emperor, two kings, a Prince, eight marshals and 600,000 men had been defeated in the retreat—all but this red-headed son of a barrel-cooper.

Let us charitably draw a veil over his subsequent career,

Napoleon's treatment of his marshals was in striking contrast to what happens today to generals who fall foul of Dictators. Though his marshals constantly failed him and incurred his violent rage, Napoleon was almost incredibly long-suffering with them. He used indeed to dismiss them in disgrace, but they were soon forgiven and reinstated. Even the incompetent ones like the ex-drummer boy Victor survived. Ney was forgiven his revolting conduct after Leipzig and, to Napoleon's cost, he was given a command at Waterloo. Not one Marshal was shot by him.

In civil administration Napoleon employed the ablest men available, quite irrespective of their dishonesty and their disloyalty to himself.

Fouche of the Police and ex-bishop Talleyrand, Minister for Foreign Affairs, were the best examples. Men of supreme ability in their respective spheres, Napoleon was for ever discovering their intrigues and frustrating them. He was so great a master of men that he could afford to disregard their disloyalty while taking advantage of their ability.

When it comes to his relations with women, Napoleon comes down to earth with a bump. He could not manage them at all. In his period as General (25-30), Napoleon was captivated by the designing widow Beauharnais. Josephine came from Martinique and had some claims to aristocratic birth. Her first husband lost his head in the Terror, and at the time she wooed Napoleon she was the mistress of Barras, the head of the Government. She was a shameless vamp, and treated Napoleon disgracefully. She was, however, a delightful creature, and everyone, including her long-suffering husband, adored her.

As you all know, Napoleon divorced Josephine. This, however, was solely owing to the need for a son. After his divorce he married Marie Louise, a Princess of Austria. Her only contribution to history was providing Napoleon with a son—a complete nonentity.

The only woman who really repaid him for his affection was the Polish countess, Walesca. You have doubtless all seen the film. As a result of Josephine's coldness,

Napoleon, when at the height of his power, sought consolation in the love of this high-minded aristocratic lady. What would ordinarily be dismissed as a crude political intrigue was raised to an entirely different level by their mutual affection and her devotion to duty. She had a son by Napoleon who later became Ambassador in London.

His family whom he tried to raise to the status of royalty were a plague to him. They failed him in every duty with which they were entrusted.

And of the man himself—

He combined outstanding ability with an unparalleled energy. He was ceaselessly driven onwards by boundless ambition. India conquered by an overland march was one of his cherished objectives.

He covered incredible distances in his carriage or, when time pressed, galloped across Europe on horseback, accompanied by Rustam, his Egyptian orderly, and a few marshals and secretaries.

He would write and dictate for days and nights without rest. On one occasion he wrote out the entire orders for a great campaign at one sitting. He would issue orders until it was useless to continue as his writing had become utterly illegible, and his long-suffering secretary prostrated!

Between battles he would issue instructions to his ministers regarding every aspect of civil administration. To his wives he would write almost daily on matters of etiquette and as to whom they should or should not receive.

Let one instance of the range of his interests suffice. A few years ago Mr. Hill, the Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, was requested to co-ordinate the available information regarding the run-off of streams and rivers in relation to the bridging that should be provided. The first note on the subject was by Napoleon!

He himself ascribed his success in battle to his habit of early rising. The old-fashioned generals, he said, manoeuvred their troops by rule. He made up his mind when he saw the actual position. We all of us know, however, that fighting battles need more than a glance round the country at dawn.

He ascribed his success also to the fact that his army was commanded by professional soldiers and not dilettante aristocrats. Though of aristocratic birth himself he was a true son of the Revolution.

Napoleon was at his greatest in following up a victory and reaping its fruits. After Moscow he lost this gift. He could not contend with sleep. The battle of Dresden shortly before the great battle of the nations at Leipzig was won by him, but he went to sleep, and the allies had time to recover. But for that afternoon's sleep, the history of Europe might have been entirely different.

Let no one imagine that Napoleon made no mistakes. He made them again and again. His greatness is exemplified in the way in which he could grasp a mishandled situation and put it right. Once he left an army with two marshalls in command!

Where shall we seek the reasons for his downfall?

Firstly, the sea. His stupidity in dealing with naval affairs is difficult to believe. On one occasion he ordered a naval review in a storm. The admiral protested but was instantly dismissed, and the review proceeded. A vast number of ships were sunk, and Napoleon himself was almost drowned.

Secondly, Spain. He installed his brother Joseph as King at Madrid, but he never conquered Spain. It was a running sore that sapped the life-blood of his grand army.

Thirdly, Moscow. Over half a million set out on the great march through Russia. Only a few straggling thousands returned. The rest were bones in the snow.

And finally as already mentioned, sleep. He would go to sleep in the midst of a battle.

I do not wish to dwell on the end at St. Helena. It is set out in Emil Ludwig's great book. If any fallen conqueror deserved honourable treatment, it was Napoleon. He did not receive it.

And in conclusion—

England was ranged with the enemies of France, and even now it is difficult for an Englishman to view the period in an unbiassed light. Let us try nevertheless.

North America has its United States, and with a Federal centre, India is in course of developing a co-ordinated system of Federated Provinces, to which we all wish the best of luck.

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.

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Imperial Defence Problems

Mr. Hodson's Address to Rotarians

THE Marxian theory of "each according to his ability, and to each according to his need" applies greatly to the problem of Imperial Defence, said Mr. H. V. Hodson, Editor of the *Round Table*, who addressed the weekly luncheon-meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay at Green's Restaurant on Tuesday 20th December 1938.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who is an Honorary Rotarian, attended the meeting, which was presided over by Rotarian T. W. Brough. Speaking on Imperial Defence in the British Commonwealth Mr. Hodson said that the modern British Commonwealth of Nations meant a comity of free self-governing nations, in no way subordinate to one another in their internal or external affairs. Imperial defence as a problem common in those nations was a problem in co-operation and not in dictation. The Dominions were not only free to decide what defence forces they should have and what provision they should make but also whether that provision should be used in the event of any emergency and if so how it should be used. That was what Dominion Status meant and that was a significant fact in India where they were looking forward to the goal of Dominion Status.

Bound Together: Mr. Hodson believed that the destiny of the Dominions was the same as that of the United Kingdom. If the United Kingdom were defeated in a world war, the Dominions would have to accept the dictated terms of peace. They would have to live in a world in which British power had been destroyed and that would be a precarious world. It was that reason rather than any constitutional or racial reason that bound them together and Mr. Hodson's personal opinion (which he did not want to put forward in a propagandist way) was that India herself would follow the same course because with the breakdown

of the British Empire India would be one of the most vulnerable countries in the whole world.

Imperial defence, Mr. Hodson continued, did not mean only a projection or expansion of local defence. It was a problem common to all. Mr. Hodson analysed the problem under four heads and said that first there was the question of reinforcement of local defences; the second problem was the protection of trade routes carrying the necessities of life between the different members of the Commonwealth; the third common problem was of keeping the enemy at a distance. This problem had become all the more serious now that air power had become so important and now that the horrors of war might come to civil populations.

The fourth joint problem was the problem of defeating the enemy. It was not sufficient to secure a deadlock in a world war. Self-defence required in the end that there should be positive defeat as well as negative prevention of victory for the enemy.

Points of Danger: Proceeding, Mr. Hodson catalogued the points of danger in the British Commonwealth in the event of a war and the areas of relative safety and said that India was in the heart of the danger area.

Proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Rotarian Francis Low observed that the *Round Table* of which Mr. Hodson was the Editor was founded with the object of freeing the politics of South Africa from racialism and also with the object of promoting the cause of Liberalism. Mr. Hodson, although only 32, had been on the Editorial Board of the *Round Table* for the past seven years.

—(Times of India)

Impressions of the Chicago Rotary Club

By Richard Sidney, Secretary for Asia, Rotary International,
Battery Building, Battery Road, Singapore

ROTARY'S strength, it has been said, lies in the small clubs which are scattered all over the world. This may be quite true, but the writer cannot help saying how impressed he was when he first saw a really big Rotary Club in action for the first time. He had been accustomed to a fairly large number of Rotarians, meeting together weekly, in his own club at Singapore; he had met the Rotary Clubs of Shanghai and Tokyo, and been suitably impressed by their earnestness and Rotary good fellowship; but it was at Portland (Oregon) that he first experienced a big Rotary meeting in North America, and it came home to him exactly what such a club must mean in a community when several hundreds of the leading business and professional men feel it worth while to meet together each week.

If this be true of clubs whose membership ranges from 200 and upwards; what of the Chicago Rotary Club itself with its membership of 600? Surely the mere sight of such a Rotary Club Meeting must be an inspiration to any visitor!—and the following article attempts to deal with some of the impressions of a visitor to Chicago in February, 1937.

The Round Table: I arrived in Chicago for the first time on Monday February 15, 1937, and was immediately plunged into Rotary business, for on that morning I had the privilege of meeting Secretary Ches Perry and of being shown all over the headquarters office at 35 East Wacker Drive. The present European Secretary—Dr. Lester Struthers—took charge of me for luncheon and was kind enough to take me along to the Sherman Hotel where I had the pleasure of attending the Round Table Meeting of the Chicago Rotary Club. There were about 20 members present, and all made me very welcome, and at once I appreciated the value of this daily meeting place. Here was a chance to get to know intimately a number of Rotarians whom

one might miss at a larger gathering, and I sincerely hope that this idea of a daily round table is going to become the practice in many more cities where there are at present large Rotary Clubs only meeting once weekly. I attended this round table on several other occasions, and made many friends as a result of these meetings, and I should like to thank sincerely my earliest Rotary friends in Chicago for being so kind to me at these informal luncheons.

Meeting at the Palmer House: My first real meeting of the Chicago Rotary Club was on Tuesday February 16, and I shall not soon forget that historic day in my Rotary life. I devoted several pages of my private journal to a description of the meeting, and my reactions thereto, and now extract some of this for the benefit of readers.

One noted, first of all, the efficiency of the arrangements whereby visiting Rotarians were taken in hand, registered, and finally brought to a table where they would be certain to find companions with whom they would have much in common. One Chicago Rotarian had been in Malaya, he came up to me and addressed me in Malay, and thus made me feel at home from the very start. At my table was a Rotarian from Melbourne who knew Singapore.

One noted that not everybody went to the luncheon tables, and I think it was Secretary Treadwell who pointed out to me the gallery running round the luncheon room wherein sat the dyspeptics who were excused from luncheon, but whose attendance at the meeting was registered.

Amenities that Help: The visitor to Chicago cannot help being impressed by the various small amenities which taken together help to make the meeting memorable and worthy of Rotary's first club. In Singapore no Grace precedes our meals, because of the many different religious sects represented

in the club, and it is therefore all the more impressive when one stands up and listens to the invocation before a Rotary meal in Chicago or elsewhere.

Then there is the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner". The lights are turned off, a spotlight is thrown on the song leader who conducts from the gallery, and the United States flag waves in a specially contrived breeze. All this is singularly impressive, and helps to strike the right note for the entire meeting.

Visitors in the Spotlight: It may well be wondered how an enormous club manages to introduce its visitors so that more than a small proportion of those present are able to know who the visitors are. Once again Chicago has solved the difficult problem, and when the visitor is standing up, when a spotlight has been directed on him, and when the lights have been lowered so that he may be more clearly seen, there can then be little doubt about the visitor afterwards. It is certainly embarrassing—especially for those who come from afar! The whole business of introducing visitors seemed to be done well, and speedily.

Something about the Programmes: I was privileged to attend seven meetings, all told, of the Chicago Rotary Club, and the memory of many of these meetings will stay with me for a very long time. How can I forget the celebration of Rotary's 32nd birthday, and the speech of Mr. Clifton M. Utley when he discussed the theme "Getting at the Truth Internationally"? Mr. Utley warned us about midjudging the other fellow and approaching him in the wrong way. He told us that it was no use to say—"I don't like the way you imprison people in Germany". Probably the German doesn't either, said Mr. Utley, but the German soon begins to defend his own people and find excuses for them. If, the speaker continued, having gained the German's confidence you ask him for views about the present situation, then you may get something from him. The speech was listened to with rapt attention by a large audience, and many of us had the privilege of discussing matters with the speaker afterwards.

On Tuesday March 9 the meeting was particularly good, perhaps the best Rotary meeting at which I have ever been present in the world. First of all we had a film depicting Rotarians in their various businesses. Not more than about 100 feet of film for each business, but in that space most interesting and instructive. It would be good if this example could be followed in other clubs all over the world. Then we had a playlet "Chicago—from trading post to world Metropolis", in honour of Chicago's centenary. This was on the whole so excellent that it made at least one Rotarian desire to read up all he could about the city of Chicago and its amazing growth.

All that has been written gives but a faint idea of the atmosphere of a meeting of the first Rotary Club of the world. Somehow, the atmosphere is different from that of any other place. There is much the same bustle as one associates with London or New York; there is a throng as great as that of any other Rotary Club even including those clubs which have numerous visitors; there are similar surroundings because all great clubs meet in large hotels and in sumptuous surroundings; and yet somehow Chicago has something different. Maybe it is the presence of Paul Harris, dining quite humbly at some side table and not wishing to be singled out from other Rotarians. Maybe it is the presence of Ches Perry who has snatched an hour or so from his busy office duties. Maybe it is the presence of Secretary Treadwell himself, pervading the meeting, and seeing that things go well. I remember that I was immensely impressed by the President who was able to control such a huge gathering of men.

There is no question that one does not really know much about the Rotary movement unless one has had the privilege of attending a few meetings of the Rotary Club of Chicago, for one can then think about the genesis of the whole movement and appreciate how this immense gathering has grown from that small gathering of five men who met together on February 23, 1905.

Our Artist's impressions of some of the Delegates we



hope to meet at the District Conference at Colombo



Our Unhappy Immobility

By Dr. C. Saavedra Lamas, Secretary of Foreign Relations, Argentine;
Nobel Peace Prize Winner, 1936

ON my work table I find, in its two latest and interesting issues, REVISTA ROTARIA, edited by Rotary International and enjoying a wide circulation in all the countries of the world, primarily in those of Spanish origin. I welcome its presence with vivid satisfaction, and, on fingering its pages, with their artistic illustrations and beautiful photographs, there pass through my mind a succession of images and the recollection of diverse regions, climates, and countries. They are the routes of the world where the progress of man is hastened and facilitated through so many wonders of modern invention and technical mechanics, accelerating in an unprecedented manner the possibilities of inter-communication.

By no means does this magazine represent a mere touristic approach nor the simple relaxation of an individual trip or the approximation to distant peoples. Inter-communication, rapid and comfortable, is a collective as well as a national problem, but fundamentally it is the basic and most far-reaching question in our Continent.

This America of ours is still suffering from the routines and the obstacles which bar a reciprocal approximation. Those of us who have devoted part of our lives to the so-called problem of "Pan-Americanism" have asked ourselves many times why so many international conferences have been confined to the predominant aspiration of maintaining a spiritual community, which constitutes their essence. Why don't we form this same community as regards economic interests, facilities for interchange of products, an ample knowledge of the various regions as to their value and productive force, that which we juridically call commerce?

I have always attributed a special importance to this matter. During the Seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo I obtained from my eminent

friend Mr. Hull, United States Secretary of State, the pledging of our duties to invest Pan-Americanism with an economic character. A committee made up on my suggestion gave that illustrious statesman an opportunity to express his well-known liberal ideas in the matter of economic and commercial politics and to attack the obstacles, control on exchange, fees, high protective tariffs which appallingly reduce international commerce. At that same conference I also pressed on the necessity of holding in Buenos Aires another assembly having an exclusively commercial character. When that took place I proposed and obtained the organization of "Pan-American Boards" in the 21 Republics of America, their goal to be the opening of markets and greater facilities for them, and making known their possibilities.

The bulk of all these aspirations I synthesized through the suggestion of direct lines of Inter-American navigation, which we still lack. When I had occasion to accompany President Roosevelt during his triumphal rides through Buenos Aires, I spoke persistently and obstinately of what an immeasurable progress it would be for the Continent to facilitate roads and to create steamship lines, which we do not have as yet, pointing out that the products of some countries, as for instance, Argentina and Peru, bear some 60 different taxes, our inland seas enjoying little more activity than they did during colonial times.

The harmony of the Continent, effective peace, require an uprooting of the weeds which obstruct the path leading to our neighbour, and the good neighbour, which the United States desire to be, would reveal all the generosity of their purposes concentrating their action along that line and channeling toward Latin America their technique, their finances, their powerful industrial influence:

(Continued on Page 28)

Rotary As Seen By A Chilean

By Dr. A. Garreton Silva

Past President of the R. C. of Santiago, Chile.

(From "Revista Rotaria")

DECKED in the characteristic manner of each age, men, gathered in groups, have designed the physical contour of their time. Their aspect has been changing successively and their contour on the face of the globe has acquired new features. Nevertheless, their actions and the spiritual tone of those actions are still invariable: their loves, their anxieties are identical, and in no less degree the tendency, the diversity and intensity of their affections, likewise their passions and varied psychological actions.

Under different and movable cloaks the spiritual line of each age describes the same winding cross-roads of the human soul. But over and above this level, beyond this contour there exists, sublimated in sort, a trait which is marvellous and profoundly human: the superior currents of the spirit which in the manner of a gracious sky cover several generations and even diverse distant epochs.

Several beings endowed with a privileged intelligence and spaced throughout the march of time have contributed the inspiration which has been followed by humanity, attracted to it by a strange power of suggestion. The great currents of the spirit, a collective and far-reaching reaction, represent typical and characteristic moods of the soul, purged from its temporal and ephemeral aspects in order to reveal that which is lasting. The action and the splendour of those great currents of the spirit succeed each other at variable intervals. Thus we have the religious aspect of the national greatness, a dominant feature of the millenary Egypt; the profoundly artistic sense—all beauty—of the Hellenic peoples, pride of human sensibility; the juridical concept in all its manifestations, which was characteristic of the powerful Roman people; the birth and diffusion of Christianity as a permanent light; the mysticism of the

Middle Ages, crystallized in the Crusades; the formation, the development, and the pretended discredit of the modern state, likewise the present eagerness with which a form to represent a new idea of justice is sought.

Life to-day appears strangely transformed. Present-day technique, of a diabolical perfection, has been the lever which has effected the change, trying to create a new mode, internal and external, of our manner of living, by outlining a new seal of morality. Is there a predominant gesture in the life of to-day? Has our age the protection of a spiritual current characteristic of it? A new civic conscience is being sought, one enveloping the idea of a more ample justice; we aim to reach in all the manifestations of art a standard which spells progress; we pretend to give music an unusual melodic tone; architecture has sought to find a line to substitute for the beauty of the old form.

If a serene mind were to analyse the positive facts of so much change he would discover that everything is still in the process of experimentation, that there is hesitation in everything, and it would surprise him to find that as regards the classic, the juridical, the moral, the aesthetic and the artistic sense, the eternal attributes are kept intact.

Ours is an era of transition, therefore, of experimentation, in which all sorts of phenomena, linked to the course of life, are made universal because of the rapidity and profusion of communications. Within this epoch the consequences of any movement affect humanity in its entirety. But this linking together has not succeeded in dominating jealousy or distrust in human relations. On the contrary, it has created a state of constant and intense restlessness. However, just as it has caused this sensation

of eternal dread, could not our age also make possible the creation of a spiritual movement capable of resisting those demolishing elements?

Let us remember that over and above the contour of the masses of men there has always been extended a spiritual cloak woven with the purposes in which the best and most characteristic of the corresponding age has been inspired. Ours neither should nor can be an exception. Our time abounds in noble attempts, in lofty and powerful endeavours, but they are all isolated, disconnected from the reality of our environment. All spiritual force, in order to germinate a new universal conscience, has to count on the support of a large number of individuals, that is, has to be collective and should let itself be felt beneath all skies.

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multi-engine operation and extensive radio and night-flying ground equipment. The service would, therefore, be a comparatively costly one. On the other hand, the mail and passenger traffic available on the route, as ascertained from special investigations made some time ago, was not sufficient to enable the service to pay for itself. Some form of financial assistance would, therefore, be necessary in order to make this service possible. So long, therefore, as the Government of India's present policy in the matter of subsidies remained unchanged, an early start was unlikely. Rotarian Tata hoped that Government would in time be able to revise their policy and to grant the assistance without which this most important air line could not be established.

Summing up, Rotarian Tata said that Indian air transport to-day was little more advanced than European and American air transport was ten years ago. The progress in these countries had been greatly accelerated in recent years, largely owing to the progressive aviation policy of the governments concerned. If India was not to lag still further behind in the years to come, considerably more practical assistance would be required from the Government of India.

In the midst of the restlessness surrounding us a spark has already been fired, which in an outburst of enthusiasm has turned into a conflagration throughout the entire world—Rotary, which represents the union of those who work, of those who determine and lead progress, bound in a cordial tie of friendship, which signifies service. Rotary constitutes effort and constitutes work, that is, the present wisdom; and it is also peace, indulgence, tolerance, collaboration, that is, the authentic sense of friendship.

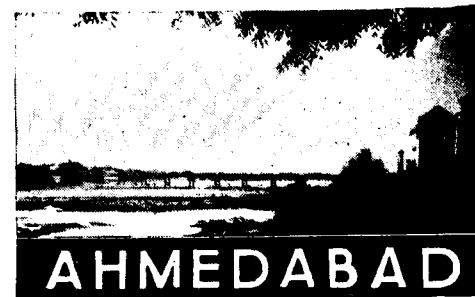
That is the way in which I see Rotary—as a powerful spiritual force capable of leading humanity—through such instruments as goodwill, mutual understanding and friendship—toward service and toward the union of man to man, of activity to activity, of nation to nation, of continent to continent.

(Continued from Page 26)

The secret of the future lies, therefore, in a most accessible and rapid circulation between men and between nations. To facilitate it, to hasten it, to remove obstacles, to create habits of travel which originate reciprocal knowledge and information, will be to accomplish the most practical and most transcendent task which the American countries can bring about. All that may contribute to such a high objective should be encouraged and applauded, and every association, such as Rotary International, which may provide the impulse, even though individual, toward such noble purposes, should be worthy of applause and encouragement. Therefore, to endeavour toward its success as an institution of understanding and frequent approximation is to promote an action which the State is often prone to forget.

Sergi, speaking of Latin America, pointed it out in one of his books as a victim of what he called "its immobility," law of inertia which—he said—retards the progress of the magnificent regions which constitute it, and in many countries keeps in an incipient stage the development of their civilization. Needless to say, the fundamental purposes of the world-wide institution (Rotary) from which this magazine derives its name constitute a real and practical medium—efficient yet modest—of combating through individual action such unhappy immobility.

News from the Clubs



President: Dr. H. M. Desai

Secretary: R. Natarajan

The toast of the Rotary International was taken by Rtn. President Desai who said that we Rotarians have often been asked by our non-Rotarian friends "What is Rotary? What is that which attracts you to Rotary?" The answer, he said, is simple which consists of one word only "Fellowship".

Rotary is different from other organisation, in that, its membership does not rest only in payment of annual dues; but it demands fulfilment of its ideals of fellowship and service. Like charity, Rotary begins at home. An ideal Rotarian will be a dutiful son, a loyal husband, a fond parent, an obliging neighbour, a useful citizen and a lover of his country and his people. A Rotarian who neglects his country, does not strive for establishment of peace and harmony among his own countrymen and cannot do much towards establishment of goodwill and peace.

Being an institution of representative professional and businessmen Rotary expects every member to observe high ethical and moral standards and apply the ideal of service in his personal business and life. We do not want to instruct or construct Governments; but we do definitely want to create understanding, goodwill and peace among the people of different nations who elect or select these Governments. This is the ideal of Rotary International. It cannot be reached overnight. But if we Rotarians who are over 2,00,000 strong, are true

to ourselves, if we individually carry out our obligations, we will succeed some day. The parent body that binds us together, is the Rotary International and it is of that body that the President requested to take the toast.

The toast of the ladies was proposed ably by Rtn. Butler in a humorous speech.

Mrs. J. S. Cama replied in a beautiful speech.

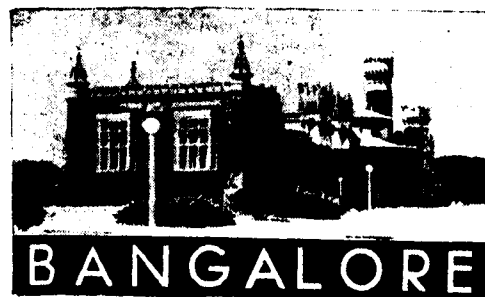
Rtn. Bhagat proposed the toast of the guests and Chief Justice Sir John Beaumont in reply said that this is the next toast that he takes after the Caledonian dinner in Bombay. He complimented the lecturer on his courage in dealing with the subject so delicate in such an able manner in spite of the fact the Ahmedabad was dry.

Rtn. Munshi thanked the speaker for his instructive and interesting lecture.

(Continued from Page 40)

to volunteer their services as Rotarian Judges for the "Clean the Village Contest" being sponsored by Dr. Heinrich and Mrs. MacNabb. They were also requested to advise him if they would be able to accommodate any of the non-Rotarian Judges in their cars. The Hon. Secretary regrets to point out that none of the Members have volunteered their services so far, and he would like to draw the attention of all Rotarians to the fact that the promotion of Rural Reconstruction and cleaning the villages has been one of the most important items of Rotary Activities in Lahore this year, and he very much hopes that Members will continue the good work already done by this Club by participating in this work.

The Secretary hopes that a large number of Members will come forward to undertake this pleasant work and human service.



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

Soil Fertility: Dr. P. Pieckenbrock gave a very interesting talk on "Soil Fertility" with special reference to Mysore soils at the meeting on December 7.

After speaking on the nature and formation of soils generally, he described the various elements as Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon, Phosphorus, Potassium, Calcium, etc., which in their various combinations constitute the fertility of the soil and form food for plants. He then explained how by scientific research, the exact requirements of these elements in the case of each crop has been ascertained, and how by careful soil-analysis, the deficiency of these requirements is found out and how they are supplied or made up by the application of chemical manures.

All this work requires extensive experiments which are carried out in Agricultural farms and as a result of which the fertiliser trade, of which he gave most interesting figures, has immensely increased.

The President in thanking Dr. Pieckenbrock for his interesting lecture, gave figures of the production per acre of the principal commercial crops in different countries as England, Germany, France, Hawaii, as compared with India. He showed that India was far behind these countries and hoped that still greater efforts would be made by Indian departments in the study of crop requirement and feeding.

The small attendance at the meeting on December 24 enabled members to sit at one table and enjoy an excellent Christmas lunch, also an informal talk which centred, more or less, upon the subject of attendance.

Though so small a meeting, the pleasure of social contact as a means to forwarding Rotary ideals was most apparent, and the members present thoroughly enjoyed themselves.



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

"Machinery in aid to Agriculture": "No nation or people have risen high in the scale of civilisation without first having developed and perfected a better system of agriculture which in turn means a better method of exploiting the resources of the climate and the surface crust of the earth, at the point of the plough," declared Rotarian Pashabhai Patel, speaking on the subject of "Machinery in aid to Agriculture" in his characteristic style, Rtn. S. V. Mukerjee presiding.

Rtn. Patel, after narrating in detail the various attempts made by them in India during the last 18 years to introduce power machinery for farming, to discover the most effective way to harness the illimitable energy provided in the Sun and to tap the inexhaustible store house of wealth provided by the Earth and went on to explain how power farming had turned the outlook of agriculture in India during recent years, said that what he proposed to discuss to-day was not about the marvels of crop production and agricultural economy and their relation to a co-ordinated system of industrial development but to content himself to telling them how they set about to bring a better plough to the job and why. He further said: "The farmer knows how deep summer ploughing would do more good to his fields than manure. The Sun's rays, the gusts of wind and the hot and cold currents of air blowing through the clods of a field ploughed deep and left to bake in the summer would not only put new fertility into the soil but would also help to destroy the harmful crop-killing weeds and grasses. The very sunlight which helps to grow his crops and which enables his soil to assimilate Nitrogen from the air is the most formidable obstacle in his way in ploughing his lands at

the most favourable time in the agricultural calendar. Here is a riddle round which human ingenuity has played for six thousand and more years in a grim struggle for survival. "Man had helped to break through the limitations of flesh and blood, which were the only agencies so far available to mankind. They therefore found power to emancipate the world."

Is it any wonder that our farmer is backward, our villages are poverty-stricken and our children bear the half-dead look of malnutrition on their faces? Has it ever occurred to you what an unequal battle our poor ignorant destitute farmer is waging against nature on the one hand and against competition from a world which has moved on and adopted modern mechanical power on the other?

Probably you have also at some time or other, come across Departmental reports wherein it is stated that modern Western Power farming cannot succeed in India, because our farmer is ignorant, his land is too hard, the climate is too hot, his fields are fragmented and scattered, he has no money to buy tractors and he does not know how to use them. This we considered pernicious logic. If the soils of India are too hard, all the more reason for using mechanical power for ploughing. If the climate is too hot, machinery at least can have electric lights and work at night, but not bullocks. The farmer does not understand machinery. So also the American farmer and the Russian didn't, when it first came. Suffice it to say that in spite of these romantic theories, the business of mechanising agriculture in India has during the last fifteen years followed the same slow conventional path of development that it did in all the other countries of the world and we may soon expect great and important developments in this field in India.

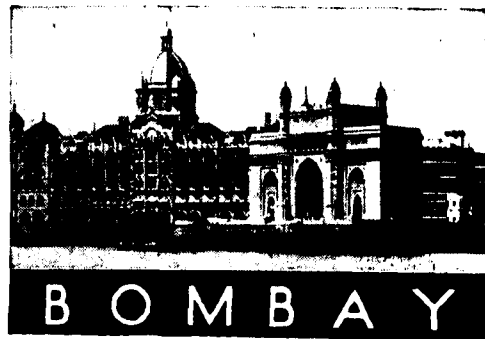
If I may hazard a prophesy, we shall see in India an agriculture co-ordinated with industry, a planned agriculture which will run hand in hand with industry. India has no oil and petrol. This will be our greatest blessing, at present in disguise. In a planned economy the Indian agriculturist will farm millions of acres of castor and potato and sugarcane. We shall use castor-oil for lubricant and alcohol for fuel in our

motor cars and tractors and aeroplanes. We shall put millions of rupees into the pockets of our farmer, we shall have hundreds of thousands of miles of farm-to-market earth roads made with tractors and graders, we shall see our farmers real masters of nature and not slaves of her caprices. The power-farmer will cut his crops from November to March and then plough up his dry hard land eight inches deep and leave the clods to bake in the hot summer Sun, to aerate in the blowing winds, to assimilate valuable Nitrogen from the air. Then the rain would come and the water instead of running off and carrying away valuable salts with it to the sea, in the deep well-ploughed land the water would percolate to the subsoil and be conserved there for the good of the crop to come. Such a farmer, with power at his command can conserve moisture and grow a crop successfully even in years of scanty rainfall. Mechanical power for tillage will liberate the farmer from many bondages which we the so-called educated people are not even aware of.

Rtn. L. G. Templin moved the vote of thanks to the speaker for his diverting talk, which was responded to with great cordiality by all those present.

YOU ARE A ROTARIAN FOR WHAT YOU ARE

One of the things about Rotary worthy of mention is the absence of any prejudice in it. You are in Rotary for what you are. All Rotary asks is that you represent your classification honestly. It cares not what religious affiliations you have, or for that matter whether you have any or not. Suffice it to say that a man who can subscribe to the golden rule in business has a religion whether he talks it or not. Rotary does not care what political party you do or do not belong to. Rotary does not care how much money you have so long as you live up to that principle of Rotary which requires a man to keep his credit clean. In Rotary you are a man, a man among men just like yourself, and you have to stand on your merits without help or hindrance from religious, political, or social alliance.



President: Dr. N. H. Vakeel

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

"Modern Music": At the meeting on December 6 Rotarian Walter Kaufmann gave us a most interesting talk on this subject, during the course of which he gave us a demonstration of modern music. The speaker said that the general tendency among the public was to criticise modern music without even giving it a proper hearing. There was a type of people who just to show their supposed musical knowledge said that they did not like innovations; the other type tried to understand and even dared to admit inability to understand the new method, and sought some way to do it. The criticism that one found levelled against modern music to-day was levelled 150 years ago when Beethoven's new works were played for the first time, and later when Wagner's operas appeared.

Continuing the speaker remarked that it was very necessary that we should become more acquainted with the music of our own time, and it was a bad policy just to say that it is hopeless, and not even to listen to it. Was it not funny, the speaker asked, that a person born in our time should only understand music which was composed 200 or 300 years ago, and should not care for the music of his own time?

Rotarian P. G. Rose proposed a very able vote of thanks to the speaker on behalf of the Club.

"Some Indian Banking Problems": At the meeting on December 13, Rotarian C. W. Hayden gave us an interesting talk

on this subject. The speaker said that, apart from the Reserve Bank of India which was the banker's bank as well as the fiscal agent to Government, and the Imperial Bank of India with its 350 branches situated in every city of importance and a comprehensive banking service throughout the country, there were about 1,500 Indian banks, which varied in size from those with a capital of a few thousand rupees with single offices to a bank like the Central Bank of India with 90 offices and a large paid-up capital. There was also another group—the co-operative banks mainly connected with agricultural credit. The country had also its own indigenous banking system with individuals and firms scattered over the country. Banking facilities were more than adequate in the country and there was in reality no dearth of credit facilities in India.

Discussing the problems confronting the purely Indian Banks, the speaker observed that they had laboured under a number of handicaps from the beginning. They had to face the competition of the indigenous bankers and suffer from the disadvantages of undercapitalisation, as also the scarcity of Indian personnel trained in Bank management according to Western standards. The greatest weakness in Indian banking, according to Rotarian Hayden, was the insufficiency of individual Bank capital, and he pleaded for a legislation to prevent banks with a capital of less than Rs. 10,00,000 from operating.

Rotarian M. B. Nanavati proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker on behalf of the Club.

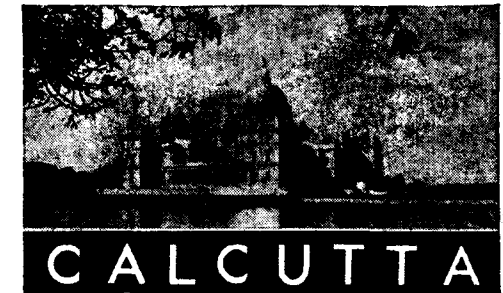
"Imperial Defence": Vice-President Brough introduced the speaker, Mr. H. V. Hodson, editor of the "Round Table", who gave us a most interesting talk on "Imperial Defence in the Modern Commonwealth". The modern British Commonwealth of Nations, the speaker said, meant a comity of free self-governing nations in no way subordinate to one another in their internal or external affairs. Imperial defence, as a problem common in those nations, was a problem in co-operation and not in dictation.

Mr. Hodson believed that the destiny of the Dominions was the same as that of the United Kingdom. If the United Kingdom were defeated in a world war, the Dominions would have to accept the dictated terms of peace. They would have to live in a world in which British power had been destroyed and that would be a precarious world. It was that reason rather than any other constitutional or racial reason, that bound them together, and Mr. Hodson was of the opinion that India herself would follow the same course, because with the breakdown of the British Empire, India would be one of the most vulnerable countries in the world. The speaker analysed the problem of Imperial Defence under four heads, namely, reinforcement of local defences, protection of trade routes, keeping the enemy at a distance and defeating the enemy. Proceeding, Mr. Hodson catalogued the points of danger in the British Commonwealth in the event of a war and the areas of relative safety, and said that India was in the heart of the danger zone.

Rotarian Francis Low in proposing a vote of thanks to the speaker on behalf of the Club, said that the "Round Table" of which Mr. Hodson was the Editor, was founded with the object of freeing the politics of South Africa from racialism and also with the object of promoting the cause of liberalism. Mr. Hodson, although only 32, had been on the Editorial Board of the "Round Table" for the past seven years.

A THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

Rotary International is only the combined strength of its individual club; each club must realise why it exists, what it is striving to do, the necessary part it must fulfil, if it will keep faith with all the other clubs in Rotary. So it is with your club and mine. It is not what your club does collectively that counts; the responsibility is personal and intimate and it cannot be escaped. What you and I do and how we interpret the principles of Rotary in action decides what Rotary is and what it will be in the years to come. Rotary lives in the hearts of men.—From Past District Governor Jack Williams' conference address at Pasadena, April 5, 1923.



President: Rai Bahadur B. M. Das

Secretary: C. A. Newbery

Jail Reform: In a very interesting paper, Mr. Hutchings said that jail reform must be directed towards making prisons more effective instruments in the reduction and prevention of crime, and while in the olden days this had been achieved by the unpleasantness of the jail regime, the authorities aimed at the restoration of a prisoner's morale and character by good food, regular hours and steady work, which was an infinitely more difficult task.

It was difficult to regulate treatment of the individual in gaols where there were so many different standards to cope with, and the problem was complicated further by the large number of short-term prisoners, for whom it was difficult to do anything useful. Indeed, he added that short-term and simple prisoners, he feared, had found the inside of a gaol far less unpleasant than they had feared, with the result that two of the moral bulwarks against crime had largely disappeared and little or nothing had been done to supply fresh defences.

During the past twenty years, the gaol population had increased from 11,000 to almost double, and congestion was another difficulty with which the department was called upon to cope. They needed more accommodation for the segregation of the different classes, while more room was needed for hospitals and the considerable number of lunatics and mentally deficient who, for want of proper institutional accommodation elsewhere, had to be dealt with by the Jail Department. Rules regarding segregation of different types of prisoners were adequate, but for want of accommodation they could not always be carried out.

Turning to the staff question, the Speaker went on, they were conscious that the superior staff was inadequate in numbers and very often overburdened with clerical work, while the need existed for the increase of warder staff so that these men might secure their proper share of rest and recreation. Another point which called for attention was the provision of more and better quarters for the warder staff, with improved conditions of service likely to attract a better class of men.

On the subject of jail industries, of which a useful variety was already in existence, the solution seemed to be to encourage Superintendents to introduce simple cottage industries which could supplement the incomes of prisoners on their release.

Education was under consideration, and the speaker pointed out the very large field of service which existed for the voluntary worker in giving recreational and educational lectures in Jails, a matter which he commended to the attention of the Rotary Club. The authorities also had under consideration the provision of facilities for games as a privilege for the well-behaved, and, on the principle that having privileges which could be withdrawn was one of the best ways of maintaining discipline, were also considering permitting the use of tobacco or other small comforts.

Attention was focussed on after-care work, where already a certain amount was being done. The good-will and co-operation of the public was necessary, as also the practical assistance of voluntary workers. The indications were that committees of a mixed official and non-official character should be established, and, as the work proceeded, such work would be gradually taken over by the non-official, with official control forming no more than a benevolent background.

In the matter of the juvenile delinquent, Mr. Hutchings said that the present Ministry had decided to take a step forward and hoped to acquire land near Calcutta for the accommodation of 500 children on the "cottage home" system, providing facilities for vocational training.

In the case of adolescents, experimental elementary classes had already been started in the Presidency and Alipur Central Jails with marked success, and the authorities were endeavouring to concentrate young

prisoners from other parts of Bengal in the Central Jail at Berhampur, where similar facilities existed.

In conclusion, the Speaker said that it would be seen that the whole prison system was under review and the aim went beyond making prisons more comfortable and less grim; they sought, he emphasised, to provide more effective machinery for the prevention and reduction of crime.

Time did not suffice for a discussion on the paper, but the subject is an enormous one in a country where there are so many types of people who are 'punished' by being incarcerated in institutions where they are better fed, better housed, and better cared for than they would be in their own homes, and there were many questions which we should have liked to ask as to how improvement in the amenities of jail life were, in practice, going to make "the punishment fit the crime" in a manner which would act as a deterrent to others similarly tempted. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Speaker.

A bumper meeting was assembled on December 13 to greet Lt.-Col. A. J. Muirhead, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for India, and he together with Lt.-Col. H. S. E. Gosset and Mrs. Gosset were accorded a very warm welcome by the President. We also had with us a very influential body of guests among whom were Mr. E. H. Keeling, Parliamentary Secretary to Col. Muirhead, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Premier of Bengal and several other Cabinet Ministers.

Opening his address Lt.-Col. Muirhead said that his visit to India had been one in which he had wanted to see things for himself, to make acquaintances, and generally to understand the situation. During his tour, however, he had avoided public speaking and any talks he had given had been, more or less, of a private nature. He had selected as his topic "Some Political Thoughts" because he felt it to be vitally important. International affairs nowadays were so interlocked that nobody in any part of the world could say that they would not be involved in any dispute which arose.

The crisis had arisen since he left England so he could not claim to be armed with the

latest first-hand news about it. He wished, however, to give some impressions which he had gained from contacts with people in England and with people he had met, of all shades of opinion concerning the crisis.

Lt.-Col. Muirhead said that it was easy to moralize after the crisis and to say that if certain courses had been taken the crisis would never have arisen, but he wanted to point out that Ministers of the Government, although they might have their private feelings, had to ask themselves before they took action of any kind if they were prepared to follow their feelings through to their natural logical conclusions. It was important to connect language and action in the realm of international affairs because nothing was more dangerous than using strong language in international politics if it was not intended to follow that language to its logical conclusion.

He commented on the opinions which had been expressed generally in connection with the Abyssinian war and the Czechoslovak crisis but said that no matter what people might think, no Government could afford to take risks with strong words unless they were prepared to follow up their threats with war. This involved considerations by any Government embarking on such a policy as to whether in the event of war they were likely to win, and he went on to comment on the opinions which had been expressed on the unpreparedness of Great Britain. He reminded his hearers, however, that whereas in Great Britain, under a democratic Government, freedom of speech and freedom of the press were permitted to an extent which was unknown in totalitarian countries and whereas suspected weaknesses in British organization were often both spoken and written of in Great Britain, this was not permitted in, for example, Germany, where any report that was allowed publicity only pointed to everything being perfect.

Commenting on the recent crisis he said that the Government of a country before deciding to go to war had to ask itself if it was worth while going to war. "In the recent crisis," said Lt.-Col. Muirhead, "when everything is considered, I do not think the great majority of the people thought it was an issue on which we ought to risk the outbreak of war on a world-wide scale".

He was not trying, he said, to pretend that he was an official spokesman for Mr. Neville Chamberlain, but from what he knew of the man and his policy he could say that he had not been influenced by his personal feelings or calculated prospects of success or failure if war broke out, and he felt that Mr. Chamberlain's fondest hopes were to put international affairs on a better footing. Since the Great War international affairs had been running on wrong rails and Mr. Chamberlain was determined by some means or another to get them on the right rails.

In regard to the future, Lt.-Col. Muirhead was particularly interesting and advanced a point which will be to many a new thought. The younger generation, he said, had during the days of the crisis, an opportunity of looking into the abyss of war in company with the older generation who had been involved in the last war, and in this way the younger people had been able to secure a clearer idea of what the horrors of war really meant. He commented too on the fact that whereas national preparedness might be advanced by the employment of every latest scientific means of war, a great many problems still remained which could only be solved when it came to the employment of the new armaments under practical war conditions, and these unknown factors affected all nations equally. With the realisation of what war really meant, the general feeling of people was for peace.

Questions had been asked if the new gestures of peace which Britain had made to other countries were a sign of weakness, his answer to this question would be that Britain was undertaking a great rearmament programme on lines unparalleled hitherto and that he thought that a sufficient answer to the question. He pointed out that Britain's rearmaments were essentially armaments for defence and he was certain that Mr. Chamberlain and the British Government would pursue their efforts for peace to endeavour by every means in their power to stave off the dangers of modern war from which no man or woman to-day was immune.

Unfortunately, there was no opportunity given for discussion on Lt.-Col. Muirhead's most interesting speech and the meeting terminated with a very warm vote of thanks.



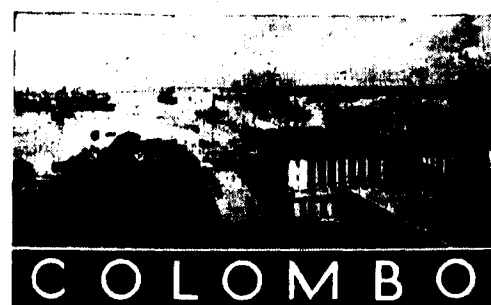
President: Sir R. K. Shunmukham Chetty
Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan

"The Poisonous Snakes of Malabar":
 In the unavoidable absence of the President, Rotarian R. C. Bristow, the Vice-President of the Club presided and Mr. V. K. R. Menon, Assistant Professor of Physics, Maharajah's College, Ernakulam, addressed the meeting on "The Poisonous Snakes of Malabar". Poisonous snakes of the world belong to four major families, he said, and Malabar was unique in that it contained representatives of all the four families. There were 2,000 species in the world of which only one-eighth were poisonous. The most poisonous snake was the king cobra and it was also the fastest.

Then the lecturer answered various questions.

Felicitations: After thanking the lecturer for his interesting talk, Rotarian Bristow proceeded to assure Rotarian H. R. Mills of the appreciation of Members for all the work he had done as Honorary Secretary of the Rotary Club. He referred to Mr. Mills' strenuous efforts in bringing the Club into existence and on behalf of the Club conveyed to him their very best wishes on the eve of his departure to Lahore. The Meeting also agreed to the presentation of a suitable souvenir to Rotarian Mills. Rotarian V. N. Sundaresan was asked to act as Honorary Secretary of the Club pending the election of Rotarian Mills' successor.

Rotarian Bristow informed Members that Rotarian Grob was soon to retire and proceed to Switzerland. On behalf of the Members Rotarian Bristow wished Rotarian Grob a happy time in his retired life. Rotarians Mills and Grob replied thanking the Members for the kind sentiments expressed.



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

On account of the Christmas Holidays, only three meetings were held during December.

On the 1st December, we listened to an interesting talk by Dr. E. Markham Lee on "The Royal Colleges of Music and their examination facilities". After having given an account of the origin, history and present activities of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music, the widely-travelled speaker concluded with some happy anecdotes. Rotarian Stewart-Orr, of "Community Singing" fame, found no difficulty in thanking Dr. Markham Lee on behalf of the Club for his most interesting talk. Earlier at this meeting, Rotarian Sidney Rothman, who is no stranger at our Club, presented a flag from the Rotary Club of London.

At our meeting of the 8th December, we had the pleasure of welcoming a good many visiting Rotarians from China, one of whom, Rotarian Bishop Ralph A. Ward, presented a banner from the Rotary Club of Chengtu. Mr. C. Brooke-Elliott, K.C., was to talk to us on "Stupidity". The entertainment turned out to be a colour film entitled "From the beginning", accompanied by a commentary à la Brooke-Elliott. But if our efforts to plunge the room into complete darkness and thus facilitate the showing of the film were not crowned with success, the speaker certainly succeeded in keeping us in the dark to the very end of his lecture, about his real intentions. Be it said, however, that the Ceylon film which contained some scenes of real beauty, kept the audience interested, as witness the extension of time granted the lecturer, and the loud applause,

Our last meeting of the year, on December 15th, was a "Business Meeting", and as ROTARY is really our chief business, Rotarian A. O. Haller was first called upon to give a 15 minutes' talk on "Rotary News", in the course of which he reviewed the activities of other Rotary Clubs East and West. The paper, which was well received, also threw side-lights on the question of "Rotary and Politics".

Rotarian Vice-President K. W. Taylor then addressed the Club on what has so far been done and on what remains to be done by our Club in connection with the forthcoming District Conference. We were pleased to hear that thanks to the hard work put in by the various committees, preparations for the conference are well advanced. As Rotarian Taylor, however, rightly pointed out, it is now up to every individual member to pull his weight in the boat, in order to make the Third Annual Conference of the 89th District the great success we all want it to be. Rotarian P. de S. Kularatne, back from leave, presented the Club with a flag from the Rotary Club of Loughborough.

The following two new members were installed at our meeting on the 1st December:

Rotarian E. Sulger, Food Industry, Coconut, Copra Exporting, and Rotarian Rev. S. F. Pearce, Religion, Baptist.

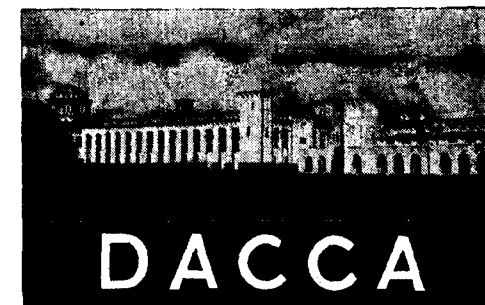
ANY INVITATIONS FOR 1941?

The present board of directors of Rotary International has the responsibility of designating the city in which the 1941 R. I. convention will be held. There are in hand invitations from the following Rotary clubs:

Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A.
 Durban, Natal, Union of South Africa
 Honolulu, Hawaii
 Houston, Texas, U.S.A.
 Tokyo, Japan
 Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Is there any other Rotary club that desires to invite the 1941 convention to meet in its city?

Forms to be used in extending an invitation will be supplied on request.



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

"Changes in Social Outlook in Bengal":
 Mr. H. D. Bhattacharjee, Head of the Department of Philosophy of the Dacca University, made an interesting speech on this subject on the 12th December, 1938. He said that all the orthodox Hindu ideas had been rudely shaken off at such a tremendous rate that there was a risk that Hindu Society might lose its foothold altogether. The spread of secular education and western learning had brought about a lack of faith in ancestral ideas and in consequence of Brahmanical ascendancy. There had been a cultural renaissance among the non-Brahmins and concomitant abandonment of ancestral occupations by brilliant Brahmins. The economic hardship involved in costly religious functions had been an added motive in curtailing or abandoning those functions.

Prof. Bhattacharjee said that under the influence of Islam, Christianity and Brahmoism recent social legislation permitted inter-marriage between different castes. The reverence paid to Brahmins had materially declined and the divine ordering of the four castes was seriously questioned. Knowledge of social organisations in which caste was not recognised, had accentuated the loss of faith in caste. The solidarity of the Moslem Community where caste was unknown as against innumerable castes, sects and sub-sects that divided Hindu society had shown to politically-minded Hindus the necessity of abolishing caste. The Non-Co-operation movement during which thousands of young men and women went to jail and took jail food accentuated the

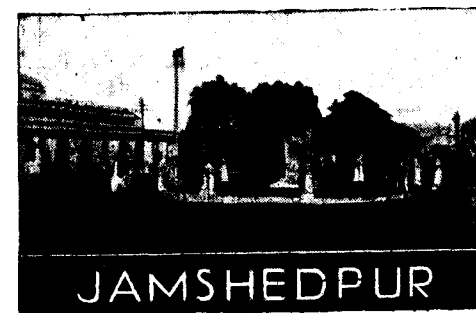
progress of weakening of caste, and although intermarriage had lagged far behind inter-dining, the Congress had accepted the abolition of caste as a major item in its programme. War-time services brought and necessitated foreign training for higher appointments and had visibly relaxed the rule against crossing the seas. Due to the raising of the age of marriage among girls on economic, legal and liberal grounds, education was spreading rapidly among women, and decrease of employment of young men had necessitated acceptance of service among women. If communal relations did not improve and the Moslem community made it a principle to oust Hindus from the services the education of Hindu girls was bound to increase as education was still backward among Moslem women. The Non-Co-operation movement partially broke down the Pardah system and education was completing the process of its disintegration. The fast disappearance of the joint family system was helping the process of liberation of women, for orthodox checks on the freedom of women were no longer in operation. The injustice and cruelty of leaving women unprovided for were being appreciated more and more and legislatures were taking interest in the succession rights of women. Widow re-marriage had not made much headway. Society dealt more leniently now with those women who had strayed away from the path of constancy or had yielded to temptation or succumbed to various seductions. Rescue homes were growing up apace in different parts of the country and abducted or outraged women were being given shelter in rescue homes. In many cases such women had been able to go back to their own homes. The freedom of women had brought into existence the problem of unmarried mothers but society was now not driving such women out of bounds. Many such immature girls are being quietly taken back home and liberal-minded young men were volunteering to marry such girls. Women were increasingly demanding monogamy of men and the right to divorce husbands on legitimate grounds had also been demanded. Many recent social changes were traceable to political conditions. From the time the cry of music before mosques was raised by the Moslem community there

had been a sad deterioration in another communal relation. Desecration of Hindu images and abduction of Hindu women had been regarded as a part of the policy of the Moslems in Bengal and as a retort to such dangers the Hindus were closing up their ranks and extending indulgences never allowed before. The Moslems were gradually withdrawing from participation in the religious activities of the Hindus while they had attempted at the same time to enlist Hindu support in their religious celebrations. The Hindus were allying themselves more and more with communities like the Sikhs, the Arya Samajists and Brahmos and had renounced orthodoxy as the part of their religious creed. The Hindu Mahasabha was not a Sanatanist organisation but a common meeting ground of the opposition to Islam. Conversion and re-conversion of Moslems to the Hindu fold were being actively pushed and mass contact with the Moslems to win them politically was being organised. There was no doubt therefore that to-day politics was the main religion of India and especially of Bengal and many of the social changes were due either to defiance of British rule or to an effort to counteract Islamic influence and aggression.

Charter presented to Dacca Body: Rai Bahadur B. M. Das, President of the Calcutta Rotary Club, in presenting the charter to the Dacca Rotary Club at a dinner meeting of the club spoke on the "Ideals of Rotary".

The Rai Bahadur, in the course of his address, said that friends in Rotary demanded nothing of one another and any abuse of the confidence and friendship for personal profit was foreign to the spirit of Rotary. Proceeding, he said that in a Rotary club a Judge of the High Court sat side by side with the principal tailor or the shoemaker of the place in a healthy spirit of fellowship and goodwill. On this particular point India presented a vast field of work for the Rotary movement.

Rotary, he concluded, could play a great part in the evolution of India's future. If India stood in need of one thing more than another it was the bringing about of a sympathetic understanding between the various races and communities which formed the mosaic of Indian population.



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

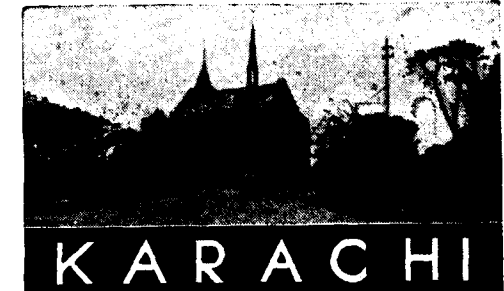
Asansol Charter Meeting: Acting President Rtn. J. J. Ghandy briefly recounted his visit on the 12th December to Asansol to present the Club Charter there, on behalf of the District Governor. He was accompanied by Rotarians J. Leyshon, Dr. J. M. Rakshit, N. J. Haley, and K. A. D. Naorji. The meeting was a very successful and enjoyable one and Imm. Past President Leyshon, on behalf of this Club, presented Asansol with a gavel. The report was received with acclamation and the Toast of the Asansol Club was proposed.

Resumption of Office by President: At this stage Rotarian Ag. President Ghandy handed over the gavel to President Johnson. In a few suitable words he referred to Rtn. Johnson's excellent work in placing Jamshedpur on the Rotary map of England, as evidenced by the glowing reports received from the Clubs he had visited and addressed while on leave. During his absence the Club membership had increased by 19; the Club had secured second place in the District in attendance and in short we had "kept the home fires burning". Rtn. President Johnson expressed his very great pleasure in being back in the Club again and his admiration at the progress the Club had made and at the distinction conferred on its Ag. President having been asked to present the Asansol Charter on behalf of the District Governor.

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"Civil Aviation in India": In a brief but extremely interesting and illuminating speech at the meeting held on

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

"Education of the Adolescent": At the outset Mr. N. P. Sipahimalani explained the title of his address. The age of adolescence in India is between 14 and 20. In other words the subject of the address resolved itself into the problems of secondary and university education.

Mr. Sipahimalani then discussed the end and purpose of education. Popularly the child was educated with a view to equip him for the struggle of life. He could not struggle successfully if he was not able to think for himself. All the subjects of the curriculum are but tools to enable the teacher to train the child to think for himself. Unfortunately in India even such useful subjects as geometry for training the deductive powers of the child were taught in a way and manner which created a strong dislike for it in the child.

Skiping over the pedagogic side of the question, Mr. Sipahimalani urged committees of management of educational institutions to take greater interest in the day-to-day working of those institutions, and to see that the right kind of teacher was employed. It was most lamentable that keen competition with the worst features of commercialism was going on in Karachi between different schools. The responsibility of the parent was also great, and he urged them to take greater interest in their children rather than look upon their schooling as a relaxation for a few hours when they are off their hands.

Rtn. Rupchand Bilaram and Rtn. Ram Sahae took part in the discussion that followed. Rtn. Ram Sahae welcomed the

ideas of Mr. Sipahimalani, and requested him to repeat his address to the Secondary School Teachers' Association.

The Dangers of Secretaryship: A good story is available in a newspaper cutting relating to an investigation into an accident which befell two men engaged upon painting a frame at an electrical sub-station. Presumably in the course of the evidence it must have been stated that precautions were taken to ensure that a certain section of the frame was "dead". A misprint in the report, however, suggests a practice which, if it became general, would tend very seriously to diminish the number of people for Secretaryship. The passage reads, "—said he gave the men definite instructions as to what they were to do, and after proper steps had been taken to ensure that the Secretary was dead the men started work." Well, the present Hon. Secretary does not expect this to happen in his case. No doubt he is part of the frame of Rotary, but Rotary need not be dead; Rotary can be painted on only when it is "alive".

"When Government becomes too strong, then the liberties of a paper become paper liberties".

(Continued from Page 39)

December 12, Rotarian J. R. D. Tata traced the history and development of Civil Aviation in this country. The low standard of living and illiteracy were militating against the more rapid expansion of aviation for passenger and mail traffic. In these respects, India with a much larger population was considerably behind America and the Continent, where Civil Aviation was making great strides. It is only the transport of foreign mail that makes civil aviation possible at all in India at present on a commercial basis, so long as Government are not in a position adequately to subsidize this industry. (A full account of Rotarian Tata's valuable paper appears elsewhere in this journal.)

At the close of the Address, Rotarian Ghandy and one or two other members made a few comments and a very cordial vote of thanks was offered to the speaker.



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

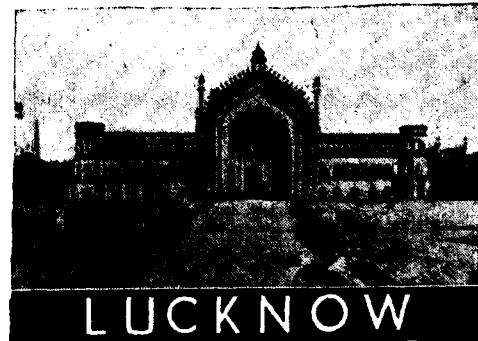
Special Meeting: To meet a party of Australian Public School Boys a Special Luncheon Meeting of the Club was held on Saturday, the 14th January. The programme contained short speeches by some Members of the Australian Public School Boys' party, and one or two speeches by Members of the Club. Invitations were extended to all the Ministers of the Punjab Government, the Chief Justice, the Administrator of the Lahore Municipal Committee and the Chief Secretary to Punjab Government to attend the Meeting as Guests of the Rotary Club.

Clean the Village Contest: Below is a copy of the letter dated Lahore, the 15th December, 1938, received from Mrs. MacNabb:—

"Dr. Heinrich tells me that the Rotary Club is again this year arranging for the cars to go out on Saturdays to help with the judging for the 'Clean Village Competition'. He has asked me to organize a parallel arrangement for lady judges and suggests that I should keep in close touch with you or whoever is responsible for the organization of the Rotarian judges, so that it might be possible to concert our plans a bit, and pool cars or seats in cars to some extent. Could you, therefore, please tell me who is actually making the weekly arrangements, so that I can keep in touch with him or his committee."

The above letter was read in the last Meeting of the Club held on Friday, the 16th December, 1938, and an appeal was made by the Secretary asking the Members

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

The members of the Rotary Club of Lucknow met at Carlton Hotel on Sunday the 11th December 1938 at 4 p.m. to transact certain club business. The Secretary reported to the club about the progress made during the year 1938. Membership increased from 26 to 42 and the funds also considerably increased. As this was the last meeting of the year the club has chalked out some very useful programme for the next year and has appointed strong committees to tackle two problems connected with the welfare of the town. One is the Safety First Scheme which will be formulated and put for practical working before the public to create road-sense and to suggest ways and means to avoid accident due to traffic. Second, the Beggar Problem. The committee will devise ways and means for eradicating the evil of importunity by the beggars on the street and to avoid infection from loathsome diseases which the beggars suffer from.

The members were entertained by R. B. Dr. B. N. Vyas, Vice-President of the club at tea which was preceded by a group photograph of the members present.

If we wait to do the perfect thing, we generally do nothing.

* * *
Sturdy trees grow slowly.

* * *
Make good or make room.



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

King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund: December proved to be a most interesting month for the Madras Club, with the Cabaret arranged in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund as the outstanding event. This Cabaret was a new departure and we were therefore eager to make it an outstanding success. Thanks to the efforts of the Sub-Committee in charge as many tickets were sold as the Connemara Hotel could accommodate guests and we were eventually able to hand over a sum of approximately Rs. 1,200/- to the Fund.

This little bit of Community Service was therefore of great practical value and demonstrated what can be accomplished by the Club when the effort is made, but I am wondering if in the doing of it we exhausted our energies? I would not like to think that in concentrating on one big effort we omit the many smaller ones and I hope that next year the Community Service Committee will be more lavish with ideas, so that it may cast a wider net.

The Rotary Spirit: An excellent example of this was provided for us by Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., U. S. A., who is at present touring India with the object of promoting intercultural understanding and good-will. Prof. Harlow was invited to our usual Luncheon Meeting as the guest of our Hon. Secretary, and, discovering on his arrival that our speaker for the day had been obliged to withdraw at the very last moment, he immediately stepped into the breach and without preparation or notes delivered one of the most exhilarating

and challenging addresses we have been privileged to hear. Speaking on *America's Outlook on International Problems*, Prof. Harlow never even paused one second for breath but swept us along on the flood of his powerful and persuasive oratory. He stated that America had so many international and racial problems to settle within her own boundaries that she had scant time to devote to those of the world; with her cosmopolitan population she was busy moulding her diverse and polyglot elements into American citizens; she was still endeavouring to find a *juste milieu* in her treatment of her negroes; she had complicated religious problems to solve. Where the wider international outlook was concerned, however, the Professor stated that American opinion was voiced by four groups. The first was a group, fortunately not strong, which desired that America should have nothing to do with the rest of the world but wanted to make America the strongest, the richest and the most powerful nation in the world. The second group, which was similar to the first group, wanted Americans to preserve "their pure white souls" and did not want America to become contaminated by contact with other countries until those countries also became as fine as America was. The third group aimed at collective security, with the bogey of Russia in the background. The fourth group, the group to which the speaker belonged, did not want a selfish isolation. They believed that the present distrust was due to the way in which the Treaty of Versailles was worked out. They believed that every nation must be willing to make some sacrifice in order that there might be peace. They desired that trade agreements should be entered into by which each nation would be assured of a supply of the raw materials it needed. Such an agreement would make each nation pledge itself not to resort to the methods to which nations in the past had resorted, to get raw materials.

In concluding his powerful address the Professor assured the meeting that there was a rapidly growing sentiment in America that not by isolation but by co-operation with other nations of similar outlook would she best be able to further the cause of world peace.

I have rarely known a Luncheon Speech to be so appreciated by Rotarians and it was only with the greatest difficulty that we were able to restrain the Professor from amplifying his answers to questions into a further full-dress discourse!

What the Educationist is Driving at: This is one of those questions to which the layman has frequently to confess he can find no answer. Education in India so often appears to be a hopeless muddle and to be producing thousands upon thousands of young men not fitted to take their place in the strenuous and at times depressing struggle for existence. Rotarian H. C. Papworth, M.A., I.E.S., Principal of the Presidency College, in a vocational talk endeavoured to explain the educationist's policy. The subject, however, which is of primary importance to India, required much more time than the usual twenty minutes allotted, and a very well attended meeting was obliged to disperse when Rotarian Papworth was just beginning to get to grips with the weaknesses inherent in the present educational system.

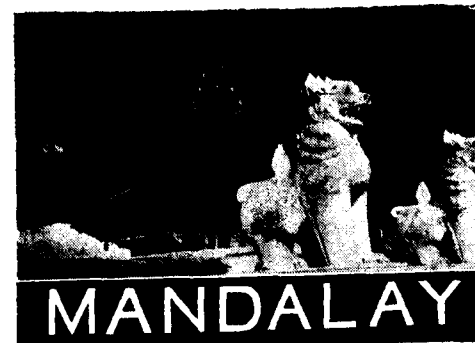
The Overseas League: A further meeting was addressed by Mr. Eric Rice, O.B.E., the Deputy Secretary of the Overseas League, who is touring India on the League's behalf. We had the pleasure at this meeting of welcoming ten visiting Rotarians, including six Japanese and a Chinese, all of whom were delegates of their respective countries to the World Missionary Conference being held at Tambaram. Rotarian Bishop R. A. Ward, of the Chengtu Rotary Club, in conveying the greetings of Rotary in China, presented us with the flag of his Club.

So now to our Charter Dinner, and then on to the Colombo Conference! Rotary is brisk, indeed!

There is nothing which persevering effort and unceasing and diligent care cannot overcome.—*Seneca*.

* * *

"No moral end can be obtained by demoralizing means."—*Burritt*.



President: U Ba Hlaing
Secretary: J. Moonie

Presentation of Charter to Club: The Rotary Club of Mandalay received its Charter No. 4858 as a member of the Rotary International on the 22nd December. Arrangements were made for a dinner at the B. A. F. Hall, Fort Dufferin, and covers were laid for about fifty. Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Cochrane attended by Captain E. J. Fink, A.D.C., arrived at the Hall shortly after 8 p.m. and was received by U Ba Hlaing, President of Mandalay Rotary Club, who presented the members of the Club to Her Excellency and also the other prominent guests who attended the dinner. The sponsor club (Rangoon) was represented by four Rotarians U Ba Win, Mr. S. Chatterjee, Mr. T. Kaneko and Sardar Ganga Singh and the Charter was presented by U Ba Win, President of the Rangoon Club on behalf of the District Rotary Governor, Mr. F. E. James, M.L.A., who was unable to come to Burma for the occasion. The gathering at the dinner-meeting was truly representative and besides Her Excellency, high officials and leading non-officials were present. During the dinner classical songs about the kings of the Burmese regime were sung by a beautiful Burmese girl.

After the loyal toast of The King by Rtn. U Ba Hlaing, President of Mandalay Club, who took the chair, Rtn. President U Ba Win, M.H.R., presented the Charter to the Club and proposed the toast of The Rotary Club of Mandalay. He said:—

MR. PRESIDENT, YOUR EXCELLENCY,
FELLOW ROTARIANS, LADIES AND
GENTLEMEN,

"It is indeed a fortunate and a proud privilege for me to present to you this Charter, on behalf of Governor James, who is unavoidably absent tonight. I am afraid it is but a poor substitute."

The President then read Mr. James' message.

"My next duty," said President U Ba Win, "is to propose the Toast of the Mandalay Rotary Club. I shall do it with the greatest pleasure. It was on 17th July last, soon after my installation as President of the Rangoon Club, that Rtns. Ba Lwin, Chatterjee and myself joined Rtn. Bryant, our Field Representative and met with you (Mr. President) and most of the present members at a preliminary meeting to discuss the formation of a Rotary Club in this historical city of Yatanabon. Only 5 months and 5 days have passed and I have now the pleasure of not only attending an active and prosperous club but also presenting its Charter. I congratulate you, Mr. President, and your colleagues on this quick and solid work.

"Your Club is the first to be inaugurated out of the six sponsored. I also congratulate you for the wonderful progress you have already made, and I earnestly hope that the remaining five places will soon follow your lead. Now that the first stage has been completed and the Club has been established, your responsibilities are definitely extended. The development of your own Club, and the extension of Rotary in Upper Burma are the next problems which you, Mr. President, and your Directors will have to solve. With the increase of Rotary Clubs in Burma, we have to consider the question of organising Inter-city meetings which is a rapid way of increasing fellowship amongst ourselves. Rangoon Club is prepared to help you and to co-operate with you in all the progressive work of Rotary in Burma, and we may look forward with confidence to having a district of our own with an Independent District Governor for ourselves in the near future. Rotary is a movement of active service. It is not a philosophy but it is action. I might with your permission quote the remarks of a guest speaker at a Rotary Club

meeting. This is what he said: "I enjoy talking to Rotary Clubs, but beyond the fact that they meet and eat once a week, I have no idea why they exist". Naturally it was explained by a Club officer that a Rotary Club exists to bring together in fellowship men who want to implement the ideal of service, in their club relations, business relations, community relations and international relations; to promote acquaintance and closer friendship with other men; to participate in genuine, wholesome good fellowship; to know more of other men's work, problems and success; to find stimulation and desire to be of service to their fellowmen and society in general; to gain a new outlook on their own business and profession; and on a larger scale to seek opportunities to co-operate in the advancement of understanding, goodwill and international peace.

"In these days when our country is filled with misunderstanding, distrust, intolerance, hypocrisy, jealousy and suspicion of others, Rotary will prove a unique organisation based on goodwill, understanding, tolerance and friendship. Fostering of goodwill and understanding is one of the objects of Rotary. The field of Rotary is wide, and I feel it can definitely be instrumental in the progress of our land of Pagodas. Our Club and Fellowship service, our Community and Youth Service and our International service will, I am sure, find good scope in civic improvements, rural uplift, the works of our boys and girls, our cripples and our destitutes.

"It is unfortunate that His Excellency is unable to be present amongst us tonight but we do thank Her Excellency for her kind presence. His Excellency, I am proud to inform you, is also a Rotarian, an Honorary Member of our Rangoon Club. I must also thank you, Mr. President, and all the members of the Club for the hospitality and kind reception we have received tonight. It is also pleasant news for me to know that your Club is sending a delegation of three members which with a similar number from Rangoon Club will be a record deputation from Burma in the history of Rotary Conferences. With these words, I beg to propose the Toast of Mandalay Rotary Club, coupled with the name of Rotarian U Ba Hlaing, its first President."

Rtn. President U Ba Hlaing responding to the toast said,--

"Your Excellency, Rtn. President U Ba Win, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in performing the duty of responding to the toast of the Mandalay Club proposed by Rtn. President U Ba Win of Rangoon (sponsor) club in such complimentary terms. With the charter presented by the Rotary International received at the hands of Rotary President U Ba Win in these surroundings and in the presence of such a distinguished gathering, my feelings are akin to those of a student who has received his diploma from the Chancellor of his University at a Convocation. The Club was formed last July and the Charter has been presented only now after the Rotary International has satisfied itself that our club has proved its fitness to be admitted into the Rotary Circle.

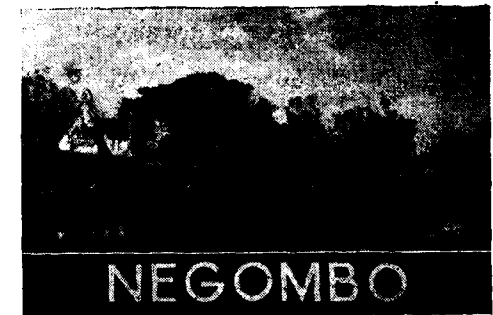
"It might be interesting information that about ten years ago Hony. General Commissioner Davidson of the Rotary International, in the course of his world tour, visited Mandalay and had the opportunity of addressing a meeting of the prominent citizens of Mandalay arranged by an official described by Mr. Davidson as the District Commissioner. Mr. Davidson spoke of the history of the Rotary Movement and dwelt on the aims and objects of the Movement. The result of the meeting may be best described in Mr. Davidson's own words. He said, 'It was soon apparent that most of it was above their heads and when I was about to bring the proceedings to a close I was asked to explain in what way Rotary would help the business of a member. I replied quite definitely that Rotary would not add to business returns. The persons present at the gathering then rose as one man and departed'. It was evident that Mandalay was not ready for Rotary in the year 1929.

"Soon after the admission of our Club into the Rotary International was announced, letters of congratulations poured in, welcoming us into the Rotary Circle and fellowship. Messages came from the Clubs of Hongkong and Harbin in the East, from a good number of clubs in India, from clubs in England and from clubs in the United

States of America, bringing home to us the fact that Rotary is an organisation which covers the whole world and that we now belong to a world fellowship. Every message has the ring of sincerity and heartiness and the members of the Club may now be assured of a welcome and hearty fellowship in many important cities of the world blessed with a Rotary Club.

"Mandalay seems to be fairly widely known to the outside world. When I was in England about ten years ago I was asked where I hailed from and when I mentioned Burma as my native country, my questioner looked non-plussed and asked me whether Burma was in the West Indies. There is, however, this consoling thought that if there may not be many people who care to know what and where Burma is, there are much fewer people who may ignore the existence of Mandalay. The reason for Mandalay's fame is not exactly the fact that it is the old capital of our Burmese kings with many historical associations. The secret of her world-wide fame will be known after I have read out to you the opening passage of a letter of congratulation from an American Rotary friend. Our friend writes:—'It is 22 years this month since I first heard that stirring song 'On the road to Mandalay'. It is one of the favourite songs at our weekly Rotary Club meeting. Often as I have heard it sung or joined in singing it, the thought never came to me that there really is such a place as Mandalay, where the sun comes up like thunder out of China across the Bay, although my Geography told me differently.... That a Rotary Club has been established in a place that seemed to all of us to be not an abode of flesh and blood but the idealisation of the Westerners' yearning for the glamour and mystery of the East. So we are indebted to the Poet Rudyard Kipling for the service he did to our town in giving it such wide publicity."

We are informed that Rotary International have granted the Delhi Club their charter and the number is 4922.



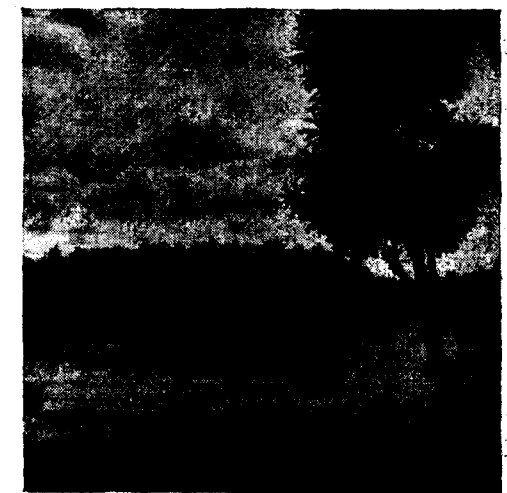
President: T. Weeraratne
Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader

Negombo Rotarians are looking forward to receiving their Charter from the hands of the Governor on the 1st of February 1939.

Only twenty-three miles from the capital where the District Conference is to be held, Negombo is one of Ceylon's many charming towns; indeed all true Negombians (and many others besides) give it pride of place for a pleasant, peaceful life and beautiful surroundings.

Some who hail from other parts of the Island will have it that crabs-baked, curried, or otherwise — made appetising, are Negombo's chief, if not its only, attraction. Be that as it may, Negombo is undoubtedly a place to be visited.

A very hearty welcome is assured all those who visit the Negombo Club; and what better occasion for doing so than the presentation of their Charter?



A QUIET CORNER OF THE NEGOMBO LAGOON



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

"Synthetic Dyestuffs": Rtn. M. Suter gave an interesting and instructive talk on "Synthetic Dyestuffs". He said:

Since the earliest dawn of civilisation mankind has shown a taste for bright and beautiful colours. Archaeology has proved that the fair ladies of Egypt and ancient Mesopotamia loved a purple or red cloak and wielded rouge and lipstick not less assiduously than their sisters of our own days. With the advent of textile production the use of dyes to colour garments became an important adjunct of this and of other manufacturing activities.

Until the middle of the 19th century all dyes in use were derived from purely natural sources. The consumption of dyes by that time reached such imposing figures that the rapidly developing science of chemistry could not fail to devote its attention to such a large and promising field. As a result the first synthetic dye "Mauveine" was discovered by the English chemist Perkins in 1856 and "Fuchsine" or Magenta, produced by the Frenchman Verguin, followed almost immediately. A great research activity now ensued with brilliant results. By 1870 quite a good range of dyes of hitherto unknown beauty was at the disposal of the dyer, and was eagerly taken up by the textile industry.

Speaking in general it is quite a common mistake to imagine that synthetic dyes are fundamentally different from the natural ones, which a bountiful nature provided in the vegetable kingdom. Such is indeed not the case and quite a number of synthetic dyes and their vegetable counterparts have exactly the same chemical formula and are to all intents and purposes identical. Some misconception may still remain with laymen

as to the comparative excellence of synthetic and natural dyes. If so, there is nowadays no reason for it and indeed the final verdict of the industrial consumer has long ago been given in favour of the synthetic product. As a result very few natural dyes are still in use. Unfortunately the first synthetic products, although greatly surpassing the natural ones in variety and brightness of shade, were not up to the best standards of durability, and the so-called aniline dyes indeed then acquired a bad name. Things have, however, entirely changed since those days and we have now at the disposal of consumers many complete ranges of products of all shades, which not only equal the best natural dyes in durability but even greatly surpass them in this respect.

As to the nature of these synthetic dyes I cannot enter on their highly complex chemical nature. It will serve to tackle them from the angle of their practical use. Viewed from this angle we may classify them as follows:—

Substantive or Direct Dyes: These have natural affinity for all textile fibres which readily extract them from watery solutions. Their range is comprehensive and contains very beautiful shades but in general their fastness is but moderate. Owing to their cheapness and ease of application they are, however, still largely in use, mainly for cheap classes of goods.

Basic Dyes: These are the butterflies amongst dyes, having great beauty and variety of shade, but being rather flighty. Their application is rather interesting, as they have no natural affinity for vegetable fibres. On the other hand, they form stable combinations with tannic acid and antimony. The cotton is therefore first impregnated with tannic acid, which is then fixed with antimony salt. Thus a trap is laid for the unwary dye, by which it is caught and incorporated in the fibre as a pigment of insoluble colour lake.

Acid Dyes: These have great natural affinity for animal fibres, jute and coir, but are useless for cotton. Their range is replete with beautiful shades, and they are extensively used, mainly for wool and silk, whenever the highest standard of fastness is not required. Their application is exceedingly simple and they are mostly quite moderately priced.

Sulphur dyes: This is a group of dyes specially used in cotton dyeing. The individual dyestuffs are quite insoluble in water. They can, however, be dissolved by means of alkalies and soluble sulphides in the form of a so-called leuco compound, which is readily extracted by cotton fibre. After dyeing the yarn is left to hang in air, when the atmospheric oxygen oxidizes the leuco compound back into the original dye. The sulphur dyes are mostly of sober shades of yellow, green, blue, purple and black. Dark blues and blacks of this group have become extremely important in cotton dyeing as they are extremely cheap and quite satisfactory for all ordinary uses.

And now we come to the really valuable and high-class dyes. These are the following three classes:

Mordant dyes: They are mostly derivatives of Naphthaline or Anthracene, and are distinguished by being polychromatic, that is to say, they enter into combinations with various metallic oxides producing different shades according to the metal in question.

Many of them are amongst the most famous dyes for wool and cotton, such for instance as the famous turkey-red produced by synthetic Alizarine, which is identical with the natural dye contained in the roots of the madder plant (*rubia tinctorum*). The active dyes of the famous logwood and fustic wood are also mordant dyes, and have their close counterparts amongst the synthetic ones. Some of these dyes have great fastness and beauty and they are still the main wool dyes used.

Vat dyes: This is a group of dyes having no affinity for any of the textile fibres nor are they soluble in water. By so-called reduction or hydrogenation they may, however, be transformed into fairly colourless so-called leuco compounds which are soluble in water and alkali and are readily extracted by textile fibres from such solutions. Subsequently the original dye is reconstructed in the fibre by oxidation, and remains deposited in the fibre as a sort of pigment without entering into any chemical combination with the substance of the fibre.

These vat dyes are the ne plus ultra in point of fastness and many of them are very

beautiful too. Many of them are almost indestructible and will outlast the material on which they are used. They are, however, still quite expensive. They are largely used in all articles which have to undergo frequent and hard washing such as towels, handkerchiefs, dhotars, shirtings, etc.

One of the oldest known dyes belongs to this group, namely indigo, which once was so important in India, and is now almost entirely replaced by synthetic indigo.

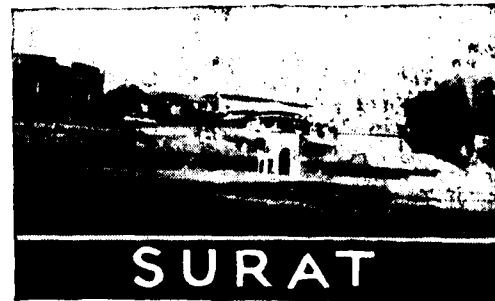
Last but not least we reach the *Coupling dyes* of which the so-called Naphthols are the chief group. These are substances which are completely indifferent to any fibre substance, nor can they be brought by any chemical treatment into a form soluble in water, from which they might be extracted by textile materials. The question of their application was solved by producing them on the textile material itself. The material is impregnated first with one of the components of the dye which is then, by some appropriate treatment, made fit to combine on the fibre with the other component of the dye with which it is then brought into contact.

Many of these coupling dyes are of unsurpassed lustre and beauty of shade and a great many are exceedingly resistant to sunlight and washing. Practically all red or scarlet cotton pieces in the market, which are fast to light and washing are dyed with naphthol dyes.

This ends my little review of these interesting substances. Few of us, seeing them in their final use in textile materials and others dream of their intensely interesting history, the ceaseless scientific research carried on in those factories by hundreds of highly qualified scientists, and the often very expensive manufacturing experiments leading to their production. German manufacturers have, for instance, displayed magnificent courage in the research that lead to the manufacture of synthetic indigo at the cost of over 1 million pounds.

The successful establishment of a modern Dyestuff Industry presupposes several conditions which are as yet not in existence in India. The necessary raw materials

(Continued on Page 48)



President: P. J. Taleyarkhan
Secretary: Dhun Framji

Inauguration of the Safety First Association of India's Branch at Surat: During his recent visit to Surat, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has inaugurated the Surat Branch of the Safety First Association of India at a Garden Party given to him and Lady Lumley by the Rotary Club of Surat on 13th December 1938 at Diwali Bag Athwa-lines. In requesting His Excellency to perform the inauguration, the President of the Club, Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan explained that the Club had sponsored the opening of a branch at Surat as a piece of service to the local community. His Excellency dwelt upon the benefits of the Safety First movement and presented the Charter, received from the Council of the Safety First Association of India, to the Nawab of Belha, with his best wishes for the success of the Branch.

In addressing Their Excellencies, our President said:—

"I believe it must be the world-wide fellowship of Rotary and the desire to give encouragement and moral support to Rotary activities that have influenced Their Excellencies to accept our invitation. That, however, cannot make us any the less grateful to them for the great honour they have done us. So the very first thing I must do is to express our deep obligations to Their Excellencies for honouring us with their gracious presence amongst us this evening. His Excellency as Rotarian Lumley and Lady Lumley for herself, are both very welcome to us indeed, and we feel immensely proud as well as delighted to entertain such distinguished guests.

"As all Rotarians know, one of the objects of a Rotary Club is to serve the

community in the midst of which it exists, and of which it is a cross-section. One way of doing this is to introduce into the community some movement which has been found to be beneficial elsewhere. 'Safety First' is unquestionably one such movement, so our Club decided to sponsor the opening of a Branch of the Safety First Association of India in Surat and do the necessary spade work for the purpose. To do this, we had first of all to acquaint our fellow-citizens with the benefits of 'Safety First'. We therefore arranged a public meeting for the purpose, and secured from Bombay the services of a recognised authority on the subject to address the meeting. The meeting was well attended, and was a distinct success. Thereafter, we started enrolling members, and when we found that some 27 members had joined, we went through the necessary preliminaries with the Head Office at Bombay. That was only a few days back, and it is of the happiest augury for the future of our 'Safety First' Branch that its birth should have synchronized with His Excellency's visit to Surat, thereby giving us the splendid opportunity of approaching him with a request to inaugurate it on the occasion of his visit. His Excellency graciously consented to do so in spite of the fact that we were somewhat late in making our request. I am sure that the inauguration of 'Safety First' in Surat by His Excellency will give a great impetus to the movement here as well as elsewhere, and on behalf of our Rotary Club I tender our grateful thanks to him for graciously acceding to our request. I anticipate that after to-day's function many more citizens will join the movement and help in making it a success. I now respectfully request His Excellency to inaugurate the Surat Branch of the Safety First Association of India."

(Continued from Page 47)

must be available cheaply and in abundance, and industries must exist, which can readily absorb various by-products of the manufacturing processes. Without these conditions manufacture would not be paying except for very few products. Later on when once the industrialization of India will be further advanced, things may be different,

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

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

Officials and Club Meeting Days.

AHMEDABAD.

March 8, 1936. Charter No. 4008.

President: Dr. H. M. Desai. Vice-President: Kasturbhai Lalbhai. Hon. Secretary: R. Natarajan, Telephone Building, Ahmedabad. Phone No. 2120 or 7050. Hon. Treasurer: J. A. Gandhi. Imm. P. P.: Sir Mahbubmia Kadri, Kt. Directors: J. S. Cama, Dr. G. B. Mohile, W. U. White, and Dr. G. B. Mankad.

Meetings: 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 8-30 p.m., Grand Hotel.

AMRITSAR.

February 17, 1933. Charter No. 2854 (b).

President: Sardar Sahib Sardar Santokh Singh, M.L.A. Hon. Secretary: P. C. Bhandari, New Court Road (Phone: Res. 499; Office 400). Hon. Treasurer: Sardar Sahib Sardar Sohan Singh. Directors: G. Durrant, Vishnu Bhagwan, and Satya Paul Virmani.

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

ASANSOL.

May 1938. Charter No. 4767.

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

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

BANGALORE.

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

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

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

BARODA.

October 29, 1936. Charter No. 4039.

President: S. V. Mukerjee. Vice-President: G. D. Parikh. Joint Hon. Secretaries: T. M. Desai and D. M. Desai, "Saraswati Niwas", Pratapganj, Baroda (Phone 686). Hon. Treasurer: M. B. Amin. Directors: B. D. Amin and L. G. Templin.

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

BARSI.

October 17, 1937. Charter No. 4495.

President: G. R. Zadbuke. Vice-President: B. S. Kathle, M.L.A. Hon. Treasurer: S. R. Dhople. 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.: 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, 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.

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: F. A. E. Price. Vice-President: R. F. Dias. Secretary: B. E. Van Keyk, 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 and 3rd Saturdays, 1-15 p.m., Killarney Hotel.

LAHORE.

February, 1927. Charter No. 2714.

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

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

LUCKNOW.

February, 1938. Charter No. 4568.

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

MADRAS.

May, 1929. Charter No. 3186.

President: A. G. Vere. Imm. Past President: Dr. P. V. Cherian. Hon. Secretary: Captain M. Abdul Hamid, Principal, Govt. Mahomedan College (Phone: 3561), Madras. Hon. Treasurer: D. C. Kothari. Directors: Sir Mahomed Usman, K.C.I.E., A. Sinclair Rose, T. M. P. Alexander, Dewan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan.

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

MADURA.

December 27, 1938. Charter No. 4908.

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. Ulap.

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. Chatterjee, M.J.I., 204, Sparks Street, Rangoon (Phone: 507). 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 Latif. 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.

He who has good health, good humour,
and no debts is not poor.

WISDOM is oft-times nearer when we
stoop than when we soar.—*Wordsworth.*

WISDOM is knowing what to do next.
Skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue
is doing it.—*Anon.*

Keep your head cool and your heart
warm. The one who lets his head get hot
and his heart cold is in a bad way.

The iron out of which true manhood is
forged is the power to resist.—*Lytton.*

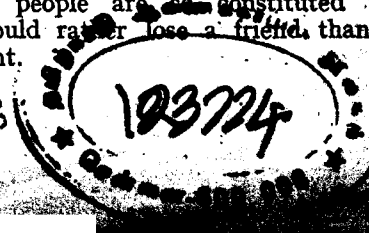
Learn and you lead. Loaf and you
lean.

Defeat is nothing but education; it is the
first step toward something better.

Some people are constituted that
they would rather lose a friend than an
argument.

MY 81 R m 13, N33

N39. 6.9-11



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

CLUBS	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	51	71	3	73	71	1	0	72
AMRITSAR	2	14	41	6	72	33	1	0	34
ASANSOL	1	27	79	2	84	34	0	1	33
BANGALORE	2	10	24	3	27	38	0	0	38
BARODA	2	14	31	11	41	44	0	0	44
BARSI*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BIJAPUR	1	11	42	11	50	26	0	0	26
BOMBAY	3	91	56	9	61	162	2	2	162
CALCUTTA	4	48	48	15	57	102	1	3	100
COCHIN	1	20	63	2	67	32	0	2	30
COLOMBO	3	53	60	9	65	88	0	0	88
DACCA	1	15	75	2	90	20	0	0	20
HYDERABAD (SIND)	2	19	76	3	86	22	3	0	25
JAMSHEDPUR	2	41	75	4	81	53	2	0	55
KARACHI	2	16	40	3	43	43	0	3	40
LAHORE	2	24	37	12	46	65	0	1	64
LUCKNOW	1	31	70	13	100	44	8	0	52
MADRAS	3	33	49	20	54	68	1	1	68
MADURA*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MANDALAY*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NEGOMBO*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PANDHARPUR*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
POONA	2	24	66	4	73	37	0	2	35
RAJKOT*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RANGOON	3	17	23	11	28	71	2	0	73
SHOLAPUR	2	27	55	4	60	49	0	0	49
SURAT*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 Eurasso"
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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Editor—J. Munro.

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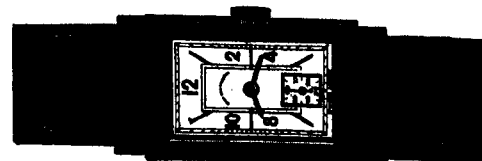
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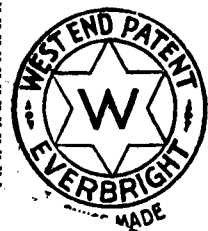
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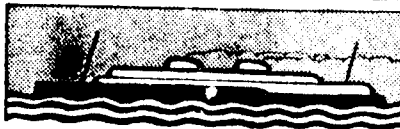
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Nos. 10 & 11

FEB-MARCH 1939



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Vol. VI

FEBRUARY & MARCH, 1939

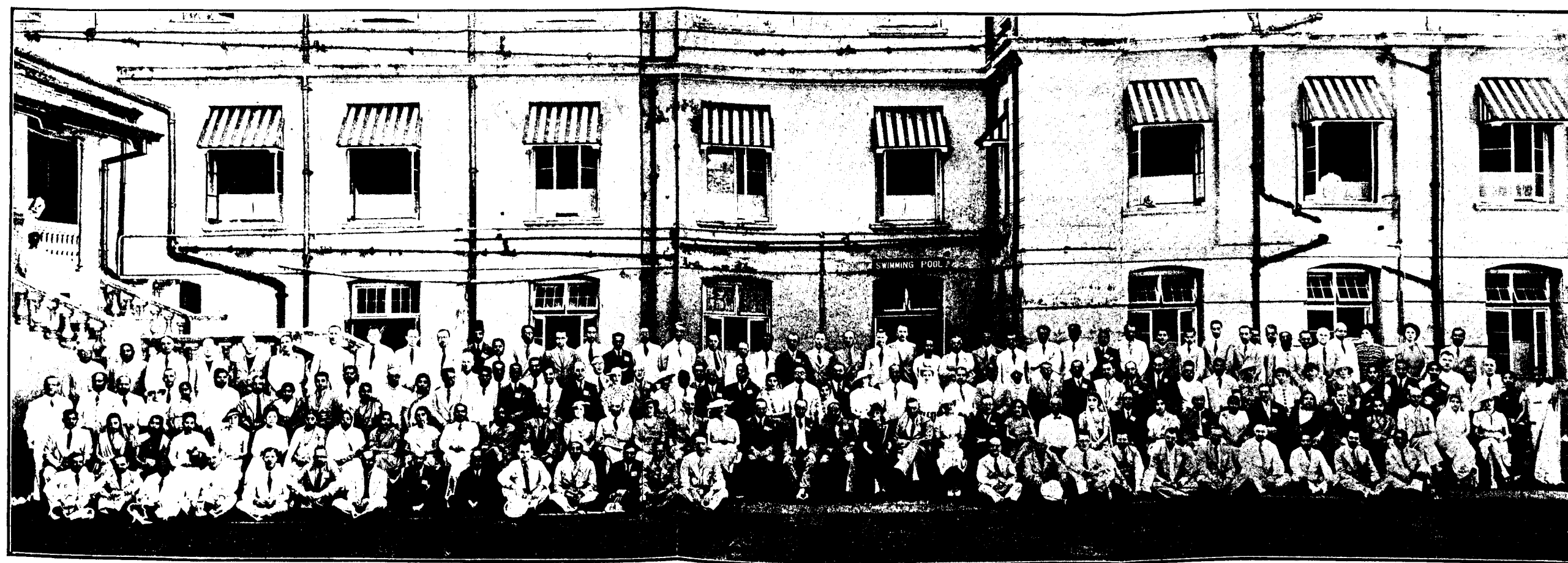
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A group photograph of
all the delegates and
members who attended
the District Conference
at Colombo.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
18 MAY 1939
MADRAS





Ourselves: In the normal course, this issue should have been out two months ago. But on account of unforeseen labour troubles at our Printers' as well as the many disconcerting shapes they assumed, we were, till now neither free to get the work pertaining to this *magazine* done as hitherto nor to get it done elsewhere. We have therefore to apologise to all our subscribers for the delays from which they and we have inevitably suffered. Other arrangements have now been made for bringing out this *magazine* in time every month. We ask fellow-rotarians to accept our explanation, and to continue to extend to us their support. We mention this the more pointedly because in our comments in the January number, we evinced a somewhat Pharisaical zeal to remove the mote in our correspondents' eyes, while blissfully unaware of the prospective beams in our own!

It has been decided to merge the issues for February and March into the present one. The April number will, as serial writers say, follow immediately; certainly before April gets to be on the wrong side of the month.

Annual Conference: Readers will find, in the present issue, the full proceedings of the Annual District Conference at Colombo. The Speeches of His Excellency Honorary Rotarian Sir Andrew Caldecott, both at the Opening and at the dinner, were happy illustrations of the art of enforcing

the particular through the general. They were not only brief and witty, but thoughtful and learned.

Conference Suggestions: Rotarian H. M. Desai's impressions of the Colombo Conference are given on another page. He has made a series of definite suggestions for making these conferences yield results of practical benefit to Rotary on its dynamic side. We commend them to the earnest consideration of all clubs in the district, and would indeed be glad to assist in a discussion of the chief proposals in these columns. We believe that some of the ideas are already in practice. The great virtue of the programme as outlined by Rotarian Desai is that it seeks to make social contacts the means of concerted social service in directions in which such service can be easily rendered, and be of immediate benefit to the more unfortunate members of society.

India Branch of Rotary International: With the bifurcation of India District into two areas, North and South, decided upon at the Annual Conference, the time has come for the constitution of an India Branch of the Rotary International. This step may be formally approved at the World Conference to be held at Cleveland, Ohio in June next. Rotarian H. W. Bryant who has already done conspicuous work in extending Rotary in India will be in charge of the middle Asia office. The Singapore office will be closed.

The Sixth Annual District Conference held at Colombo

30th January to 1st February 1939

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEEMEN

Chairman :—District Governor F. E. James.

Secretary :—W. Falconer.

Sergeants-at-Arms :—R. H. Spencer Schrader, D. C. Kothari and B. Kitching.

Resolutions Committee :—U Ba Lwin (*Convener*), A. H. C. Sykes, Capt. Abdul Hamid, S. N. Moss, R. Natarajan, S. J. C. Kadirgamar, Rev. R. C. Bartels and R. N. Dikshit.

Credentials Committee :—Rai Bahadur B. M. Das (*Convener*), W. B. Burford, Lt.-Col. E. C. A. Smith, S. J. C. Kadirgamar and E. J. C. Cunningham.

Delimitation Committee :—K. W. Taylor (*Convener*), H. M. Desai, T. W. Brough, Rai Bahadur B. M. Das, B. T. Thakur, A. G. Vere, U Ba Win, Diwan Bahadur N. C. Limaye and H. W. Bryant.

HOST CLUB COMMITTEE

Executive Committee :—Rn. A. Gardiner, Rn. P. E. P. Deraniyagala, Rn. S. J. C. Kadirgamar, Rn. A. Mamujee, Rn. E. S. Captain, Rn. H. E. Newnham, Rn. Dr. R. L. Spittel, Rn. K. W. Taylor, Rn. Col. J. G. Vander Smagt, Rn. C. Stewart-Orr, Rn. J. A. Pye.

Reception :—Rn. G. L. Yule (*Convener*), Rn. K. W. Taylor, Rn. B. Kitching, Rn. E. S. Captain, Rn. C. Stewart-Orr, Rn. E. G. Adamaly, Rn. Dr. D. P. Billimoria, Rn. G. A. Armstrong, Rn. R. I. Sambasivam, Rn. A. O. Haller, Rn. J. P. Kapadia, Rn. H. Chandiram.

Programme :—Rn. H. S. Perera (*Convener*), Rn. A. P. Browne, Rn. H. H. Heinemann.

Publicity :—Rn. F. C. Gibbs (*Convener*), Rn. J. H. de Saram, Rn. S. J. C. Kadirgamar, Rn. H. H. Heinemann.

Transport :—Rn. F. C. Gibbs (*Convener*), Rn. Cosmas, Rn. B. Kitching, Rn. J. H. de Saram.

Entertainment :—Rn. A. Mamujee (*Convener*), Rn. S. R. Gunawardene, Rn. A. R. A. Razik, Rn. Col. J. G. Van der Smagt, Rn. S. J. C. Kadirgamar, Rn. P. E. P. Deraniyagala.

Delegates who attended the Conference

AHMEDABAD

Rotarian President Dr. H. M. Desai.
" I. R. Bhagat.
" K. L. N. Iya.
" N. M. Marfatia.
" R. Natarajan.
" R. R. Idnani.
Mrs. R. R. Idnani.

AMRITSAR

Rotarian S. P. Virmani.
Mrs. S. P. Virmani.

BARODA

Rotarian P. Bamanji.
" A. N. Dikshit.

BOMBAY

Rotarian P. G. Rose
Mrs. Rose.
Vice-President T. W. Brough.
Rotarian W. B. Burford.
Mrs. W. B. Burford.
Rotarian C. W. Hayden.
" A. H. C. Sykes.
Mrs. A. H. C. Sykes.
Rotarian A. R. Gollan.
" Dr. V. K. Dongre.
" Donald G. Hill.
Mrs. Donald G. Hill.
Rotarian W. E. Dennis.
Mrs. W. E. Dennis.
Rotarian D. K. Dongre.

CALCUTTA

President Rai Bahadur B. M. Das.
Mrs. B. M. Das.

HYDERABAD (SIND)

Rotarian Rev. R. C. Bartels.

IPOH

Rotarian the Hon'ble Col. Cecil Rae.
Mrs. Rae.

JAMSHEDPUR

Rotarian E. J. C. Cunningham.

KARACHI

Rotarian P. H. Gidwani.
Mrs. P. H. Gidwani.
Rotarian B. T. Thakur.
" S. F. Irani.
Mrs. S. F. Irani.

MADRAS

Rotarian President A. G. Vere.
" D. C. Kothari.
" Capt. M. Abdul Hamid.

POONA

Rotarian Vice-President S. N. Moos.
" A. V. Ranade.
" F. P. Pocha.
" M. S. Irani.
" N. F. Mehta.
" M. Suter.
" E. C. A. Smith.
" V. G. Shete.

RAJKOT

Rotarian P. M. Dave.
" B. N. Atal.

RANGOON

Rotarian President U Ba Win.
Mrs. U Ba Win (and 2 Friends).
Rotarian S. Chatterjee.
" U Ba Lwin.

SURAT

Rotarian President P. J. Taleyarkhan.
" Sardar Davar T. K. Modi.
Mrs. T. Modi.
Rotarian Dr. Sarosh P. Bhacca.

BANGALORE

Rotarian S. R. Sarma.

SHOLAPUR

Rotarian President N. C. Limaye.
" A. L. Chaugule.
" Dr. Kapadia.
Mrs. Kapadia (and Child).

NEGOMBO

Dr. E. A. Lawrence.
Mrs. Lawrence.
President T. Weeratne.
Rotarian Dr. T. S. Nair.
" R. H. Spencer Schrader.
Mrs. Spencer Schrader.
Rotarian T. P. C. Carron.
" D. T. Perera and Guest.
" V. Rajapakse.
" S. R. de Silva.
" S. R. Williams.
Mrs. Williams.
Rotarian A. M. Samarasinghe.
" J. F. L. Drieberg.
" J. W. Ponniah.

R. I. OFFICIALS

Rotarian District Governor F. E. James.
" Fld. Repr. H. W. Bryant.
Mrs. H. W. Bryant.
Mr. V. Doraiswamy.
Mrs. V. Doraiswamy.

OVERSEAS VISITORS

Rotarian President Les Douglas (Wagga Wagga).
Mrs. Les Douglas.
Rotarian Ivan Jack (Wagga Wagga).
Mrs. Ivan Jack (and Sister-in-law).
Rotarian G. W. Fennebresque (New York).
P. O'Neil Dunne (Singapore).
Sydney Rothman (London).
Rotarian A. Baur. } (Geneva).
Mrs. A. Baur. }

A REVIEW

(By V. D.)

The Sixth Annual Conference of the Rotary Clubs in the 89th District (India, Burma and Ceylon) was held at the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo from the 30th January to the 1st February 1939, both days inclusive. The generous hospitality of the Colombo Rotary Club and the spirit of Rotary fellowship which prevailed, established a standard hitherto unequalled in the history of Rotary Conventions in this district.

Delegates came from such distant member-clubs as Karachi and Rangoon, and there were several visitors from overseas—Rotarians Les Douglas and Ivan Jack with their wives from the Wagga Wagga Club in Australia, Rotarian and Mrs. A. Baur of Geneva, Rotarians G. W. Fennebresque of New York, P. O'Neill Dunne of Singapore and Sydney Rotham of London. The Board of Rotary International was represented officially by that veteran Rotarian, Lt.-Col. Cecil Rae of Ipoh who came with Mrs. Rae, and contributed much to the success of the Conference. Ladies were more prominent at this than at any previous Conferences by reason of their numbers, lending, in the words of Governor James, their charm and beauty to the assembly. The Ladies Committee of the Host Club spared no pains to make the ladies feel perfectly at home, and to show them the beauties of the Emerald Island.

Unlike previous years, this Conference held sessions only in the mornings, except for a short after-lunch session on the first day, and this arrangement gave the visitors plenty of leisure for visiting friends and places of interest.

Honorary Rotarian His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott, the Governor of Ceylon, opened the Conference in a speech that was characteristic of His Excellency's zeal for Rotary, and Dr. V. R. Schokman, the Mayor of Colombo, welcomed the Conference to the city. During the succeeding sessions several business items were discussed, the most important being the decision to divide the Rotary District into two as from 1st July, 1939. The Conference terminated at 11 a.m. on the 1st February, 1939.

On the entertainments side, there was the At Home arranged by the Ceylon Yacht Club on the evening of the first day. Delegates enjoyed the scenic beauty of the place, and many of them were taken for a trip in the lake in motor launches. On the second day, His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott entertained Rotarians and their ladies to a garden party at which an exhibition of superb Kandian dancing afforded interesting entertainment, especially to those visitors to the island to whom it was a novelty. The Conference banquet was arranged for the same evening. Over 250 covers were laid, and it was attended by Their Excellencies Sir Andrew and Lady Caldecott. Reporting the banquet, the *Times of Ceylon* wrote: 'The Rotary Banquet at the Galle Face Hotel was a brilliant affair indeed. The Hotel management had made every arrangement for the comfort of their guests, the vast lawn being used as a sitting-out place. A great ring of vari-coloured electric lights on the sea-side made a most effective back-ground for the many beautiful frocks and sarrees worn. It was indeed one of the brightest affairs of its kind Ceylon has ever seen. Conversation both before dinner and during dinner was on a lively and amusing note, and it was obvious that every guest thoroughly enjoyed the evening. The speeches reached a very high level and were leavened with humour of a bright order.'

A more detailed report of the proceedings of the Conference will be found in the following pages.

WORLD'S NEED OF UNDERSTANDING

(His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Governor of Colombo.)

The official Banquet of the District Conference was held on the evening of the second day, i.e. on the 31st January, at the Galle Face Hotel. The arrangements made for the comfort of the guests left nothing to be desired. The hotel was gaily decorated, and a ring of multicoloured electric lights on the sea-side lent a very effective background.

'Rotary International'

His Excellency Honorary Rotarian Sir Andrew Caldecott, who proposed the toast of Rotary International, said: 'I propose to confine my brief remarks to the one of those two words which makes the bigger demand on a Rotarian's faith, the word "International".'

The concept of internationality is very much at a discount to-day. More than ever before in human history nationalism is ruling the hearts of men, and rushing to their heads. It has indeed become difficult to realise that the matter of nationality did not always wear the importance or command the finality of acceptance that it does to-day. In early history common culture rather than common race provided a supernational pale outside which the uncultured, or the not similarly cultured, were collectively classified as barbarians.

This was true of the various peoples of China in the East, and in the West the words "Civis Romanus Sum" came to bear no racial or national significance at all; they represented a profession of, and a claim to certain cultural, legal and political loyalties.

With the decline of Rome, two rival religions divided the western world into the supernational folds of Christendom and Islam. Then, over a long period, a people's destinies were divided by dynasties rather than races.

We may be thankful that the British Crown is still a bond of unity between different nationalities, the focus of a Commonwealth of Nations.

But of recent years, the Gospel of the moral rights of the small nations to manage their own affairs has become distorted into the theory that all nations, big or small, can carry on just as they choose and that there is no such thing as duty towards neighbours in international politics.

If this distortion is allowed to go uncorrected, the end is inevitable—world war. Rotary cannot of itself do the correction, but it can and does help create the atmosphere in which international contacts between individuals are sought for, and understanding aimed at.

If you want a thing, you have got to seek or aim at it; it won't just happen. The international power, or perhaps I should say, potentiality, of Rotary has just been remarkably attested within recent times. It has been attested in a rather peculiar manner. It has been attested by the suppression of Rotary in certain countries.

Fellow-Rotarians and guests, we need not despair on that account. The international spirit of Rotary is needed not only in those countries. It was needed, and is needed, throughout the world. The proverbial insularity of the Britishers, for instance, is a vice which Rotary can mitigate if not cure.

A friend once said to me speaking of Rotary: "I don't believe in this twaddle about world fellowship, and I wouldn't subscribe a bean to an association that would send it outside the Empire."

Well, my reaction to that sort of attitude (which, believe me, is quite common) was similar to the reaction of a Parson friend of mine who once received a telegram. A former Bishop of Singapore had detailed him to visit a distant mining concession, and he had accordingly written to the Manager, an irate and rude gentleman, who telegraphed in reply "we want no b—y padres here". To which the Parson promptly wired "your telegram shows you want b—y padre d—d badly; shall arrive two days sooner". Well, I believe that quite a lot of people to-day want a dose of Rotarian internationalism d—d badly!

Rotarian Governor James replied to the toast suitably. The Banquet was attended by about 250 guests including Lady Caldecott, Sir Sidney Abrahams and other dignitaries.

TWO IMPRESSIONS OF THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE

(1) By Rotarian R. L. Spittel [Colombo]

The advantage of deputing a member of the host club to set down his impressions of a Conference is that criticism, regarding internal arrangements at least, can be candid, there being no obligation to camouflage honest opinion with courtesy.

What marred an otherwise very successful Conference was the deplorable acoustics of the room in which the meetings were held. The committee did give the matter their attention but unfortunately the promise of preliminary tests was not fulfilled by the result. I stress this because I think that a quiet atmosphere is one of the most important contributions a host club can make to a conference.

Then, if there must be music at a dinner let it be soft and distant and not stifle by its vehement insistence all attempts at conversation even with those on either side of one. And not more than about four after-dinner speeches please; for though these were all of a high order, a surfeit of them sent the diners home straight from the tables, which does not make for fellowship.

It was mentioned by more than one visitor that there was not sufficient scope for the cultivation of friendship. This might have been met by an informal dinner on the first night with perhaps a short film demonstration introducing the guests to some aspect of the island, and an informal lunch on the third day at the termination of the session. As it was, what with very full programmes on the first two days, and the sudden dispersal at mid-day on the third, the only visitors one got to know at all well were one's personal guests.

Having said this much I have done with carping. The Rotary Club of Colombo did their very best to make the Conference the undoubted success it was. It is easy to be wise after the event; but the lessons are salutary for future host clubs.

The conspicuous feature of the Conference was the smooth despatch of business, thanks to the verbal adroitness of that most efficient Chairman, Governor James. As for Field Representative Bryant (who roped me into this) his self-effacement and pre-occupation during the Conference was eloquent of his concern for its success. Colonel Rae, representative of Rotary International from Ipoh was frequently the court of appeal and settled with fine precision more than one controversial tangle, giving sage direction to straggling enthusiasms.

And here we must pay the tribute that is their due to our urbane President Gardiner and capable Secretary Falconer and all those others who shouldered the real burden of the Conference. For the fact cannot be gainsaid that the success of such an undertaking depends on the unselfish ardour of a mere handful of men.

While the spirit of Rotary does inspire those saddled with responsibility to give of their best, it also imbues all Rotarians, wherever they come from, to contribute that element of spontaneous good-will that make a conglomeration of heterogeneous humanity kindred. Surely in these days when nations snarl at each other Rotary represents the sanity of civilised man. National utopias may be dreams, but the seeds of those utopias are nurtured in the Rotarian societies throughout the world.

The well attended opening of the Conference was impressive. There were some fine speeches, prominent among them that of His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott, remarkable as usual for flashes of well-phrased thought. One of his useful suggestions was that every Rotary Club should undertake to bring into existence one new club.

The most important function of the Conference was of course the bifurcation of the 89th District and the election of the two Governors. Trifurcation and even still further subdivision was adumbrated, but fortunately was not given free rein, as bifurcation was the mandate. *Festina lente* is a good motto.

The disadvantage of a huge district, it was pointed out, was that it made it difficult for clubs to send representatives a long way to an annual Conference, and for the Governor to keep in touch with the clubs in his charge; while division ensured better contacts between Governor and clubs. The question was mooted and dismissed whether there might be one annual Conference for both districts. It was eventually decided that in future each district will have its own Conference; but the suggestion of a joint regional Conference every third year will be welcomed by all clubs. Colonel Rae pointed out that in America the limit for one Governor was 32 clubs in a relatively smaller district.

The Governor of the 89th District was unopposed; but there were at first two applicants for the 88th. It was a gallant gesture of Colonel Warren Boulton to withdraw his candidature when he learnt that it was contested, on the ground that it was not in the spirit of Rotary to contest such an appointment. While congratulating the elected Governors and wishing them all success, let us hope that Colonel Warren Boulton will receive recognition in the near future.

Governor James, always solicitous of the interests of host clubs, manifested concern for the expenses of Colombo Rotarians, and the Australian Representative from Wagga Wagga pointed out that at Australian Conferences the visitors' comparatively high registration fee of £2 per head covered most of the expenses they would incur. But all members of the Colombo Club were in full agreement with their President Gardiner when he said that what hospitality Colombo was able to show their guests was whole-hearted and ungrudged, considering the handsome treatment their representatives had received at Madras, Bangalore and Baroda.

Regarding the papers read at the Conference one of the most helpful was that on Club Service by Rotarian Ghose of Bombay. That practical contribution is one for every Club to read and ponder.

The ideals of Rotary have become so much of a shibboleth, that such terms as 'Service above self' are apt to lose their significance for very reiteration, as with some of the finest passages of literature. It is difficult to say anything about the principles of Rotary within Rotarian circles that does not savour of unctious platitude. This being so, speeches at conferences should mainly be confined to practical issues, while discourses having a flavour of

sermons should be discouraged, as they are apt to be loose and repetitive and lead nowhere, while they do take up much valuable time.

Now for a few points from the speeches.

If I heard one speaker right he suggested that we should try to make better men of labourers. Could he really have meant that? Or did he wish to convey that we should make their lot easier by such provisions as increase of wage, better housing conditions and recreation hours? For the labourer is as good a man as any other, and his calling a manly and dignified one.

Without these cannot a city be inhabited.

And they shall not dwell where they will, nor go up and down:

They shall not be sought for in public counsel,

Nor sit in the high congregation.

But they will maintain the state of the world

And all their desire is in the work of their craft.

The labourer, provided he has a sufficiency of work and wage, is, I submit, a happier man than the easy-living opulent whose very surfeit of comforts and self-indulgence is apt to make of his life a selfish and empty thing. *The grand object of Rotary, it seems to me, is to make the rich (of whom its membership is composed) better men.* To bring them out of their smug self-centredness and make them deploy into the less fortunate arenas of life where their influence and money can be of immense benefit.

That this is really so is abundantly proved by the utterances of every speaker at the Conference (including him who set me off). Here are some examples:

The Rotarians' best function is propagandist.

The genius of Rotary lies in placing obligations on individuals and opening new avenues of thought and opportunity.

Organised service is better than individual service. Clubs should avoid duplication of effort by improving existing agencies, rather than initiating new agencies when such activities are already in existence.

Calcutta it was, I believe, that found asylum for over a thousand beggars for three months, and provided open spaces for the children of the slums.

The question was mooted whether there is any objection to Rotarians collecting funds from non-Rotarians for worthy purposes. Governor James observed that there was no rule against such action.

Ahmedabad acted magnificently without waiting to question. And the irony of it is that the finest contribution to the Conference remained inarticulate and would have rested so if it were not that Rotarian H. M. Desai, the Ahmedabad President, happened to be my guest. In the course of conversation he casually remarked to me (as is the way with doers as opposed to talkers) that the Rotary Club of Ahmedabad had sponsored an Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. Within four months they collected two lakhs and hope to get another half lakh before closing the fund in March, six months from its inception. Private donations brought in something over a lakh; while Rs. 35,000 have already accrued from a 'rupee fund prize tickets'. It is not a lottery where the prize is drawn for—that would invite taxation—but a *selection*, the prize numbers having been selected by Lady Lumley, wife of the Governor of Bombay, before issue of the tickets. By this subtle expedient taxation is evaded—a tip worth knowing.

When the fund is closed the money will be handed over to the Municipality earmarked for (a) propaganda for the prevention of tuberculosis, (b) the establishment of tuberculosis dispensaries for early diagnosis and treatment, and (c) if funds permit, for

the building and equipment of a hospital, the maintenance of which is to be borne by the Municipality.

There we have Rotary on the grand scale. Bravo Ahmedabad!

(2) *By Rotarian President H. M. Desai [Ahmedabad]*

We had a nice time indeed—from the time we boarded the steamer at Bombay. We met Rotarians from Bombay, Baroda, Surat, Poona, Rajkot, Karachi, Amritsar and elsewhere. We established contacts, we formed fellowships. Though a few appeared to keep aloof, the majority were big hearted fellows, and imbued with the true Rotarian spirit. We had an informal meeting of all the Rotarians on board, and this was a very pleasant affair.

When the boat reached Colombo, we received a very cordial and hearty welcome. Above the general din, one could hear the ringing voice of the ever-smiling Rotarian Mamuji—'Rotarians this side please'. I met the ever-pleasant Rotarian President Gardiner and was introduced to my charming host Rotarian Dr. Spittel, and the ever-obliging Rotarian Chawla, and also other Rotarians from Colombo. Some of us were lodged in the Galle Face Hotel, and others with various Rotarians. The arrangements were very good—nothing to complain. For myself, I could not have been put up with a more charming couple than Dr. and Mrs. Spittel. I was made to feel quite at home, and I am sure the experience of all the visiting Rotarians has been equally happy.

We had a very pleasant evening at the Boat Club, a very enjoyable Garden party at the Government House, where I had the honour of being presented to the most democratic Governor of the island, Sir Andrew Caldecott. We had a right royal Banquet at the Galle Face Hotel. So, as far as the social side of the Conference was concerned, it was a great—I may say, very great—success. The Rotary Club of Colombo has set a very high standard, which I am afraid, will be very difficult for other clubs to equal at the future conferences.

But—and this is a very big BUT—what about the Rotary side? How far did the Conference succeed in furthering the Rotarian ideals? How many social contacts did we establish—and what fellowships, did we form? What about vocational service, community service, universal understanding, good will, and peace? To my mind—and I hope I am not wrong—the object of a District Conference—besides passing pious resolutions—is to bring together Rotarians from different clubs, people of different professions, different businesses, different view-points, and different surroundings, with the idea of creating understanding (or dispelling mis-understandings, if any exist), fostering fellowship, and cementing friendship. In this direction, I am afraid, we fell far short of the mark, and my opinion was shared by a good few, with whom I had the occasion to discuss this point. There was no positive attempt made to bring together Rotarians from various clubs, and one must not forget that there *are* shy Rotarians. For myself, I must confess, I made only a few contacts, outside those made on board the steamer, and none who know me, will ever accuse me of shyness.

We had some papers read, and of course discussions followed, and these with a few exceptions, were indefinite, wandering, and ran at a tangent to the subject under discussion. Time, was not considered to be a matter of importance. Mind you, I am not blaming the Rotary Club of Colombo—they did everything in their power, for our comforts. The fault was ours; we did not know how to keep our house in order.

The morning of the 30th January was well employed. The welcome address, H. E. the Governor's speech, Rotarian Governor's address, were all to the good and on a very high level. The afternoon of that day and the morning of the next appeared to hang heavily.

Some members appeared to take delight in lengthy historical narration of the achievements of their clubs, to the consternation of others who wanted to say a few words. I heard many of the Rotarians complain that the afternoon of the 30th and the morning of the 31st were not utilized to the best advantage. I know, I will be told that in big conferences, the real work takes place behind scenes, and I do acknowledge that very good fellowship ruled in the several small committees that were nominated for special purposes. But my contention is, that Rotary is different from all other organizations that meet together to pass pious resolutions; we meet to create good will and fellowship among all the visitors; that is our chief aim. This is my idea of a Rotary conference, and if I am wrong, I will be most happy to stand corrected.

For the consideration of the Rotarians, I venture to put forward the following suggestions:—

(1) Wherever the delegates be lodged, they should all lunch and dine together, and be allowed to pay for themselves except perhaps for the official banquet. At these lunches and unofficial dinners, the secretaries or presidents, of various clubs be called upon to narrate the achievements of their respective clubs.

(2) A special fellowship committee be appointed by the 'Host club'—each member of this committee being provided with a special badge—and the duty of this committee should be to see that all the Rotarians mix together.

(3) The papers that are to be read, should be circulated to the various clubs, well in advance, and these be taken as read.

(4) Special subjects committees—the number of these committees to depend on the number of subjects to be discussed—be appointed to consider these subjects, and draft provisional resolutions; the committees to be so formed as to absorb all the delegates. The delegates may be allowed to belong to a committee for which they have a preference. I should like to make this point more clear. Supposing there are four papers, and 100 delegates; four committees will be formed, and each of these will discuss one paper, getting about two and a half hours to do so. Afternoon of the first day will be devoted to this work, and I believe every paper will have a chance of being thoroughly thrashed out by the different committees.

(5) The provisional resolutions suggested by these committees may be put forward before the general body by the conveners of the various committees, on the morning and afternoon of the second day, and discussions invited from delegates. Only those delegates that did not work on the committee that originally discussed this paper be allowed to speak in the open meeting. Whole of the second day could be devoted to this work. If there are any special small committees like the 'Credential' and the 'Resolutions' committees, they can meet after tea or dinner.

(6) Third day (morning will be enough) should be taken up for passing of formal resolutions, and mutual thanks-giving speeches by the guests and the hosts.

I hope various Rotary clubs will consider my suggestions which if accepted may tend to establish better contacts, and create better fellowship among Rotarians, and also permit us to give more time for thorough consideration of Rotarian principles and ideals.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT CONFERENCE

First Day

The Sixth Annual Conference of the 89th District of Rotary International (India, Burma and Ceylon), was called to order at 9-30 a.m. on Monday, the 30th January, 1939, at the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo. Rotarians and Rotary anns had filled the hall to its capacity. The registered attendance at the Conference was 210, and included visiting Rotarians from Federated Malay States, Wagga Wagga (Australia), Geneva, London, New York and Singapore.

Greetings and Messages

Greetings and messages, both by letters and cables, were received from the following persons, and read at the opening session:

George Hager (President, Rotary International); Chesley Perry (Secretary, Rotary International); Chas. R. Samuel (Governor, 80th District R.I.); Jamshed Cama (Ahmedabad), Sohrab Khan (Ahmedabad), and from the Rotary Clubs of Cochin, Surat, Delhi, and Jamshedpur.

Welcome Address

Rotarian A. Gardiner, President of the Rotary Club of Colombo, welcomed His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott, the Governor of Colombo, (who opened the Conference officially), and the delegates, and in doing so said that at the last District Conference held at Baroda exactly a year ago, he had a special mandate from the Colombo Rotary Club to invite them all to Colombo. He felt that one of the reasons why his Club elected him President for this year was that they were extremely pleased that he had been able to persuade the Conference to come to Colombo! Continuing, Rotarian Gardiner said: 'You will notice from my classification that my business is motion picture theatres. But unfortunately for me, I started my business in the days of the silent films, and hence public speaking is not one of my strong points (laughter). But although my words may not be very adequate, I am very proud and most happy to welcome you with all warmth and cordiality'. Rotarian Gardiner next thanked Honorary Rotarian His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott for his presence both as Governor of Ceylon, and as a Rotarian, for the purpose of welcoming the delegates to Ceylon and bestowing his blessings on the Conference. Sir Andrew, he said, had been actively connected with the Rotary Movement long before many present there knew anything about Rotary, and at least a year before there was any Rotary Club in Ceylon. Concluding his address, Rotarian Gardiner said: 'Our country has been exceedingly fortunate to get him at a time when the gap between the communities in this Island seemed to be opening wider and wider. Not only is he the greatest bridge-builder in Ceylon, but he is the very bridge itself.'

'I feel privileged at being able to welcome you to this beautiful Island of ours which has had (in common with most of your lands) a great historical past with a greater history ahead of it. I hope all the delegates and visitors will find their stay here interesting and carry back with them memories of lasting value when they leave our shores.'

Sir Andrew Caldecott

'I am very grateful for the invitation to open your Conference this morning. It gives me the opportunity, both as Governor of Ceylon, and as a convinced Rotarian of some ten years' standing, to welcome the visiting delegates to our beautiful Island 'where every prospect pleases' said His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott in formally opening the Conference. Continuing, he said:—

'It is only by getting to know the other men, and by working with and for them, that a man can influence the world at all.

'The vileness of mankind, the incompatibility of which with the country's rich endowment of natural beauty was noted and recorded by Bishop Heber, is not, of course, a Ceylon monopoly, but the common curse of the whole world, of which the world at this moment is only too painfully aware.

'We may be sure indeed that many men of many nations are daily and nightly asking themselves what they can do to help cure this vileness, to bring peace on earth and goodwill to men.

'As one sees one's reflection in the shaving glass every morning, one feels how small, how insignificant, how inadequate one is to make any impress on the little world immediately about one, not to speak of the world at large.

'Well, so long as a man remains introspective and self-bound, so long will he merely cumber the earth.

'The lesson of the parable of the Good Samaritan was that a man not only has a duty to perform towards his neighbour, but the duty of making people his neighbours. That is the first particular object of Rotary, the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

'A Rotarian must carry his Rotarianism outside Rotary; a person who accepts membership of a club under any classification, accepts thereby the responsibility of testifying to his Rotary ideals before non-members of that classification by a full and patent pursuit of those ideals.

'The first, second and fourth objects of Rotary can never be fully, or even appreciably attained, if its principles are given an internal interpretation as Club rules or as an etiquette between members.

'There is nothing original or startling about Rotary. Its worth and strength lies in no secret nostrum. We are just groups of men who have found in an elemental human duty (that of service) a bond of conscious collaboration.

'It is because I believe that such groups are sources of strength, hope and energy both to their constituent members and to the community at large that I value very greatly and gratefully my honorary membership of the Colombo Rotary Club, and the privilege which has been accorded to me of declaring this Conference open.

'This I now do by giving you a quotation from Terence: 'Praesis ut Praosis'—be first in the field so that you may be first in service' (applause).

The Mayor Welcomes Delegates

The next address of welcome at the Opening session was that by Dr. V. R. Schokman, the Mayor of Colombo. He expressed his indebtedness to the President of the Colombo Rotary Club, Rotarian A. Gardiner, for his invitation to him to that Conference; and his gratefulness for the opportunity he had been thus afforded to offer to the delegates

from overseas a very hearty welcome to Colombo. 'I sincerely hope that their brief stay in this city will be as enjoyable to them, as, I am sure, it will be profitable to us' said Dr. Schokman. The ideals of Rotary, he observed, were beautifully summarised in the phrase 'service above self'. He felt confident that the deliberations of that assembly of over 200 men drawn together by bonds of fellowship, friendship and goodwill, must be productive of immense good and that this year of grace would eclipse any previous year in the history of Rotary. His own sentiments towards Rotary in general and to the Conference might be summed up in one word 'Floreat'.

The District Governor

After the welcome addresses, District Governor Rotarian F. E. James took the chair, and at the outset of his address, he thanked His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott for his warm words of welcome. He next thanked the Mayor Dr. Schokman for his welcome to the Conference on behalf of the citizens of Colombo, 'a beautiful city, set in a beautiful island'.

The Late Sir Phiroze Sethna

Rotarian James next referred to loss sustained by Rotary and by the country generally, in the sudden passing away of the late District Governor, the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, and paid a tribute to his stewardship of the Rotary Movement in this district during the period he was District Governor.

[The assembly stood in solemn silence for a minute as a mark of respect to the late Sir Phiroze Sethna.]

Review of the Year's Work

Continuing his address Governor James said:—

At the last Conference Sir Phiroze was re-elected as Governor for 1938-39. Sir Phiroze was away from the District for about six weeks in July—August and at his request I looked after Rotary work during that period. When Sir Phiroze died suddenly on the 16th September, and at the request of Rotary International, I stepped into the vacancy caused by Sir Phiroze's death. I am grateful to all Rotarians and all Clubs for their co-operation with me as Governor.

Club Visits

During the year commencing from 1st July 1938, up to date, i.e. till to-day, the following Clubs have been visited officially either by the District Governor, or by his authorised deputy:—Bombay, Madras, Lucknow, Negombo, Colombo, Karachi, Asansol, Mandalay, Rajkot, Barsi, Bijapur, Rangoon, Sholapur, Pandharpur, Thayetmyo, and Dacca—16 Clubs. My thanks are due to Rotarians Ghandy, B. M. Das, Dr. Vakeel, U Ba Win and Dr. H. M. Desai, for their willingness to visit Clubs on my behalf, in some cases at short notice. Owing to the extensive area of the District and my own pre-occupations, it has not been possible for me to visit all the Clubs personally, as I should have much liked to do. I will endeavour to visit as many Clubs as I can possibly manage during the remaining period of my term.

Inter-city Meetings

During the year, one of the most outstanding inter-city meetings was the one arranged by the Ahmedabad Rotary Club, and in which the Clubs of Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Baroda, Bombay and Surat participated. Delegates have no doubt read the proceedings of

this meeting published in the November issue of the *Eastern Rotary Wheel*, and have seen how useful were the discussions on the various subjects such as Community Service, Club Service, Vocational Service, Attendance, Membership and International Service. The growing tendency to organise such inter-city meetings is evidenced by the proposal to hold another such meeting of the Rotarians of Asansol and Jamshedpur shortly. We have in our District now a sufficient number of Clubs to warrant the holding of more inter-city meetings, and I commend this suggestion to the consideration of all Clubs, particularly of the senior Clubs.

Progress

Your Excellency, I am glad to report the great progress of the movement in this region.

At the time of the last District Conference, there were 21 Clubs and 991 Rotarians in our District. To-day there are 31 Clubs with over 1,350 members, thus showing a net increase of ten Clubs and over 300 Rotarians in one year. When the Rotary Year ended on the 30th June 1938, an analysis of the growth of the Movement throughout the world outside America revealed that our District was third in the list for extension, with nine new Clubs. The credit for this must largely go to our late District Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna, to Sponsors Clubs, and to our indefatigable Field Representative Rotarian H.W. Bryant.

Our International President George Hager has set an aim for every Club this year—first to increase the number of Rotarians, and then the number of new Clubs (1) by opening up fresh classifications and filling all unfilled ones, and (2) by surveying communities where there are at present no Clubs in existence. During the year under review outstanding contributions were made by the Rotary Clubs of Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Rangoon and Madras in sponsoring new Clubs. They have given the lead, and I appeal to all delegates present here to-day to see if they cannot think of at least one community which requires a Rotary Club, and can maintain one, but hasn't got one? If all the Clubs in our District to-day pledge themselves to be responsible for organising at least one Rotary Club each during the next twelve months, we shall have 62 Rotary Clubs before we meet again in January 1940. That is surely something worth attempting. If we believe there is any good in the Movement we should wish it to extend.

International Convention

The International Convention which was held last year at San Francisco was represented by three representatives from our District, viz. Rotarians Wolff (Calcutta), Thacker (Surat), and U Tun Nyoe (Rangoon). Rotarian Wolff was our authorised representative, on behalf of our District Governor, on the International Council of Legislation. Rotarian Thacker was invited to speak at the International Round Table, while Rotarian U Tun Nyoe was one of the members on the Nominations and Elections Arrangements Committee of the International Convention. Our thanks are due to all these Rotarians for representing our District at the Convention. They have now agreed to form our 'District Convention Committee', in connection with the next International Convention at Cleveland, which will be held from the 19th to the 23rd June 1939. If any delegate intends to attend the Cleveland Convention, I would advise him to get into touch with any one of this Committee. Incidentally, I would like to mention that while in 1937 our District sent as many as fourteen delegates to the Convention, in 1938 there were only three. I hope that the next Convention will record an increased attendance of delegates from this area.

Field Representative Bryant

Field Representative Bryant continued to be of the greatest assistance to all Clubs in the District generally, and in particular in the direction of extension. At the Baroda Conference, the welcome news was received that Rotary International had agreed to extend his term of office in this District till October 1939. By then Rotarian Bryant will have given us four years of his time. We are grateful to him for his assistance, and we are grateful to Rotary International for giving us his services. I have asked for a continuance of these services as I felt sure that that would be your wish. I believe that Rotary International would be entirely sympathetic to this request, and hope to be able to make an announcement shortly.

District Fund

The report of the District Fund has been circulated to all delegates through their Clubs, but if there is anyone who has not got a copy, he can get one from the Conference Office. If the Conference decides to divide the District, then there is no need to continue this Fund. It served its purpose and I would like to express my thanks to all those who have so willingly contributed.

The 'Eastern Rotary Wheel'

The report on the working of the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* has also been circulated to all delegates in advance, and further copies can be had from the Conference Office. It is encouraging to note that the entire deficit on the previous two years' working of the magazine has been wiped out, and that there is now a surplus on this account. On your behalf I wish to compliment the Editor, Rotarian Munro, on this achievement, and tender our thanks to him, his staff, and the staff of the Madras Publishing House, for so commendably conducting the District Magazine.

Bifurcation

The question of dividing our District into smaller and more compact areas so that it may be possible for a Governor to devote his personal attention to all the Clubs without too great a strain upon himself and his business, has been taken up for consideration. The late Sir Phiroze Sethna and I gave much consideration to this subject on more than one occasion, and although at the time of the Baroda Conference last year I was doubtful as to whether the time for bifurcation had come, the sudden death of our late Governor, and the rapid increase in the number of Clubs, convinced me that it had become an urgent necessity. Immediately I took over the Governorship, therefore, I circularised all Clubs, and requested them to consider the question. I have received replies from twenty-five of the thirty-one Clubs—twenty of them favouring and five opposing bifurcation. It is within the province of the Board of Directors of Rotary International to promulgate new Districts, so long as such changes are not opposed by at least seventy-five per cent. of the Clubs in a District. As the majority of the Clubs have approved the proposal, we need not waste time in going over the ground again, but formally decide to bifurcate and set up a delimitation Committee. I had written to Rotary International on the matter, so that I could be sure of their approval if the Conference decided in favour of two Districts, and the President of Rotary International writes to me as follows: 'I hope that the Clubs at the Colombo Conference will indicate their willingness to have the District divided as of 1st July 1939, and will nominate two Rotarians as Governors for the year 1939-40. Inasmuch as the Board has already approved bifurcation of the District as of July 1st 1939, the matter now rests with the Clubs of the 89th

District. Considering the size of the 89th District, I can well understand that if extension continues at the present rate, it will be necessary in the not distant future to divide the District again, making three or four Districts out of the present 89th District.'

Two Governors and Two Districts

When we have decided on the question of bifurcation, we shall probably need to elect two Governors for the coming year. You are aware of nominations that have already been circulated, or that will be made on the floor of the House. Therefore, if there is going to be a ballot, then you will either have a mandate from your Club, or you will be able to judge for yourself who is the best-fitted candidate for the posts. But I think it will not be out of place for me to mention here something of the qualifications and obligations of a District Governor. The most important of his obligations are three—first, visit all the Clubs in his District at least once during his year of office; secondly, attend the International Assembly, this year at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, U.S.A., and the International Convention which is held this year at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., thirdly, make arrangements for the Annual Conference. The out-of-pocket expenses of the District Governors for travelling will, of course, be met by Rotary International, and also any necessary and reasonable expenses in connection with clerical aid and postage.

The Meaning of Rotary

What is the meaning of Rotary? It stands pre-eminently for fellowship and service. Like charity, both fellowship and service begin at home; and our first responsibility is to our respective Clubs, through them to the community and then to the nation and then to the world at large. We endeavour to carry out our responsibilities not through any complicated organisation, or by means of elaborate rituals. Through frequent meetings acquaintance develops into friendship and the desire to serve and co-ordinate expression.

It is not necessary for us to exaggerate our aims. Rotary is not a new religion. Rotary International has not yet brought into being a new earth. The obligations of a Rotarian are primarily personal and individual. Fellowship does not come by itself. It requires thought, perseverance and understanding. True friendship is a rare flower and takes much cultivating. Similarly service should not be haphazard or easy. The desire to serve should grow out of a Club's fellowship and should be directed to specific and useful ends.

The Rotary Club should be a group of men between whom there is complete understanding and harmony, who aim at the realisation of the same ideals and who, either individually or through corporate action, seek to realise this ideal into the service of one another and to the community at large. Have you ever stopped to consider what a group of citizens, united and well-informed on these principles, can do for a community, provided they do not care who gets the credit. Some of the greatest movements in the world have emanated from small groups of men.

Let me say here how important I consider is the extension of Rotary to the small town. It has many of the faults of the city, but few of its compensating virtues. In small towns, there is the narrowness, personal competition, paralysing and persistent factions. I believe that the Rotary Movement with its tolerance, friendly contacts, its discovery and development of human virtues, its humour and friendliness, can be of the greatest assistance to the life of the small community.

The gospel of Rotary is, of course, being challenged from different sides, challenged by formidable opponents. Much to our regret, Clubs in the Greater Germany and in Italy have been disbanded. Many of us have been deprived of international contacts which w

valued so greatly. The regimes in these countries consider that the ideals of the Movement can best be carried out by organisations which are directly under the control of their Governments and have not direct international affiliations. We must regret this, but it should only serve to throw into relief the fundamental challenge to our movement. Rotary is essentially democratic and international. We believe in understanding. We cannot permit in this Movement the regimentation of the mind which is so distressing a feature of modern life. We may regret the decisions of these Governments to disband the Rotary Clubs in their countries. That regret, however, should be directed to the loss of those contacts which we had with the peoples of those countries. For Rotary is not concerned with men's governments—it is concerned with men's hearts and minds. This would be a different world to-day if men's hearts were free from malice and envy and men's minds were open to sympathy and understanding. This is the task of Rotary—no easy task. We cannot fulfil it by cheap sentimentality or by facile expressions. It requires much more effort, much more scientific knowledge and much more purposeful planning than some of our Clubs have yet devoted. Yet I am convinced that there never was a time when the ideals for which we stand were more needed; and I charge every delegate present, during the coming year, through constant application and sincere efforts, to make his Club a reservoir from which may be drawn increasing supplies of that understanding which alone can lead to peace and that service which will contribute to the well-being of the community (applause).

Lt.-Col. Cecil Rae, C.B.E. (Ipoh)

Following Rotarian Governor F. E. James the next address to the Conference was given by Rotarian The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Cecil Rae of Ipoh, Official Representative of Rotary International at the Conference. In the course of his address, Rotarian Rae said:

'I should like to congratulate the 89th District in the first instance on the magnificent turn-out I see before me this morning. When our International President asked me to represent Rotary International at this Conference, I visualised that I would be attending a gathering of perhaps 35 or 40 people. Instead I see before me this morning a gathering approaching in number and enthusiasm that of an International Convention. But this result is no great surprise to me when I remember that this District has had the advantage of having as its Governor such people as my old and lamented friend Sir Phiroze Sethna, and also the great Rotarian who is occupying the Chair this morning.

During the year that I had the honour of sitting as a member of the Board of Rotary International, I remember President Will Manier reading some correspondence from the then Governor of the District which embraces China in which the Governor who was a very enthusiastic advocate of Rotary extension said that he hoped that in the course of ten years he would see 2,000 Clubs established in China. This statement considerably interested me and I remarked that if 2,000 Clubs could be established in China within the next ten years, then India should be able to establish 2,000 Clubs within the next five years. Whether I am right or wrong remains to be seen, but I may say that my guess is as good as the Governor's.

I should like to support the remarks made by the Chairman this morning concerning the obligations that devolve upon the incoming Governors of Districts. I would impress upon you that whoever may be elected at this Conference as District Governor, it is essential that he be in a position to proceed to the International Assembly and Convention. An intensive educational course in the principles and mechanics of Rotary which is made available to prospective Governors at the Assembly is essential to them if they are going to administer their districts in an efficient manner during their period of office.

After a man has been through this course and returns to his District, it will be his own fault if he does not acquire a first class working knowledge of Rotary imparted to him by the leading Rotarians, past and present, who give their services for instructing those who carry on the Movement.

You have already listened this morning to two very eloquent and inspiring addresses on Rotary and what it means to the individual and to the world, but I think on an occasion like this, we should perhaps pause and ask ourselves whether this great Movement to which we are giving so much thought and time is really worthwhile.

I think the gathering this morning goes a long way in answering this question, for in my opinion one of the greatest things that Rotary has done in Asia has been the furthering of acquaintance and I would suggest that it would be difficult to find a similar gathering to this under any other auspices than that of Rotary. My personal experience is that I have made many delightful friendships and acquaintances which I certainly would not have had the pleasure of making had I not the honour of being a Rotarian.

One of the questions one hears more especially when attending International Conventions of Rotary is 'what is Rotary doing for world peace?' There are those who consider that Rotary should make a 'great gesture' in this matter, that they should more or less put themselves in the position of dictating to nations what their attitude and policy should be. I am sure that these are not the lines along which Rotary is likely to achieve success. The most essential thing is that each of us as Rotarians should endeavour to understand the other fellow's point of view. There is nothing more essential in the world to-day than that we should each of us try to understand *what* the other fellow is thinking, but most important of all, we should try to understand *why* he thinks it. Is it impossible that in course of time this great organisation of businessmen and professional men will supply the necessary lever which will cause the world to think along lines of common sense?

Rotary and the Community

Two papers on the above subject were read, one by Rotarian U Ba Win, (Mayor of Rangoon, and President of the Rangoon Rotary Club), and the other by Rotarian J. H. de Saram of the Colombo Club.

Rotarian U Ba Win, in the course of his address observed:

The founders of Rotary have chosen 'Service above Self' as their motto. The word 'Service' implies a nonself element. A person who lives alone in the world cannot serve but himself; and that is not the kind of service that we, Rotarians, understand it. When we serve, we serve others.

In making this statement I do not wish to be misunderstood. We do not claim the monopoly of service; neither do we claim it to be our invention. In fact the idea of service is as old as the human race, and service was rendered in its noblest form since the days when human beings learnt to live in groups.

About a year after the birth of this Rotary movement, the third object of Rotary came into existence and in 1906 the community service became an integral part of the programme of Rotary. In the early days of Rotary, Clubs embarked on many ambitious schemes, attempting to do things which the Club was not fitted or capable to do or taking financial commitments beyond its means or duplicating its activities with those of other existing organisations in the very area. But in 1923, seventeen years later, the experiences and consequences led to the adoption of a statement of a definite policy of Rotary toward community service. The resolution which was adopted suggested the procedure,—'A Club

committee should survey the community and if a need is found, the Club should ascertain what existing agency is qualified to meet that need. If one is found, the Club should confer with it and determine how the Club can co-operate with it, strengthening the work of that agency, and elicit for it the united support of the community. If no suitable agency exists, the Club may find it advisable to create a new agency or initiate a community venture.' This was the guidance laid down for the clubs to follow.

A world-wide organisation like Rotary International should go through a process of self-examination at regular intervals. The purpose of this, I should think, is to take stock of the past, to see how much Rotary has been able to abide by or how far it has departed from its original aims, to re-interpret its objectives, if necessary, and to plan a line of action for the future consistent with the Rotary principles.

With the multiplication of the human race, both in number and variety, the problem of service becomes a complex one; so much so that what is considered service to one group sometimes becomes disservice to other groups. It is the business of Rotary to see that no such clash of interests occur by removing misunderstandings and by creating good will and friendship.

It has often been asked as to whom we serve. The obvious answer is, we serve where our service is needed. In practice, our service goes to the less fortunate. The accusation by our critics that Rotarians spend their time in having sumptuous lunches together is not even a half-truth. Rotary or no Rotary we must have lunches for our vitamins, as a matter of course. But at Rotary lunches we get vitamins not only for our physical needs but also for our intellectual and social needs. The word community has grown so large that it has become incapable of seeing the dangers that threaten its very existence.

We must have organisations composed of individuals who will volunteer to take upon themselves the duty of counteracting forces of disruption by deliberate and determined efforts. Rotary is one of such organisations. The question is not one of choice, not whether we should serve the community or not, but the present state of the world conditions demands our existence and our service. We hope to establish through Rotary, peace—co-operative peace, not enforced peace—in the world based upon a high level of universal culture, intellect, and morality, each nation and individual sharing the economic wealth of the world.

Our number has risen to nearly 200,000. This is negligible compared with the population of the world. But our quality is good. We Rotarians are like Kentucky whisky, some good, some better but none bad.

Rotarian U Ba Win also referred in brief to the activities of the Rangoon Club in the direction of community service.

Rotarian J. H. de Saram, in the course of his address referred to the methods adopted and the activities undertaken by the Colombo Club.

'To dispose of the larger issue in brief,' he said 'let me point out that the formation of a Rotary Club vitalizes the public life of a community. It is difficult to imagine how dull life in Colombo must have been to some of us before the Rotary Club was formed 10 years ago.

The Rotary Club is now regarded as a "sine qua non" in every town of any size in the East whilst in the West many a small town is able to boast of its Club. Where Rotary has been established the public are apt to look for assistance to these Clubs, while the Clubs themselves are on the "qui vive" for opportunities for service.

The service side of a Rotary Club is entrusted to the Community Service Committee the duties of which are variously interpreted according to the resources of the Clubs and the peculiar needs of the community.

Finally let me state that community service is the most tangible way in which the Rotarian as a Rotarian can give effect to the ideal of service above self. The non-Rotarian and sometimes the Rotarian himself asks, what the Rotary Club is doing. The answer is a well considered service programme making sufficient demands on individual Rotarians, on the Community Service Committee and on the Club itself as a whole.'

In the discussion which followed, several delegates took part.

Rotarian Diwan Bahadur N. C. Limaye (Sholapur) referred to the work of his own Club, and explained how they have assigned to each of their members one or other of the service institutions of the city, so that they would, as a matter of fact, be a godfather to those institutions.

Rotarian Rai Bahadur B. M. Das (Calcutta) observed that 'as for individual service, it is incumbent upon us to do what little we could in our own way. Individual service by a Rotarian cannot be so effective as a well-conceived plan by the Community Service Committee. In Calcutta we have a Public Affairs Committee. When a member has any original idea that such and such a thing should be done, he proposes that subject and the Committee goes into the matter and votes whether they agree to launch upon rendering that service. In this way the Rotary Club can do effective service to the Community than by individual service alone'.

In winding up the debate, District Governor James explained the policy governing the selection of community service activities by a Rotary Club as contained in the section 'Community Service' in the *Manual of Procedure* (pp. 43-44).

Extension

Field Representative Rotarian H. W. Bryant, presented his report on extension work during 1938, which had been circulated, and which was taken as read. In doing so he observed: 'I should like to lay special emphasis on three things. First I might mention that I cannot conceive of any greater service which Rotary can render than to bring the urban Clubs in touch with village life. Secondly, we should endeavour to bring Rotary to the remotest villages'. And thirdly he emphasised that it would be wise to divide the district into four smaller districts with a Governor for each.

Rotarian Bryant's report on Extension of which the following are excerpts was adopted without any discussion, as all the interest centred on the more important question of bifurcation.

Inter-City Groups.—Last year I expressed the view that these groups are an aid to fellowship, and, a step in the direction of co-operative planning between urban and rural clubs. I am glad to see the quickened interest of our city club members in the lives of the villagers around them. Recently in Lahore the subject of 'The Problems and Methods of Rural Reconstruction', was dealt with by Punjab experts, followed by a most profitable discussion. I mention this to emphasise the words of Mr. Darling, who in winding up the discussion, said, 'The great forces which are working in cities, had practically no influence in the villages, and while everybody feels proud of the dignity, simplicity and hospitality in villages . . . there was a great deal to be done in effecting improvements in the lot of the villager.' In my judgment it is here that Rotarians can show the way to link up the forces for good in the cities and towns, and make some contribution in the realm of co-operative planning between them and the villages, contiguous to their own clubs.

The first Inter-City meeting was held at *Sholapur*—with Bijapur, Pandharpur, Barsi and Poona members—when problems affecting urban and village life were considered such as, *inter alia*, Better Roads, Animal Welfare, Village Improvement, After Care, Health and Sanitation, etc. *Poona* followed by inviting Sholapur, Bijapur, Pandharpur, Barsi and Bombay to confer together, and recently *Ahmedabad*, with members from Rajkot, Baroda, Surat and Bombay, had a most successful week-end Conference. If these Inter-City meetings did no more than strengthen the bonds of fellowship, they would be worth while, but are there not

possibilities here for all Rotarians, to think and plan together with a view to rendering service to villagers in nearby rural centres—linking together urban and rural life?

Visiting Rotarians.—Besides inter-city conferences, the value of inter-club visitations is being increasingly realized. This was manifested at the Bombay Club meeting on December 20th last when 9 visiting Rotarians were announced from the following Clubs: Bijapur, Poona (2), Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Bangalore. It is good to see that the habit of Club attendance, when away from home, is growing.

Extension Service.—In addition to visiting and/or surveying over 20 towns and cities, I have had the great pleasure of visiting established Clubs and of meeting with their Directors and members. It has involved incessant travelling. Actually over 27,000 miles were covered, over a period of 11 months.

That 20 new Clubs have been started and twice that number are ready for that personal attention demanded by all Clubs out here before being sent on their way, is cause for much satisfaction. The 20 new Clubs have increased the membership by 605. One significant fact is that whereas these 20 Clubs had a total charter membership of 460, today that number has been increased to 605. A more encouraging fact, perhaps, is that the original 10 Clubs show an increase of 109 members, from 569 on 1st January, 1936 to 678 on 30th November, 1938.

Sponsor Clubs.—The number of Club Directors and members who have become extension-minded is every year increasing. Old *Calcutta* has had under its wings Jamshedpur, Dacca, Lucknow and Asansol. *Ahmedabad* looks to Kathiawar and parts of Rajputana, as its field of endeavour and has already brought Rajkot into the fold. *Lahore* is sponsor for Rawalpindi and Peshawar, while *Amritsar* is sponsoring Jullunder. *Karachi* started the ball rolling in Hyderabad, and Rotarian Hinchcliffe, having successfully led the attack in Maharashtra on four clubs, promptly brought Hyderabad into the family on his transfer to that city. *Bombay* is sponsor for a big family, all the members of which have now grown up—but more babies are expected! For example Rotarian Baig, having lent a hand in Madras, is now busy in Jubbulpore—in fact a new birth may be expected here before the Conference is in session. *Poona* has taken on Satara and Ahmednagar but has not yet found a sufficient number of convinced supporters there. In the South, *Madras* started experimental clubs at Guntur and Coimbatore, and Madras was definitely brought into the fold in November last. Other cities will follow. At *Bangalore*, the Sponsor Club's efforts put forth in Kolar Gold Fields proved fruitless, but high hopes are entertained of Mysore City, after the visit of H. E. the Viceroy. In *Colombo* one can see by a perusal of the Club Bulletins, how close a tie exists between the Sponsor Club of Ceylon with Negombo and Kandy, and in Burma we find the Directors of *Rangoon* are 'on their toes' on this question of extension. Mandalay is already in, and 3 or 4 other cities are on the tapis. May be some will be over the line by the time the Conference meets. These are but brief references, and I hope there are no omissions.

Much could be written of the valuable services rendered by members of Club Extension Committees and of Club Officers and Directors, in working out their respective policies for extension service. This is particularly true of the Club Presidents and Secretaries. It is because of the continuous efforts of so many Rotarians throughout the District that we can today record a total of 29 chartered Clubs and 3 experimental Clubs, with a total membership of well over 1,300.

At this point I would like to put one question, and it is this: If these results have been achieved with the active support of some of the Clubs what could we not achieve if all the Clubs, and all the members were extension-minded, and actively helping?

New Members.—In the matter of introducing new members, it is being increasingly realized that the Rotarian proposing a man for membership should share in the task of informing him as to his obligations and privileges. I am circulating to delegates a most useful report on this subject, culled from *The Pinion*, the Magazine for the 65th (W.A.) District, in the hope that it may be of some value to our Club officers.

Conclusion.—Recently the relationship of local Clubs to R. I. was touched upon by President Desai of Ahmedabad at his Club meeting on December 15th last when proposing the toast of Rotary International he said:—

'We Rotarians, he said, have often been asked by our non-Rotarian friends "What is Rotary? What is that which attracts you to Rotary?" The answer, he said, is simple, which consists of one word only "Fellowship".'

'Rotary . . . demands fulfilment of its ideals of fellowship and service. Like charity, Rotary begins at home. An ideal Rotarian will be a dutiful son, a loyal husband, a fond parent, an obliging neighbour, a useful citizen and a lover of his country and his people.'

'We do not want to instruct or construct Governments; but we do definitely want to create understanding, goodwill and peace among the people of different nations who elect or select these Governments. This is the ideal of Rotary International. It cannot be reached overnight. But, concluded President Desai, if we Rotarians who are over 2,00,000 strong, are true to ourselves, if we individually carry out our obligations, we will succeed some day. The parent body that binds us together, is Rotary International.'

In closing this Report I again express my personal conviction that the possibilities for co-operative service here are without limit. As Rotarian Brough said in Madras 'We in India have just scratched the surface of Rotary. We have a vision. Let us stick to it and enlarge it...'

Bifurcation

Discussion on this subject followed Rotarian H. W. Bryant's report on Extension. A note on the subject of bifurcation had already been circulated to the Clubs and to the delegates by the District Office, which analysed the replies received from Clubs regarding bifurcation and revealed that the majority of Clubs agreed to the proposal.

Opening the discussion, Rotarian Limaye (Sholapur) reiterated that his Club will give its approval only on the express understanding that there would be one Conference for the two new districts, as otherwise it would be impossible to bring together the diverse races, and nationalities that inhabit this vast sub-continent. It should be their endeavour to bring together all these people to one place. 'As far as this District is concerned', he said, 'we have still to learn much in the matter of unity. Rotary should help to establish unity between races and communities, and different provinces, and therefore, we should not lose the opportunity of having one Conference.'

Rotarian T. W. Brough (Bombay) who said that although his Club would accept bifurcation if the Conference so decided, stressed the vital importance of seeing that the unity of Rotary Movement in this region is by no means impaired by so doing. He felt that by a final resolution the Conference should see that even after bifurcation the region is unified as far as possible and that inter-district Conferences should be held as often as possible.

Rotarian B. M. Das (Calcutta) observed that he had been asked by his Club to vehemently oppose bifurcation. 'It is very significant,' he said, 'that the oldest Club in Calcutta and the largest Club in Bombay are equally opposed to this bifurcation. The object with which most of us joined Rotary Movement was that it gave us the opportunity that we thought Rotary could achieve in unifying India, Burma and Ceylon by having one big District Conference of our Clubs. Bifurcation will deprive us of this opportunity. It has been said that it is impossible for the Governor to visit all the Clubs, but it is possible for the Governor to ask Presidents of Sponsor Clubs to deputise for him'.

Rotarian Col. Rae (Rotary International) expressed the view that in the interest of efficient administration and that close contact which is so vital between the Clubs and the Governor, the present area is too large for a single Governor, and that it should be divided.

Rotarian K. W. Taylor (Colombo) proposed formally that 'the principle of bifurcation of the 89th District of Rotary International having received the approval of the Board of Directors of Rotary International and the large majority of Clubs in this district, this Conference recommends (1) that a Delimitation Committee be appointed to report on the boundaries most suitable for the development of Rotary; and (2) that the Conference recommends to the Board of Directors that as from 1940, the 89th District be divided into four Districts.'

Rotarian T. W. Brough (Bombay) suggested that Rotarian Taylor's resolution be amended to read that, 'the principle of bifurcation of the 89th . . . development of Rotary, further that and in making this recommendation the Delimitation Committee bear in mind the

necessity for the preservation of unity in the region and the possible necessity for further partition in later years.'

Discussion on the subject was exhaustive, and an unprovided-for after-lunch session was called at 2-30 p.m., on the first day. Delegates who took part stressed, among other things, on the importance of holding joint regional Conferences as often as possible, and on the necessity for preserving the unity of the region by every possible means. The desirability of holding separate District Conferences for each of the new districts was also emphasised.

In winding up the debate, District Governor James said that 'we are asking in the first instance to accept the two divisions bearing in mind the need for preserving the unity of the whole; and secondly we are also asking the Committee to consider further division and to suggest boundaries if and when further steps are found necessary to be taken.

The proposal as amended by Rotarian Brough and reading:

"The principle of bifurcation of the 89th District of Rotary International having received the approval of the Board of Directors of Rotary International, and the large majority of Clubs in this District, this Conference recommends that a Delimitation Committee be appointed to report on the boundaries most suitable for the development of Rotary; and

FURTHER that in making this recommendation, the Delimitation Committee bear in mind the necessity for the preservation of unity in the region and the possible necessity for further partition in later years"

was then put to vote and carried unanimously. A Delimitation Committee composed of the Presidents of the more senior Clubs in the district was nominated by the Chair. (The names of the Committee members are published elsewhere in this issue.)

Vocational Service

Rotarian I. R. Bhagat (Ahmedabad) presented to the Conference a resolution passed by the Inter-Club Meeting held at Ahmedabad last October, recommending the necessity to lay down correct practices for each vocation, and that each Club should impress upon its members to follow them.

In an address which was referred to by Governor James as a 'challenging' one, Rotarian Bhagat pleaded for the representation in all clubs of all vocations, and trades, e.g. barbers, butchers, bakers, launderers, etc., etc. Failure to do this, he said, would mean 'not practising Rotary'. He next emphasised the importance of strict observance of high ethical standards by all Rotarians; and urged the necessity for giving greater prominence to the practice of the second object of Rotary, both in the life of a club and in the lives of Rotarians.

In the discussion which ensued several delegates took part. Rotarian Thakur (Karachi) felt that it would be impracticable for a Rotary Club to attempt to lay down rules for the conduct of various men in various occupations. Rn. Kadirgamar (Colombo) observed that what we should do is to keep in view the great object of Rotary, to influence men's minds towards a realisation of the greatness of service above self.

Rotarian Limaye (Sholapur) said that it is not to learn what are good ethics, and what are moral and immoral that they have joined Rotary. If it is suggested that different assemblies such as a law assembly or a retail dealers assembly, should be appointed at each District Conference where these questions of high ethical standards can be discussed, then they can come to some conclusion. But for members of one profession to decide the ethical standards of another profession is impossible, and from that point of view he opposed the resolution.

Rotarian Dikshit (Baroda) felt that it should not be open to non-Rotarians to challenge anything that a Rotarian might do.

Rotarian Gardiner (Colombo) thought that it is always better to try and understand the other man's point of view before trying to express an opinion about it.

Rotarian Souter (Poona) observed that our object should be to give an example to society in our international capacity. Another principle is the careful selection of our members. Before we ask a man to be a member, we make certain that he is a man of high standing in his profession, that he observes the rules of common decency, and honestly desires to serve. It is all we can do.

Governor James, who brought the discussion to a close, remarked that the obligation of Rotary with regard to Rotary Service is primarily personal and individual. A man who comes into Rotary comes as representing a particular vocation, and it is up to him to bring into his vocation the ideals of service for which the Movement he has joined stands. That is the real meaning of Vocational Service. It would be difficult, if not impossible, for a Rotary Club or a Conference of Rotary Clubs to decide what should be the standard of conduct of different vocations; but it is possible and desirable, and in fact it is our duty as Rotarians, to carry into vocations which we represent those things for which we stand in Rotary.

(The first day's proceedings concluded at about 3-30 p.m.)

PROCEEDING OF THE SECOND DAY

Rotary in Australia

The Conference re-assembled for the second day at 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 31st January, 1939, under the presidentship of *Rotarian Governor F. E. James*. The first address of the morning was that of *Rotarian Les Douglas*, President of the Rotary Club of Wagga Wagga (Australia), who had come specially to attend this Conference, and conveyed true Rotary Greetings to the 89th District from Rotary in Australia.

'I have been asked by your Governor,' he said 'to give you some idea of the conditions in Australia, pertaining to Rotary. Rotary was started in Australia several years ago, and our District is the 65th District with headquarters in Melbourne. We experienced difficulties but nine years after the inception we had to do what you did yesterday, and that is to divide our District into two. That was a very good thing as far as Australia was concerned. Quite recently we had to divide once more, and we now have three Districts in Australia, and we are all agreed that that is far better as far as Australia is concerned. The 65th District now has 39 Clubs with a membership of approximately 400. What struck me here was the duration of your Conference, two-and-a-half days. I don't know whether we talk longer or take longer to say what we want to, but our Conference usually starts on a Monday, and goes on until Saturday, a full week of it. Your registration fee also struck me. In Australia, our registration fee is £2 for men and ladies are free, ladies who accompany members. Everything is paid for by the members attending the Conference, and not by the Host Club.

'Coming back to my own Club at Wagga Wagga, if I may say so Wagga Wagga is a small country with a population of 12,000. It is midway between Melbourne and Sidney. When we were about to start the Rotary Club at Wagga Wagga, it was said that there was no useful purpose that a Rotary Club there could serve!'

Rotarian Les Douglas concluded by extending an invitation to any Rotarian who may happen to pass through Australia.

Bifurcation

Rotarian K. W. Taylor, Convener of the Delimitation Committee appointed on the previous day to report on the boundaries of the new Districts, submitted his report as follows:—

'The Delimitation Committee which was appointed by this Conference met yesterday evening and finished their deliberations this morning. We arrived at a unanimous decision, and I will now read to you the recommendations which were approved. They fall into three main resolutions:

(1) In the matter of bifurcation, the Delimitation Committee recommends the division of the Clubs should be as follows:

Southern District

Bombay
Surat
Baroda
Ahmedabad
Poona
Sholapur
Barsi
Pandharpur
Rajkot
Bijapur
Madras
Bangalore
Cochin
Madura
Colombo
Negombo
Salem.

Northern District

Calcutta
Asansol
Jamshedpur
Dacca
Rangoon
Thayetmyo
Mandalay
Lucknow
Delhi
Amritsar
Lahore
Jubbulpore
Karachi
Hyderabad (Sind).

(2) The Committee also feel that should further division be found necessary in the future, the natural divisions are as follows:

Southern District

- (a) A separate district formed from the Madras Presidency (including all Indian States and Ceylon)
- (b) The balance of the present Southern District.

Northern District

- (a) A separate District formed from Baluchistan, Sind, N.W.F.P., Punjab, Rajputana, Delhi, and U. P.,
- (b) A further separate district consisting of the balance of the Northern District, i.e., Orissa, Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma.

(3) The Delimitation Committee, recognising the vital necessity of co-ordinated development of the Rotary Movement throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, recommend the following:—

(a) The area of India, Burma and Ceylon should hold an Area Conference as often as may be found practicable.

(b) In order to promote effective co-operation in the newly formed Districts every Club should be advised to make a qualification of candidates for the offices of President, Vice-President and Secretary, willingness to attend District and Area Conferences to be held during their year of office.

(c) The Eastern Rotary Wheel should continue to serve the area of the old 89th District.

In the course of discussion, *Rotarian B. M. Das (Calcutta)* suggested that the report be amended so as to include a proviso to the effect that the question of further sub-dividing the newly-created districts into four districts should be referred to individual Clubs for consideration before recommending to Rotary International.

Rotarian Lt.-Col. Rae (Rotary International) reminded the Conference that the unit of Rotary International is the individual Club which is entirely autonomous. No officer of Rotary International or even a member of the Board of Directors of Rotary International can make any alterations unless Rotarians themselves desire it and intimate such desire. 'You as a Club and as a District, have the right of saying whether you should be divided or not. It is impossible for anyone to go behind your back and make recommendations.'

Rotarian Governor James pointed out that the report of the Committee only demarcated the boundaries of the two new Districts that will come into force on 1st July next. It did not recommend any further division, but only pointed out the method in which such a division might be made, if at any future date, the question should be raised.

After considerable discussion, *Rotarian Das's* amendment was put to vote and lost. The report as presented was, therefore, adopted, and referred to the Resolution Committee for drafting an appropriate resolution.

Election of Governor-Nominees

The next item of business on the second day was the election of nominees for District Governorship for the year 1939-40. At the outset, *Rotarian Governor James* explained the system of voting that will be followed and that Clubs will vote only for the election of the Governor for the District in which they will be placed after the 1st July 1939.

Rotarian T. W. Brough (Bombay) proposed the name of *Rotarian Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria* of the Rotary Club of Bombay for the Governorship of the 89th District for the next Rotary year. In doing so *Rotarian Brough* mentioned that *Rotarian Billimoria* joined the Bombay Rotary Club in 1932, was its Vice-President in 1935-36, and its President in 1936-37. *Rotarian Billimoria* is the senior partner of the Indian firm of Accountants, S. B. Billimoria & Co. *Rotarian Brough* explained that *Sir Shapoorjee* did not seek office, but that Rotarians of Bombay, had persuaded him to accept the position. *Rotarian P. J. Talcyarkhan (Surat)* seconded the proposal and as there was no further nomination for the Governorship of the 89th District, *Governor James* declared *Rotarian Sir Shapoorjee Billimoria* duly nominated for election as Governor of the Southern District for the year 1939-40, at the forthcoming International Convention in Cleveland. The announcement was received with acclamation throughout the house.

With regard to the nomination for the Governor of 88th District, however, there were three nominations.

Rotarian B. M. Das (Calcutta) proposed *Rotarian Lt.-Col. C. Warren-Boulton's* name and this proposal was seconded by *Rotarian Cunningham (Jamshedpur)*. *Rotarian Das* said that *Rotarian Warren-Boulton* is one of the oldest Rotarians in this District and referred in detail to his Rotary activities, as well as to his social, civic and business activities.

The second proposal was that of *Rotarian B. T. Thakur's* name, made by *Rotarian P. H. Gidwani (Karachi)*, who explained to the Conference that *Rotarian Thakur* joined the Rotary Movement in Rangoon in 1930, was the Honorary Secretary of the Karachi Rotary Club in 1934-35, was its President in 1935, and has since then served as a Director, and on all the principal Committees. Besides, *Rotarian Thakur*, he said, is also prominent with several social and civic organisations. *Rotarian Thakur* is connected with the Central Bank of India Ltd. The proposal was seconded by *Rotarian Rev. Bartels (Hyderabad Sind)*.

A third nomination, but which was not in order, was a telegram received from the Rotary Club of Lahore, by *Rotarian S. P. Virmani (Amritsar)* requesting him to propose

the name of *Rotarian H. W. Hogg* for the Governorship of 88th District. This proposal was declared out of order.

The Chairman (Governor James) appointed 9-30 a.m. on the 1st February, 1939, as the time for balloting for the election of the Governor-nominee for the 88th District, and appointed the Balloting Committee, consisting of Rotarians *Brough (Bombay)*, *Vere (Madras)*, and *Gardiner (Colombo)*.

Balloting, however, was rendered unnecessary by the morning of the 1st February, as *Rotarian B. M. Das (Calcutta)* who proposed the name of *Lt.-Col. Warren-Boulton*, announced *Rotarian Warren-Boulton's* withdrawal from the contest. In doing so, *Rotarian Das* said that 'in every organisation the post of the leader should be uncontested, and this is more so in an organisation like Rotary, where we stand for goodwill and fellowship. When I proposed the name of *Rotarian Lt.-Col. Warren-Boulton* as Governor of the Northern Division, I thought that on account of the difficulty of getting a Governor, I should propose the name of a man who has done yeoman service for Rotary in this country. He is the oldest Rotarian of the 89th District, and he is an absolute live-wire, as many Rotarians represented here and who know *Rotarian Col. Warren-Boulton* will agree (applause). I know him for a long time, and he is a man fond of rendering service. He does not want any post or any honour; he is satisfied if he can render service to the community among whom he lives. Knowing him as I do, I have no hesitation in withdrawing his name from this contest (applause).'

On the withdrawal of *Rotarian Warren-Boulton's* name, *Rotarian Gardiner (Colombo)* who was the President of the session, declared *Rotarian Thakur* duly nominated as Governor of the 88th District for the next Rotary year.

Club Service

In the unavoidable absence of *Rotarian N. N. Ghose (Bombay)* who had undertaken to read a paper on Club Service, *Rotarian C. W. Hayden (Bombay)* read the paper prepared by *Rotarian Ghose*. The paper dealt, in the main, with the various Club Service Committees, and had been circulated to all Clubs and delegates beforehand. (Reprinted on pages 33-38.)

In the course of discussion in which several Rotarians took part, *Rotarian Natarajan (Ahmedabad)* enquired if there existed any secret membership committees in any of the Clubs, a committee which makes confidential enquiries about the fitness of a person who is proposed for membership. Such a method, it was felt, would save any embarrassment that might result from a proposal or application being turned down in the end. Various delegates explained the methods of electing members adopted by their respective Clubs, and *Rotarian Les Douglas (Australia)* revealed that they do have a Secret Committee in their part of the Rotary world, the members of which were known only to the President. They are not known even to other members of the Club.

Rotarian Limaye (Sholapur) suggested the formation of Publicity Committees at places where there are Radio broadcasting stations, so that they will lead to publicity of Rotary principles, and many people who at present know very little of Rotary will know what Rotary is and what it stands for.

Rotarian Governor James was in favour of simplification although there was the danger that in simplification important duties may be left out altogether. He suggested that delegates should take the paper with them and give it more careful attention in their Clubs.

Rotarian Rae (Rotary International) agreed with *Governor James* in the matter of simplifying the Club Service Committees. What was a set up for Bombay or Calcutta would

probably be redundant for a Club with a membership of but 25 or 30. He discounted the idea of a Secret Committee set up to run membership, and explained how members are elected to his own Club at Ipoh, F.M.S.

Rotarian James thanked *Rotarian Ghose* for his helpful paper, and the various delegates who had contributed to the debate. He hoped that delegates would, when they got back to their respective Clubs, give more careful attention to the suggestions made in the address.

Attendance Contest

Rotarian Natarajan (Ahmedabad) suggested that the Conference might consider whether it would be possible to have an attendance contest for the two districts, 88 and 89. *Rotarian Dennis (Bombay)* proposed that a Committee be appointed to go into this question. Governor James said that possibly the better alternative would be for him to circulate to all the Clubs a note on the question of attendance contest relating to the whole district, so that by that means, the Clubs will have an opportunity of considering the question at their meetings. The Conference agreed to *Rotarian James's* suggestion.

The Problem of New Membership

was the title of another question on which *Rotarian Natarajan (Ahmedabad)* spoke to the Conference. He presented a paper on the subject which had been printed and circulated among the delegates, and in which he explained the method in which a new member was elected and inducted into his Club. His idea in presenting the paper was to bring forward his difficulties and to benefit from the experience of other Clubs. He divided the issue into three groups, first the stage of pre-election of a member, secondly the election, and thirdly post-election. In the course of the discussion which followed *Rotarians Desai (Ahmedabad)*, *Burford (Bombay)*, *Yodha (Baroda)*, and *Gardiner (Colombo)* participated, and explained the method adopted in their respective Clubs.

Districts 88 and 89

In order to determine which of the two new districts should have which number *Rotarian Col. Rae* drew lots, so that there may not be any feeling of superiority between them! The result was that the Northern District drew 88, and the Southern District 89.

Proceedings of the Conference

Governor James referred to the question of the publication of the full report of the proceedings of the Conference verbatim, and said that it had been decided that we should follow the procedure which was adopted by the District Conference in Malaya and elsewhere, and publish only a summary of the proceedings in the *Eastern Rotary Wheel*. This was agreed to by the Conference. A full report will, of course, be kept on the files for reference purposes.

'Eastern Rotary Wheel'

Governor James next presented the report of the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* for 1938, which had also been printed and circulated among the delegates. In his remarks he mentioned particularly the improvement on the financial side, and congratulated the Editor, *Rotarian Munro* on his work. *Rotarian K. W. Taylor* proposed that the report be adopted, and that the offer of *Rotarian Munro* to continue as Editor and Publisher of the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* be accepted. *Rotarian Dikshit (Baroda)* seconded the proposal, which was unanimously carried with acclamation.

District Fund

Governor James then referred to the District Fund which was authorised by the last Conference, a report on the collection and expenditure of which had been printed and circulated to all the Clubs and among the delegates. He said that at the end of the Current Rotary year, if there is any balance left in the Fund, which is highly improbable, it will be distributed in proportion to the contributions received from Clubs. Governor James thanked very warmly the Clubs which had contributed to the Fund, and said that with the bifurcation of the District, the Fund will disappear, as the necessary secretarial expenses will be met by Rotary International.

The Philippine Conference

As *Rotarian Col. Rae* was proceeding direct from Colombo to attend the District Conference of the Philippine District, the Conference requested him to convey the greetings of the 89th District to Rotary in the Philippine Island.

Refugees Problem

Rotarian S. J. C. Kadirgamar (Colombo) drew the attention of the Conference to the Chilean Earthquake tragedy, as well as to the problem of Jewish refugees, and suggested that this Conference should consider doing something to give relief to the victims of the earthquake, and to Jewish refugees. *Rotarian Armstrong (Colombo)* felt that while the best that can be done for the victims of the earthquake was to raise some money and send it to a service organisation in that region, the Jewish problem is one that boils down to what one country can do. He thought that the Conference could do much by taking an individual interest in the problem, and suggested that the Conference might pass a resolution recommending to the Rotary Clubs in the District that some study be given to the subject during the next year.

Governor James felt that the Conference cannot do much beyond recommending to the Clubs these two needs for relief. It was for them and for individual Rotarians to take any action.

Rotarian Vere (Madras) suggested that a joint Fund on a fifty-fifty basis might be started, while *Rotarian Brough (Bombay)* recommended that the whole subject be referred to the Resolutions Committee for drafting a suitable resolution. This latter recommendation was accepted.

Before adjourning the second day's session, Governor James mentioned that as he would have to leave Colombo by air on the following morning, he would not be able to preside over the next session. He, therefore, delegated *Rotarian Gardiner (Colombo)* to deputise for him as President of the concluding session of the Conference on the morning of the 1st February. Governor James thanked all the delegates for their co-operation, and the Colombo Club for their kind hospitality to him and to all the delegates from far and near.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD DAY

The Conference was called to order for the third day on the 1st February 1939 at 9.45 a.m., *Rotarian A. Gardiner (Colombo)* presiding, in the absence of *Rotarian Governor F. E. James*. At the outset *Rotarian Gardiner* read a cable from Rotary International announcing that *Rotarian James* had been elected Governor of the 89th District for the rest of the current Rotary year in succession to the late *Sir Phiroze Sethna*. The announcement was received with applause.

Rotarian B. M. Das (Calcutta) next announced the withdrawal of Rotarian C. Warren Boulton from the contest for the Governorship of the 88th District, and Rotarian B. T. Thakur was duly declared elected as nominee for the Governorship of the 88th District (please see page 28 for details).

Rotarian Thakur thanked the Conference for the honour they had done him.

Resolutions

Rotarian U Ba Lwin, Convener of the Resolutions Committee then presented the report of his Committee, recommending that the following Resolutions be passed by the Conference :

(1) 'RESOLVED that this Conference do place on record its deep sense of loss sustained by Rotary through the passing away of its late Governor, the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna. The Conference also places on record its further appreciation of his valuable services to Rotary in general and to the 89th District in particular'.

(The resolution was passed all standing.)

(2) 'THIS CONFERENCE desires to place on record its thanks for and high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Rotarian Governor F. B. James, particularly in standing by the District in its hour of emergency'. (Passed with acclamation.)

(3) 'THIS CONFERENCE in adopting unanimously the Report for 1938 of Field Representative Rotarian H. W. Bryant, places on record its appreciation of his valuable services to Rotary in the 89th District. This Conference also recommends to the Board of Rotary International that his services be continued in the same area for another year, particularly in view of the bifurcation of the District, and the increasing need for the expansion of Rotary'.

(4) 'IN ADOPTING THE REPORT of the Delimitation Committee, this Conference recommends to Rotary International that the present 89th District be divided into two Districts, viz. 88 and 89, as follows :—

88th District :

(Afghanistan, Rajputana, Central Indian States, Sind, Punjab Province, United Provinces, Northern Central Provinces, Orissa, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, and Burma) wherein exist the following Clubs at present :

Calcutta	Asansol	Jamshedpur
Dacca	Rangoon	Thayetmyo
Mandalay	Lucknow	Delhi
Amritsar	Lahore	Jubbulpore
Karachi and	Hyderabad (Sind).	

89th District :

(Bombay Presidency, Kathiawar, Hyderabad State, Berar, Madras Province, Mysore, Southern Indian States, Southern Central Provinces and Ceylon) wherein exist the following Clubs at present :

Bombay	Surat	Baroda
Ahmedabad	Poona	Sholapur
Barsi	Pandharpur	Rajkot
Bijapur	Madras	Bangalore
Cochin	Madura	Colombo
Negombo and	Salem.	

(ii) This Conference also feels that if further division be found necessary in the future, the natural divisions are as follows :—

88th District :

- (a) A separate District formed from Afghanistan, Sind, N.-W.F.P. Punjab, Rajputana, Delhi and United Provinces ; and
- (b) a further separate district consisting of the balance of the 88th District, i.e., Orissa, Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma.

89th District :

- (a) A separate district formed from the Madras Presidency (including all South Indian States) and Ceylon ;
- (b) a separate District consisting of the remainder of the 89th District.

(iii) Recognising the vital necessity of co-ordinated development of the Rotary Movement throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, the Conference further recommends that :

- (a) the area of India, Burma and Ceylon should hold an Area Conference as often as may be found practicable ;
- (b) In order to promote effective co-operation in the newly formed Districts, every Club should be advised to make a qualification of candidates for the offices of President, Vice-President and Secretary, willingness to attend District and Area Conferences to be held during their year of office ; and
- (c) The *Eastern Rotary Wheel* should continue to serve the area of the old 89th District'.

(5) 'THIS Conference adopts the report on *The Eastern Rotary Wheel*, submitted by its Editor, and places on record its appreciation of the work of Rotarian J. Munro as Editor and Manager as well as of that of the staff of the Madras Publishing House in conducting the Magazine so commendably. The Conference also accepts with gratitude Rotarian Munro's offer to continue as Editor and Manager of the Magazine' (applause).

(6) 'THIS Conference thanks the President and members of the Rotary Club of Colombo, for their kind and generous hospitality, in entertaining the delegates and their wives, and for the fine example of fellowship set by them' (applause).

(7) 'THIS Conference desires to thank Honorary Rotarian His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott and Lady Caldecott for their deep interest in the Rotary Movement, and for their hospitality to all Rotarians and their families' (applause).

(8) 'THIS Conference places on record its appreciation of the encouragement given to the Rotary Movement by the presence of the Mayor of Colombo, at the opening of the Conference.'

(9) THIS Conference extends a vote of thanks to Rotarian U Ba Win and to Rotarian J. H. de Saram for their addresses on 'Rotary and the Community' ; to Rotarian N. N. Ghose for his paper on 'Club Service' ; to Rotarian R. Natarajan for his paper on 'The Problem of New Members' ; and to Rotarians Falconer (the Conference Secretary), Kitching, Kothari and Schrader (Sergeants-at-arms), to the Credentials Committee, to the Balloting Committee, and to the Delimitation Committee for their collaboration and assistance to the Conference' (applause).

(10) THIS Conference thanks the Board of Directors of Rotary International for selecting Rotarian the Hon'ble Lt. Col. Cecil Rae, C.B.E., as their official representative to

this Conference, and thanks Rotarian Rae for his presence at the Conference and for his thought-provoking address' (applause).

(11) THIS Conference desires to express on the ground of our common humanity its deep sympathy for all those who suffer because of their race and find themselves exiled.

[There arose some discussion on this resolution, as there was a supplementary section to it, suggesting that a Relief Fund be started forthwith. That section was deleted as it was felt that delegates should have an opportunity to consider this question at their Club meetings, so that more substantial support might be got from individual Rotarians.]

(12) THIS Conference recommends that Clubs should consider the feasibility of forming an International Peace Committee to think out ways and means of promoting international peace; this committee may be a sub-committee of the International Service Committee, or a separate committee to which persons outside may be co-opted.

[Resolution moved by Rotarian B.M. Das (Calcutta), passed as amended and seconded by Rotarian Brough (Bombay).]

All the resolutions having been passed, Rotarian Gardiner proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Resolutions Committee which was passed with acclamation.

Club Reports

Rotarian Gardiner suggested that as the reports of Club activities will be published in the *Eastern Rotary Wheel*, they might be taken as read, in order to save time. This suggestion was agreed to.

1940 District Conference

Rotarin U Ba Win, Mayor of Rangoon, invited that the next District Conference be held in Rangoon, the 'land of Pagodas'. He said that they had the intention of inviting the whole of the 89th District, and although bifurcation had altered things a bit, he emphasised Rangoon would be glad to hold a joint Conference with the 89th District, and his invitation was extended to both the new districts. It was decided at any rate that the Conference of the 88th District will be held next year in Rangoon, and that the Governor of the District will arrange a date by correspondence.

Rotarian Gardiner announced that as no invitation had been made by any Club to the next Conference of the new 89th District, the venue will be fixed later on by the Governor after consulting the different Clubs in his territory.

Club Flags

Rotarian Gardiner (Colombo) presented the flag of the Colombo Club to the different Clubs through their delegates present at the Conference, and received in exchange flags from the Surat and Ahmedabad Clubs.

'Dreams Savour of Truth'

Rotarian Rae (Rotary International) then delivered a valedictory message towards the close of the Conference, in the course of which he said:

'I have always felt very sorry for the fellow who winds up. I am sorry for myself because delegates are thinking more particularly of trains and boats than about listening

to any Rotary discourse. I would like to say that I have been tremendously impressed with the efficiency and the amount of business and useful business that this Conference has got through. I know that you will not take it in a patronising sense. I have had a great deal of experience in attending Conferences throughout the Rotary world, and I am not for one moment flattering you when I say that this 89th District Rotary Conference has been conducted exactly on the lines of what Rotary Conferences should be.

I think it was a fine gesture on the part of Rotarian B. M. Das, and I agree with him that the nomination of the leader, especially the Governor of the District, should be unanimous, if possible.

I think possibly everyone will agree with me that one of the things that has been brought out is that of the sovereignty of the individual Club. The Club is the all-important organisation, and the all-important officer in the Club is the President.

I have been five years as a Rotary Commissioner going round Clubs from year to year, and I always conveyed the same message to the President. I did not take him quietly to a side; I tried to impress upon all that there is only one fellow responsible for the Club to succeed, and that is the President. If the Club does not flourish the President is to blame. If it flourished, probably he does not come in at all. All the credit goes to the Secretary or the Service Committee.

I am sure you will not want a long oration on Rotary, but I would just like to give you this message. When you go back to your Clubs, go back with the idea that you are going to further extend this great organisation of ours.

Several speakers have emphasised that if improved conditions are coming to the world, they have got to come from the spread of the spirit of goodwill, and I know of no organisation so competent to spread goodwill and understanding as this Rotary of ours. You should go back to your city with the fixed intention of raising one or more Rotary Clubs in your neighbourhood.

I have the greatest faith for the spread of Rotary in India. I think there are greater possibilities in India than in any other place with the exception of Spanish America.

Governor James spoke of doubling your Clubs. I think perhaps during the incoming year you might do very much more than that. It is told that our dreams savour of truth. This Rotary Movement has grown through a dream. Can you imagine when 30 years ago Paul Harris started the original Rotary Club in Chicago one day, that this idea would come true? That is a dream that has come true a thousand times. Why not start a dream that within the next five years there will be 500 Clubs in India?

An organisation such as Rotary when it dreams, must dream in big figures, because we dream in our minds. It is a dream that is benefiting humanity throughout the world, and it is up to us, each one of us, to see that that dream is fulfilled.

In conclusion I should like to record my personal thanks for the magnificent hospitality that I have received in Colombo, and it will be a great inspiration for me to proceed from this magnificent Conference to think of Manila. I should be able to tell them of the marvellous progress and with what efficiency Rotary is functioning in India, Burma and Ceylon.

Three Cheers to Colombo!

The Conference terminated at 10-30 a.m. Rotarian Desai (Ahmedabad) called for three hearty cheers on behalf of the delegates to the Colombo Rotary Club, which was responded to by President Gardiner calling for three cheers in return for the delegates.

CLUB SERVICE

By Rtn. N. N. Ghose, Chairman of the Information and Classification Committee of the Bombay Rotary Club.

Our Honorary Secretary, Rtn. R. G. Higham has asked me to write a Paper on 'Club Service'. Although I am deeply conscious of my shortcomings, I cannot refuse his request for the simple reason that in Rotary we must always place Service above Self. I shall, therefore, endeavour to eliminate the self as far as possible and I trust that by this method some of the shortcomings which are the inherent characteristics of myself, will not eclipse the main objective which is, of course, Service.

On page 9 of the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* of March 1938 there appeared a letter on the subject of Committees and their composition. That letter was only an attempt to stimulate interest in the minds of the Rotarians in their Club Committees organization. We are in this paper, concerned only with the Club Service Committees. The R. I. B. I. has published an excellent pamphlet on Club Service. This pamphlet defines Club Service as one of the four ways and means officially adopted to give practical expression to Rotary's aims and objects. It means Service to the Club by its members in their individual capacities as members of Committees and also Service through the Club to the wider organization of Rotary as a whole.

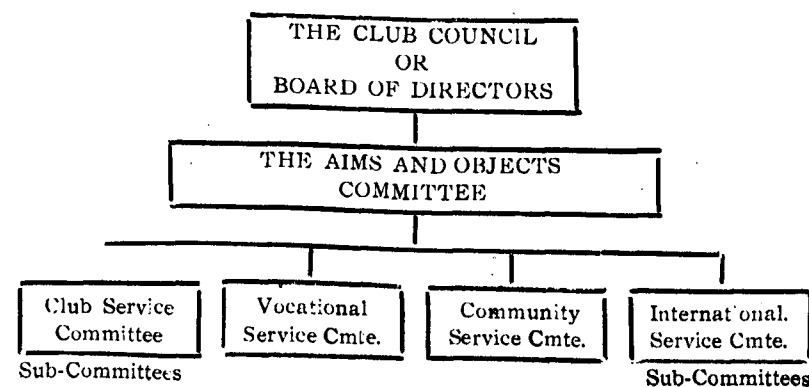
But in order to understand the duties and responsibilities of the Club Service Committees, let us briefly deal with our individual conception of the ideal of Rotary. Is a Rotary Club merely an 'imitation Social Club' with a reformed name? Rotarians will, of course, say 'certainly not'. My own interpretation of the Rotary ideal is that in a remarkably critical period of the history of the civilization as it is conceived by the man of the present age, Rotary stands for a new standard of conduct for all who may directly or indirectly come in contact with it. Its message to us is to show fairness and common courtesy in our dealings with our fellowmen and to frame all our acts upon a specific view of our position charged with the duty to contribute our little mite towards greater harmony and happiness in the world in which we

live. Rotary is a living organism today and like every living organism, it must either grow or decay. Therefore, it needs men who will have the courage of their own visions and who will recognise clearly that we are at the beginning of our journey and have to learn entirely a new system of human relationship.

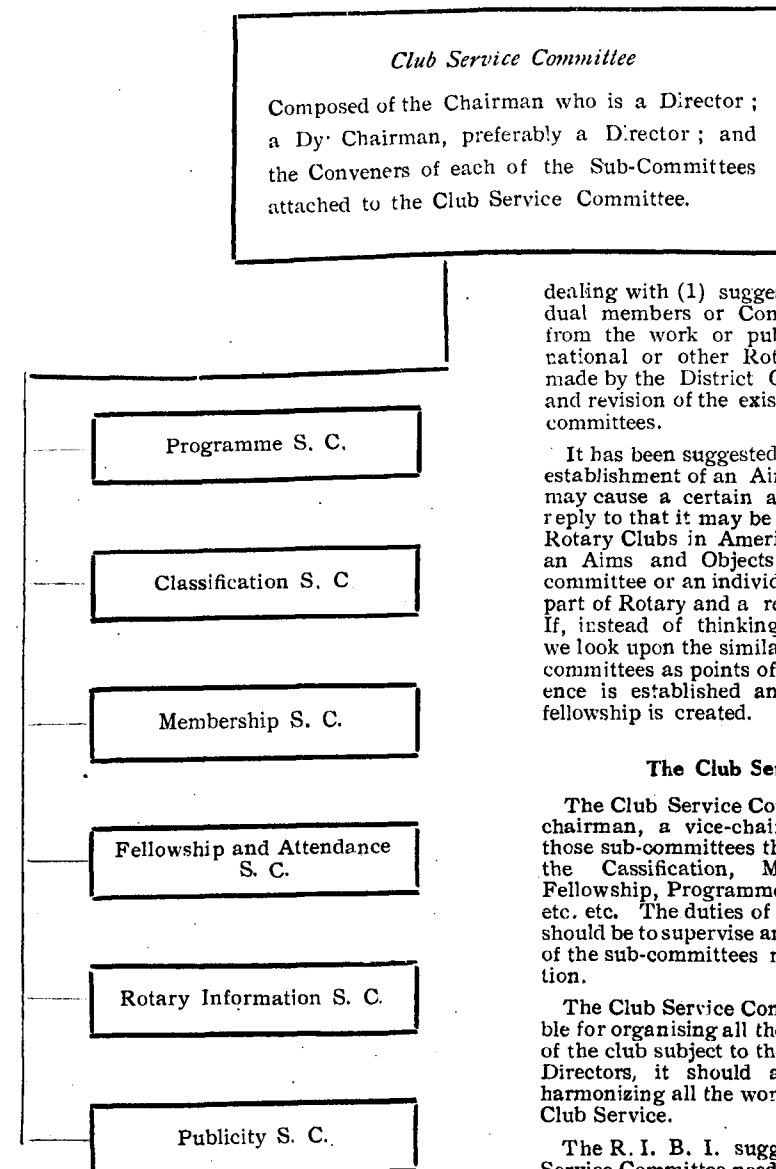
That being the position, the principal aim of the club executives should be to see that the club fulfils, as far as possible, the purpose of its existence. The vitality of the movement depends very largely upon the club consciousness of the individual member—upon his knowledge of and enthusiasm in Rotary. There must also be a steady and healthy growth in club membership.

What should be the basis of the Club Committee System? The R. I. B. I. recommends that every club should have four basic Committees namely: Club Service Committee, Vocational Service Committee, Community Service Committee and International Service Committee, and set up under each of these major Committees such sub-Committees as may seem desirable bearing in mind two considerations: (a) efficiency in working and (b) the spreading of responsibility among members. It is not essential that a standard nomenclature or a standard form of committees or sub-committees must be established by all clubs but the advantages of standardisation, as far as practicable are considerable. The system should, however, be capable of adaptation. A case in point is the recommendation of a special committee appointed by the Rotary Club of Bombay for the purpose of reorganising the club committees. The Special Committee feel that having regard to the conditions that obtain in our club the present Vocational and Information Committees should cease to exist and that a combined Vocational and Fellowship Committee be formed.

The following chart represents what is known as the standard Sub-Committee System for medium-sized clubs. A large club will require more sub-divisions while a small club will probably work better with lesser number of sub-Committees.



Organization Chart and Explanation



dealing with (1) suggestions received from individual members or Committees (2) ideas derived from the work or publications of Rotary International or other Rotary Clubs (3) suggestions made by the District Governor (4) consideration and revision of the existing activities of the club committees.

It has been suggested by some members that the establishment of an Aims and Objects Committee may cause a certain amount of overlapping. In reply to that it may be said that a large number of Rotary Clubs in America and Great Britain have an Aims and Objects Committee. After all a committee or an individual member is an integral part of Rotary and a responsible unit of the club. If, instead of thinking in terms of overlapping, we look upon the similarity of work of two or more committees as points of contact, the inter-dependence is established and an increased feeling of fellowship is created.

The Club Service Committee

The Club Service Committee should consist of a chairman, a vice-chairman and the conveners of those sub-committees that are attached to it, e.g., the Classification, Membership, Information, Fellowship, Programme, Attendance Committees, etc. etc. The duties of the Club Service Committee should be to supervise and co-ordinate the activities of the sub-committees represented in its composition.

The Club Service Committee should be responsible for organising all the internal life and activities of the club subject to the control of the Board of Directors, it should aim at co-ordination and harmonizing all the work of the sub-committees of Club Service.

The R. I. B. I. suggests that the major Club Service Committee need not meet more than two or three times a year but the reports of the sub-committees should be submitted monthly to the Chairman of the main Committee so that he himself and through him, the Board of Directors, may be kept informed of all activities.

With a view to create enthusiasm among the members of the sub-committees, it may be a good policy for the Chairman of the main Committee to invite all the members of the sub-committees to attend at least two general meetings of the main Club Service Committee a year.

The usual functions of the Club Service Sub-Committees are the following:—

It will be seen from the chart that immediately below the Club Council, there is an Aims and Objects Committee. The duties of the Aims and Objects Committee are to ensure that the work of the Club is well balanced: that no one department of activity absorbs all the attention of the club. The Council or the Board of Directors is necessarily the final arbiter upon every action affecting the policy of the club. In a large or a middle-sized Club a separate Aims and Objects Committee will be found to be of utmost importance. This Committee will find its time fully occupied in

Classifications Sub-Committee

The Classifications Sub-Committee should consist of a Convener (who may be designated Vice-Chairman if necessary—the chairman of the main Club Service Committee being ex-officio Chairman of all subsidiary Committees of club service) and such other members as the needs of the local club may require. The duties of the Classifications Sub-Committees may be defined as follows:—

- (a) The preparation and maintenance of a classification survey of the community. The classification survey enables the Committee to tell at a glance what classifications need to be filled in order to make the club a true cross-section of the business and professional life of the community. The 'Outline of Classifications' issued by Rotary International should be used as a guide for compiling a roster of all filled and unfilled classifications.
- (b) Urging upon the members of the importance of proposing names for the unfilled classifications. The Classifications Sub-Committee is not directly responsible for considering proposals for membership from the point of view of personal and general eligibility but should serve as the force which will stimulate an interest on the part of the membership as a whole.
- (c) Determining whether any classification proposed to be filled by the Membership Sub-Committee is a legitimate one, and truly vacant.

Rotary International recommends that the Classifications Sub-Committee should be charged with the responsibility of determining whether a person proposed for the membership of the club, if admitted, would represent in the club a business or professional service that is distinct from any represented by any of the present members.

An excerpt from the classification survey of the Rotary Club of Bombay is given below.

23. FINANCE

1. Commercial-Banking	...	A. McCulloch.
2. Co-operative Banking	...	Open.
3. Exchange	...	G. Velthorst.
4. Exchange Brokerage	...	{ Al. Md. Mecklai A. A. Mecklai (Addl.)
5. Loans	...	{ C. W. Hayden. C. S. Ransom (Addl.)
6. Security Brokerage	...	Open.
7. Bullion Distributing	...	{ Chunilal B. Mehta.
8. Central Banking	...	{ M. B. Nanavati. W. T. McCullum (Addl.)

Membership Sub-Committee

The Membership Sub-Committee is composed of a Convener or a Vice-chairman who should be a Director and such other members as the needs of the club may require. The Rotary Club of Bombay has just passed a resolution to the effect that all members of the Membership Committee should be Rotarians of at least 5 years' standing.

The Membership Sub-Committee considers all proposals from the personal side. It investigates the character, business and social standing and the general eligibility of all persons proposed for membership. It must satisfy that the character and reputation of the proposed member are above reproach, that the standing of his firm or concern in the eyes of the community in general, of competitors and of those with whom the firm deals directly, shall be of the best, that he is one of the responsible heads of his firm, able to attend the club meetings regularly and is socially acceptable to the members of the club.

It is of utmost importance to the healthy growth of the club that each and every member of the Membership Sub-Committee should be thoroughly familiar with those clauses of the Constitution and By-laws which deal with questions relating to membership. This Sub-committee is the guardian of the reputation of the club.

A descriptive synopsis of the progressive stages in the election of a new member (*R. I. B. I. Pamphlet No. 2, page 25. See By-law XII of the Standard Club Constitution*);

1. A preliminary proposal of a person is made on a Membership Proposal Card by a member, without having acquainted his nominee of the proposal.
2. The Secretary submits the proposal to the Classifications Committee.
3. The Classifications Committee checks the accuracy and vacancy of the classification, and reports to the Membership Committee and the Council.
4. The Membership Committee investigates all personal qualifications of the nominee, and reports to the Council.
5. The Council considers and, approving, authorises the proposer to approach the nominee, to discuss the possibility of his becoming a Rotarian.

Note.—Stages 4 and 5.—Provided due care and thoroughness are exercised by the Membership Committee and Council at these stages, the risk of any objection being lodged or, even if lodged, sustained at a later stage is practically eliminated.

6. The proposer introduces the candidate to the Information Committee.
7. The Information Committee thoroughly explains to him the history and meaning of Rotary, and the obligations of membership. Having been fully informed, and desiring to go forward, the candidate signs the form of Application for Membership, including undertaking.
8. The Secretary announces the proposal in the Club Bulletin.

9. After 10 days' interval, if no objection has been lodged, the Council confirms the election.
10. At the next meeting of the Club, the President formally inducts the new member.
11. The new member is introduced to the Fellowship Committee.

Note.—Stages 8 and 9.—Should an objection be lodged, the procedure laid down in By-law XII, Section I, will be followed. All the Committees referred to above are subsidiary Committees of Club Service Committee.

The Information Sub-Committee

This Sub-Committee is composed of a Convener or Vice-Chairman who is a member of the main Club Service Committee and of such members as the needs of the individual Club may require. The Committee should be charged with the responsibility of imparting to the members, especially the new entrants, an adequate knowledge of the privileges and implied responsibilities of a Rotarian.

The Committee should carefully explore the history, objects, scope and activities of the local Club and of Rotary International. It should arrange for a regular series of brief talks on Rotary. It may also undertake the work of supplying information to the press and public regarding the activities of the Club so as to bring about a better understanding of Rotary by the public in general. A Committee possessing requisite imagination and vitality will undoubtedly succeed to a large degree in cultivating public understanding of and public sympathy with Rotary ideals and in emphasizing the universal application of these ideals to serve the community as a whole.

A Rotary Club should, however, never seek public credit for its achievement. Concerning publicity it should also bear in mind that incidents in Club meetings that may be amusing to the members, may at times bring the Club into ridicule if reported in the public press.

The Fellowship and Attendance Sub-Committee

This Sub-Committee is composed of a Convener (Vice-Chairman) and such other members as the needs of the individual Club may require. Its chief mission is to promote friendship and good fellowship among the members. The *Rotary International Manual of information* states that the Committee charged with the responsibility of promoting fellowship must evolve plans and activities to accomplish the following results:—

- that each member of the Rotary Club comes to feel well acquainted with every other member;
- that there is no friction in the Club;
- that the members know how to work together and make all personal considerations subservient to the well-being of the community and to the attainment of the objects of Rotary and finally
- that visitors are so well received and taken

care of during their stay in the city that they will go away having a greater faith in Rotary.

I consider that the Fellowship Sub-Committee should be regarded as the nursery of the club. Upon its success or failure depends the sum total of the achievements of the club. A club in which all the members are attached to each other by a spirit of fellowship and fraternity is a potential source of strength to the Rotary movement but a club which is filled with members who are unhappy in the company of each other is not a Rotary Club in spirit. Whether Rotary will succeed or not in India will very largely depend upon the degree of success achieved by individual Clubs in promoting fellowship and understanding among its members—especially when the membership consists of persons belonging to different races and religions.

Attendance—'A Joy or A Fetish?'

It is the duty of the Attendance Sub-Committee to stimulate attendance. The Sub-Committee should study individual members' attendance records and make an effort to ascertain the cause of repeated absences. It should call to the attention of the Aims and Objects Committee any information concerning lack of interest as a cause of unusual absence.

The Programme Sub-Committee

The Programme Sub-Committee consists of a Convener or Vice-Chairman (a member of the main Club Service Committee) and such other members as the President and the Board of Directors of the Club shall determine.

The duties of this Sub-Committee shall be to arrange programmes for each regular and special meeting of the Club in accordance with the plan prepared by the Aims and Objects Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.

'Planning Club Meetings in Advance' is the title of Form No. 251 issued by Rotary International. The purpose of this form is to indicate how a year's programme may maintain a balance between the various phases of Rotary activity. The form is supplied free and implies no obligation to use it—but it may serve as a useful guide.

The Vice-Chairman and the members of Programme Committee should inform the speakers of the approximate time at their disposal and both the speaker and the proposer of the vote of thanks should be courteously advised beforehand the need of punctual closing.

Conclusion

In this explanatory note I have only attempted to touch upon a few phases of Club service. The note is not intended to serve as a standard for adaptation by all Clubs in this district but if it succeeds in helping to stimulate greater enthusiasm in exploring fresh avenues for improvements of the Club Committees and their composition it will have served its purpose. I regret owing to the shortness of time at my disposal, I have been unable to deal with this subject in greater detail.

Club Activities Report for 1938

AHMEDABAD

The progress of the Club has been rapid in every direction. The membership during the past twelve months increased from 51 to 72, and we have several desirable gentlemen on the waiting list. All the committees excepting the Membership and Classification Committee have been meeting very regularly once a month and carrying on their work efficiently.

The Programme Committee started with dinner meetings in rotation at each of the committee member's residence and all other committees soon followed this procedure.

In September an inter-committee meeting was arranged and the various committees elected their own convenors, shifting that responsibility from the Hon. Secretary.

The Programme Committee had to its credit well balanced and interesting programmes right through the year. It has carried through one of the boldest experiments—that of a lecture on 'Sex Control' on a 'Ladies Night' to a mixed audience of 180 which brought forth the compliment of Chief Justice Beaumont that the lecturer had handled such a delicate subject extremely well.

Attendance and Fellowship Committee.—Ever vigilant, this Committee has been visiting the members, too busy to attend the meeting, and the net result has been three resignations and a very much better attendance. A special golden badge is made for the member with the best percentage of attendance in a year. The Committee experimented with various table arrangements, and has been instrumental in breaking up the reserve of many a member by attention to the minor details of behaviour; and is slowly but steadily reaching its objective of 100 per cent fellowship.

Information Committee.—A loose leaf roster with photographs of members, a comprehensive book on 'Ahmedabad' with articles from the experts in Ahmedabad, a regular and well planned press publicity, are some of the items in the agenda of this committee. All new Rotarians are invited to its meeting and are given a talk on the fundamentals of Rotary.

Vocational and Public Service Committee.—This Committee arranged a series of vocational lectures to Schools and Colleges; but only one School is taking advantage of these lectures. Material help is being rendered to Deaf-Mute School and the organisation of a central athletic body is being prospected.

This Committee sponsored the K. E. Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, which had a phenomenal response from the public.

The Committee took in hand the exchange of Rotarian children and approached the Calcutta Club for reception of about a dozen children from Ahmedabad during the Divali holidays and offered to receive about a dozen children from Calcutta during Christmas holidays. The Calcutta Club did not reply to any of the proposals.

Sponsor Committee has to its credit the formation of the Rajkot Club and the almost-ready Provisional Club in Bhavnagar. The members are already in touch with Jamnagar, Porbandar, Ajmer and Indore. One of our members has undertaken to see the possibility of a club in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Membership and Classification Committee.—The work of this Committee began well but of late, the meetings have been regular. The original classification list has been revised and the Committee undertook to prepare a 'Filled and unfilled list of Classifications'.

General.—On October 30th, Ahmedabad was the venue of an inter-city meeting of Rajkot, Baroda, Surat and Bombay when important details regarding Rotary were discussed.

In spite of the gloomy forebodings of people who 'knew' Ahmedabad, the Rotary Club is functioning and growing, supplying, as it seems a long felt need. Let us hope that in future many more members will catch the vision of 'Rotary'.

AMRITSAR

The Club has been holding its meetings as regularly as possible, and maintaining good fellowship. Every member is called upon to speak on his respective vocation. In the field of Community Service, the Club sponsored the Safety First movement in schools, and supported the Motor Ambulance Fund. The Club has few opportunities for international service, but it is proposed to hold a Goodwill Day shortly. Visiting Rotarians from abroad are shown round the city and ancient monuments.

ASANSOL

This is the first year of the Club's existence, and the year ended with a membership of 35.

The Club has discussed various opportunities and needs in the field of community service, and has decided to concentrate on two activities, viz., (1) Leper Relief and (2) Unemployment Relief. As to actual work done, the Club has given its moral support and the enthusiastic co-operation of individual members to the work of the Mines Board of Health in tackling the leper problem. A Committee has also been formed and an unemployment register opened for relief cases. Investigations are made and deserving cases referred to employers.

In the field of international service, the Committee has started an investigation of the 'degree mills' in the United States. These spurious institutions are reported to be granting (on payment of a fee) worthless degrees to residents in India. The plan is to broadcast the information when properly certified.

The Club received its Charter of Membership in Rotary International, from Rotarian President J. J. Ghandy of the Jamshedpur Rotary Club on the 10th December, 1938, who deputised for Rotarian Governor F. E. James.

BIJAPUR

The Club was organised in 1938, and at present the membership is 24. The latest report on its activities shows that the Club has impressed on the minds of its members that each profession is worthy of respect and they are expected to add dignity to their respective professions.

In the direction of community service, the Club staged two Marathi dramas and raised about Rs. 1000 for distribution among local charitable organisations. The Club is also in touch with the Government for providing foot-paths on the main roads. Efforts to provide a Radio in the public park and Children's Playground are also being made.

BOMBAY

(For the period March 1st to December 31st, 1938)

At the commencement of the Club year in March 1938, Rotarian N. N. Ghose put forward a scheme for the better working of the Club with regard to arrangement of Committees. This was circulated to all the Directors, and after being discussed in general, was discussed in detail at a special meeting of the Directors. It was decided that a special Committee be appointed to go into the suggestions put forward by Rotarian N. N. Ghose, and also to consider and put forward proposals for the better working of the Club generally. Rotarian W. H. Hammond was appointed Chairman of the Committee, who after meeting several times, submitted a report to the Directors for the revision of the existing Committees as regards the work to be carried out by them, and also the formation of a new Committee called 'The Aims and Objects Committee'. The Committees have now been reconstituted as follows:—

- (1) *The Aims and Objects Committee*—to formulate the policy of the Club and to review the work of all Committees in order to co-ordinate their activities.
- (2) *The Membership Committee*—to deal solely with the personal aspects of candidates for election. This Committee will refer all questions of classification etc. to the Information and Classification Committee without reference to the person concerned. All members of the Membership Committee should be Rotarians of at least five years' standing.

(3) *The Information and Classification Committee*—to advise new entrants to the Club as to the duties and responsibilities which membership involves, and to undertake a classification survey of Bombay and revision of classifications.

(4) *Vocational and Fellowship Committee*—to deal with:—

- (i) Fellowship matters generally.
- (ii) To encourage vocational talks and healthy co-operation between members belonging to different professions.
- (iii) To ensure that all new members attend at least one meeting of all Committees, except the Membership Committee, within a reasonable time.

(5) *Public Service Committee.*

(6) *The International Goodwill Committee.*

(7) *The Programme Committee.*

It was also decided that—

- (i) At least four talks should be given annually on different aspects of Rotary.
- (ii) No Director or member of the Membership Committee should put forward proposals for membership.
- (iii) All full time Consuls, not being members, should be invited to join Rotary.
- (iv) Before donations are given, some at least of the people interested in the charities concerned should be invited to address the Club on their needs and requirements.

Details of the work carried out by the various Committees are as follows:—

Fellowship Committee.—The Fellowship Committee met twice a month at each others' residences under the chairmanship of Rotarian W. M. Martin. In addition to its usual functions such as influencing better acquaintance amongst Rotarians, looking after new Rotarians and visitors at the weekly luncheons, several social activities were arranged.

Quarterly dinners were held at the Willingdon Club for those Rotarians who had joined the Rotary Club during that quarter with the object of introduction to their fellow 'recruits' and to afford an opportunity of meeting the Directors and members of the Fellowship Committee.

A Dinner and Dance was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on August 3rd which was very well attended. The outstanding feature of this function was the talk by Rotarian J. B. Primrose.

Golf, Snooker and Squash Tournaments were arranged and attracted satisfactory entries.

The Committee was responsible for the accommodation and arranging a programme of sight-seeing for 35 Australian Public Schoolboys and two Masters who invaded Bombay on December 31st. All of them were 'put up' by Rotarians.

and others and they saw more of Bombay than most Rotarians have seen. The thanks of the Club are particularly accorded to Rotarian Gulam-hussain Sonavala who did a great deal to help entertain these boys. On one occasion he was seen fighting his way through the Bazaar with a trail of 35 schoolboys following in his wake.

The Annual Dinner, Dance and Carbaret will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on February 20th, when Honorary Rotarian His Excellency the Governor will be the chief guest and speaker.

Public Service Committee. The Public Service Committee under the Chairmanship of Rotarian Capt. J. D. Kothawala, held monthly meetings throughout the year, the attendance at the meetings being fairly good.

All appeals for grants for financial help were referred to the Committee by the Directors for scrutiny and advice. On the recommendation of the Committee, grants were made by the Directors to various Societies.

With the kind assistance of several Rotarians, the Committee arranged for motor drives for convalescent soldiers from the Colaba Station Hospital, regularly once a week.

The Chairman of the Committee discussed at great length with the Secretary, Toc H, on the suggestion of the latter, the possibilities of the Rotary Club of Bombay, extending its co-operation and help in the matter of Blood Transfusion Service, which the Committee of Toc H, were about to organise. As the plans of the Toc H Committee in this connection are not yet complete, no further action has been taken.

The Committee is now tackling the problem of 'Beggars and Lepers', a sub-committee having been appointed for this purpose. Correspondence in this connection has been carried on with the Government of Bombay and also with the Bombay Municipality, and the subject is receiving further attention.

The Committee is holding an Entertainment for Poor Children about Christmas time.

International Goodwill Committee.—During the major portion of the year under review, the Chairman of the Committee, Rotarian S. R. Kantebet, was away in Europe and America. While abroad he visited the Rotary Clubs in London, Montreal, New York and Stockholm and at each of these Clubs presented to the Chairman of the respective International Service Committees copies of the Rotary brochure 'Bombay—the Gateway of India' by way of personal greetings from the Bombay Rotary's Goodwill Committee.

During all this time Rotarian N. N. Ghose very ably conducted the Committee's work.

Throughout the period under review, the Committee have had before them the same ideals as in the past namely inter-racial and inter-communal harmony within the 89th District and international goodwill in its dealings with other districts. With this object messages of goodwill have been exchanged with a large number of overseas Clubs.

Nearer home, the Committee's work has been aimed at securing the co-operation of the press in promoting the cause of harmony within the district. Further, having come to the conclusion that the seeds of peace and mutual tolerance take root best in youth, the Committee have under preparation a series of lectures to be broadcast to schools and colleges on subjects bearing on the Rotary ideals of service, mutual tolerance and international goodwill.

Lastly the 89th District being the home of many religions with a diversity of approach to the problems of life and society, the Committee are working out a plan in co-operation with other clubs in the district, for the observance of selected days in world religions as a token of the Rotary spirit of tolerance and goodwill towards the religions of the world.

Classification and Membership Committee.—Meetings of this Committee have been held from time to time according to the number of proposal cards received.

More than fifty proposals were dealt with during the year and with few exceptions these were passed for election.

In some cases candidates who had been approved were unable, for one reason or another, to join the club.

In considering proposals the principle of the Baroda Resolution No. 2 have been kept in mind.

Put briefly this means that proposed members need not be the most successful but must command respect and have authority, the worth of a candidate must be considered to be just as important as his classification and he must be aware of his responsibilities and obligations before he finally accepts membership.

The Committee have also been guided by Bye-Law XI. From the beginning of the year it has been the practice for the Secretary to inform each proposer, after acceptance of his proposal by the Directors, that he is expected to explain Rotary in detail to his candidate and welcome him into the Club.

The Committee suggested that proposers be asked to bring their candidates to the Club as guests on both the Tuesdays included in the 10 days period. It is also generally desirable that candidates should be introduced to the Club on one or two occasions at least before being proposed for membership.

COLOMBO

The membership at the end of the year was 88.

Club Service.—The introduction of new members into the activities of the Club at the earliest possible date has been the primary thought of the Club Service Committee. New members are enrolled, as soon as possible after joining, into one of the Committees of the Club. The Club Service Committee has also worked very closely and co-ordinated with the other Committees, and an improvement has been seen in the spirit of fellowship among all members of the Club.

HYDERABAD (SIND)

Our Annual Report and Balance Sheet will be issued after the close of the Club year on the 31st March 1939 but this report will give some idea of our activities. As our Club was only formed on the 6th October 1938 this Report covers a period of less than three months. In this brief period we have had little time to do anything beyond trying to develop the spirit of fellowship within the Club and learning a little about the duties of a Rotary Club.

Our Club had its genesis in September when a few Hyderabad business and professional men decided that they would like to have a Rotary Club in Hyderabad. A Provisional Committee was formed which got in touch with Rotarian Bryant, the Field Representative of Rotary International. As soon as we were ready to function Rtn. Bryant came here and formally inaugurated the Club on the 6th October 1938. We have since heard that our application for membership of Rotary International forwarded by Rtn. Bryant through our District Governor to Chicago has been accepted and we have been granted Charter No. 4882. The Charter Office-bearers elected were:—**President:** Rtn. H. P. Hinchcliffe; **Vice-President:** Rtn. M. I. Sheikh; **Treasurer:** Rtn. S. D. Bhatia; **Joint Honorary Secretaries:** Rtns. F. P. Golwala and C. M. Babla; and **Directors:** Rtns. the Rev. R. C. Bartels and S. P. Dastur.

We began with 22 Charter Members and at the close of the year our membership was 25. We are not electing more than three or four new members a month and we have a long waiting list awaiting election. Our attendance so far has been good, considering the fact that we have a number of touring officials among our members. In October our average attendance was 77 per cent, this being the highest for the month in the 89th district, in November 68 per cent, and in December 76 per cent.

We feel our first duty is to develop the spirit of friendship and fellowship within the Club itself. We are trying to make our Club a real centre of fellowship in Hyderabad, not only to our members but to our visitors. The atmosphere at our meetings has been intimate and friendly and this has been particularly noticed by non-Rotarian visitors. Like many up-country stations in India there is little contact between the official and military inhabitants of the Cantonment and the business and professional community in the City. Our Club is changing that. It is becoming a centre where members of all communities meet, either as members of the Club or as guests. In ripening friendship and understanding between the various communities resident in Hyderabad our Club is performing a real Community Service.

Every Charter Member of the Club has been appointed to a Committee of some kind and as new members are elected we appoint them to the Committee where we think they will be of most service to the Club.

Community Service.—**Chairman:** Rtn. Plankett. We are taking up the after-care of released

Vocational Service.—The Vocational Service Committee has been particularly fortunate this past year in our speakers. Our programmes have improved very considerably by the introduction of community singing, fifteen-minute addresses by our own members and addresses by representative members of the community. These addresses have had a considerable effect on our membership which has improved.

Community Service.—The Community Service Committee held regular monthly meetings and endeavoured to render service to the community generally. This committee contributed to the improvement of conditions at the Vagrants Home and periodical visits were made. The Basset Boys Club, organised for the benefit of delinquent children, received attention throughout the year, and a request has been made to the Mayor for the services of a play-ground instructor to attend Police Courts in the capacity of a Probation Officer. An effort has also been made to place young men in suitable positions. The Committee has endeavoured, in conjunction with the Child Protection Society, to train young women as nurse-maids, etc. Assistance has also been given to the School for Deaf and Blind, the Home for the Aged, etc.

International Service.—Our Club is entirely international as it is comprised of twenty different nationalities. A very fine spirit of understanding prevails in the work of this Committee. Exchange of greetings with other Clubs throughout the world has helped towards a better understanding, and during the year this Committee has been responsible for the entertainment of 54 members of 34 other clubs, and has also arranged social evenings on two separate occasions.

Fellowship Committee.—The Committee consists of 14 members representing seven different communities. The Committee has met regularly every month throughout the year. Two members of this Committee are on duty at our weekly meetings to welcome visiting Rotarians and friends, and to supervise the inter-mingling of communities at our weekly luncheons. Community singing was recommended as it was felt this was conducive to a more friendly spirit, and the Committee has endeavoured to meet Rotarians from other countries and entertain them during their sojourn in Colombo. In December this Committee met and entertained 35 Australian public school boys who were travelling to India, and several visits have been paid to the Negombo Club during the year.

General remarks.—It is felt among members of the Club that a distinct improvement has been made during the course of last year. All Committees have met regularly for work in close co-operation and our membership has improved. There is no question but that the Colombo Club is on a firm and sound footing, and it is felt that we will be in a position to do much more in the near future for Rotary generally and the promotion of the first object 'service above self', and goodwill among all classes and creeds.

prisoners as our special work. Rtn. Plunkett is an authority on this subject. He is arranging for members of the Club to look after urban released prisoners and to try and help them make a fresh start when they are released from prison. We have been asked by the Child Welfare Society of Karachi to look after a boy recently released from Borstal who has to be under supervision for some months. This Committee has accepted the responsibility and Rtn. Dastur has taken on the duties of Probation Officer to this boy.

At Christmas we sent a small cheque to the Civil Surgeon to use as he thought best and another small cheque to Rtn. Mankani to provide a little Christmas fare for the inmates of his Mental Home. On Christmas morning a few members visited the combined British and Indian Military Hospital and gave each patient a small gift from the club.

Fellowship and Attendance.—*Chairman:* Rtn. the Rev. R. C. Battels. This Committee is responsible for the creation of a friendly atmosphere at our meetings, to attend to guests and to prevent the formation of cliques within the club. The question of keeping up attendance is also part of its duties. Rtn. Sippy, a member of this Committee, has presented a cup to be competed for by teams of members and to be held by the team with the best average attendance for three months.

Programme and Information Committee.—*Chairman:* Rtn. Jethsing Nariansingh. This Committee has arranged a programme taking us to the end of April.

The second meeting in every odd month is a business meeting. This Committee have arranged a series of talks on 'The Great Religions of the World' in the belief that if we learn something about the religion of others we may be able the better to understand and appreciate the viewpoint of those who practise that religion.

International Service Committee.—*Chairman:* The President. We have begun the work of this Committee by writing to seven or eight clubs in different parts of the world and suggesting that they should become our corresponding clubs exchanging views and bulletins. We also hope to arrange correspondence between school boys and school girls in this country and other parts of the world. At each meeting of our Club we propose the health of some Rotary Club and it is the duty of the member proposing the toast to write to the Club and inform them, at the same time telling them something about Hyderabad. Up to the present we have toasted the Rotary Clubs of London, Toronto, Chicago and Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Conclusion.—Our achievements so far have been small but our Club is still an infant. As we grow older in years and stronger in members, funds and knowledge of Rotary, we hope to be able to develop our sphere of usefulness and to make this club of real service to the community as well as a centre of fellowship for our members and their friends.

KARACHI

Membership which stood at 39 at the close of the year 1937 stands at the same figure at the close of 1938.

Grievous loss was inflicted on the Club by the passing away of Sir Montagu Webb. The late Sir Montagu was a Charter Member of the Club, and whenever he was in Karachi he would not miss any meeting. He was one of the builders of Karachi. His advice and drive in Rotary affairs were most helpful. At the commencement of the year a scheme of a brochure on 'Karachi' was under discussion with him, but in April he became ill, left for England, and passed away in May.

2. The Second Annual Report of the Karachi Children's Welfare Society was published during the year. It is gratifying to record that Rtn. Kazi Khudabux and Rtn. T. J. Bhojwani continued to serve on the Executive of the Society as President and Secretary respectively. The first sitting of the Juvenile Court was held at the Remand Home on 10th October. Rtn. President Kazi Khudabux and Rtn. Secretary Dalal were present at the first sitting.

3. During the year Karachi had two notable Rotary visitors.

On 11th April, the Club accorded a hearty welcome to Monsieur Duperrey and Madame Duperrey as they alighted from the K. L. M. Plane by which they were travelling to Penang to attend the Middle Asia Regional Conference. The distinguished visitors honoured the Club by taking tea with the delegation. During the brief one hour that the plane stopped at the Air Port, the delegation had a hearty talk with the Rotary World Chief, forgot that the Chief was a foreigner, and felt that the Chief was one of the Karachi Rotarians. The delegation garlanded the distinguished visitors on behalf of the Club. The garlands were made of pure Indian yarn, hand-spun and hand-woven and were symbolic as was explained to the Chief, of the abiding spirit of nationalism which the Rotary movement promoted as a part of its wider mission of International Brotherhood and helpfulness.

Again several Rotarians were present on 22nd April at the Air Port to bid farewell to the Chief and his wife, who were passing through Karachi, by the K. L. M. Plane en route to Paris, after attending the Middle Asia Regional Conference.

On 1st October, Rtn. H. W. Bryant paid a visit to Karachi, in his capacity as Field Representative and also as a delegate of the Rotary Governor. In the evening he was accorded an official welcome at a Dinner Meeting. Then he left Karachi on a visit to Quetta and Hyderabad. At Hyderabad he inaugurated the Hyderabad Rotary Club. On his return to Karachi, Rtn. P. N. Mehta on behalf of the Club entertained him at a Tea Party. During his stay at Karachi, the Directors discussed with him many Rotary problems.

Special mention should be made of Rtn. Rupchand's extensive tour overseas. Rtn. Rupchand

visited Australia, New Zealand, U.S.A., Canada and England. In every country, Rtn. Rupchand, Karachi Rotary's Ambassador, received warm welcome and hospitality. At every centre he saw Rotary in action. Many were the contacts established, many friendships formed, many happy memories brought. He returned to Karachi in July. A Special Luncheon Meeting which was largely attended, was held on 23rd August, to welcome Rtn. Rupchand, at which many prominent non-Rotarian Citizens were also present. Rtn. Rupchand gave an address describing his experiences on his itinerary, and narrated many anecdotes showing the splendid Rotary spirit prevalent in foreign countries.

5. It is gratifying to record that a Club at Hyderabad (Sind) was inaugurated on the 6th October. To a certain extent Karachi is responsible for sponsoring this Club. At the inaugural meeting, the Karachi Rotary Club was represented by Rtn. President Kazi Khudabux.

6. Rtn. B. T. Thakur and Rtn. T. B. Dalal represented Karachi at the District Conference held at Baroda in January 1938. Both of them took active part in the proceedings.

7. Rtn. C. S. Thacker (Surat) represented Karachi Rotary Club (by proxy) at the San Francisco Convention.

LAHORE

Club Service.—Regular meetings are held fortnightly instead of weekly. A joint meeting of the Lahore and Amritsar Clubs is held once a year. A new system of seating arrangement has been introduced, so that each member picks up a card at random, in order to find out his seat. This ensures Rotarian contact with the maximum possible number of fellow-members and guests.

Community Service.—The Club has been participating in the 'Clean-the-Village' Contests in the neighbouring villages of Sheikhpura District, by Rotarians acting as Judges in these contests. This movement is acting as a great stimulus to the growth of better village life with cleaner and happier village homes. The Club has also been interested in combating the problem of beggars who infest every nook and corner of Lahore and are a source of constant nuisance to the citizens of this place. The Police have, at the instance of the Lahore Rotary Club, rounded up undesirable and able-bodied beggars on one or two occasions. It is hoped that the Punjab Legislature will be persuaded to enact legislation to remove this evil. The Club has also been interested in the movement for the opening of a 'home for the disabled and destitute, and has been co-operating with those interested in the movement. The matter is being pursued further.

International Service.—Correspondence is being exchanged with Clubs in other countries, giving them brief description of this city and country. The Club has been addressed by prominent speakers from this city, as well as abroad, on subjects designed to promote better international understanding. A party of Public School Boys

from Australia was entertained during the year by the Lahore Rotarians. The party was met at the Railway Station on their arrival, and the boys taken to the homes of various Rotarians for bath and breakfast, etc. They were then taken out for sight-seeing by various Rotarians in their cars and later entertained to a special Rotary luncheon to which some of the important officials and citizens of the place were also invited to meet the boys. The boys were the guests of the Club till they left Lahore, and it is hoped that this contact which is not the first of its kind, has created even better understanding between Australia and India than existed before. The members of this Club touring abroad have freely availed themselves of the opportunity of attending Rotary meetings in other countries and exchanged greetings with those on behalf of the Lahore Rotary Club.

MADRAS

At the end of the year the total number of members was 68. The average monthly percentages of attendance have been satisfactory.

In the previous year we were very keen to increase the membership. But during 1938 we did not go out of our way to recruit new members because we felt that it is better to have a smaller number of good Rotarians than to have a larger number of indifferent ones. We have tried to create the impression that membership in Rotary is a privilege which people have to value.

We held 34 meetings during the year of which four were open to ladies and one was an evening meeting, three closed meetings and 2 dinner meetings. There were altogether 28 luncheon meetings. The annual charter dinner was held on the 8th January and Their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and Lady Marjorie Erskine honoured us on that occasion with their presence. The dinner was a great success and there were 105 members and guests altogether. We tried one dinner meeting during the year which was followed by a debate in which two of the speakers were Rotarian District Governor F. E. James and Rotarian M. Ruthnaswamy. The meeting was a very real success inasmuch as all the speakers were in very good form and those who listened to them were impressed with their debating skill. The subject was, 'That in the opinion of this House, Democracy leads to Dictatorship.'

The luncheon meetings were as usual addressed by distinguished persons, both non-Rotarians and Rotarians. During the year we tried to get a large number of Rotarians to address meetings because we felt that we should know one another's points of view and outlooks better. We also felt that there is no meaning in getting outsiders to address meetings often; as it does not always mean that those outsiders are distinguished experts in their professions.

The Directors of the Club met ten times during the year and all their meetings were well attended.

The most important activities of the Club centred round the work of the different committees. In this respect the work of the Community Service Committee during the year was outstanding.

This Committee met five times and sanctioned payments of the following scholarships and donations :—

1. Anjuman Industrial School : Scholarship to a student Rs. 50 per annum.
2. Stanley Medical College : Scholarship to one student : Rs. 100 per annum.
3. Anglo-Indian Child Welfare Centre : Donation of Rs. 25.
4. Nursery School Project : Donation of Rs. 100.
5. Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home : Donation of Rs. 60.
6. School for the Deaf and Dumb : Donation of Rs. 100.
7. Government Muhammadan College : Scholarship to one student : Rs. 45.
8. Christ Church European School : Scholarship for two students : Rs. 96-6-0.
9. Salvation Army : Contribution to Christmas Charities Rs. 35.

On the 27th of August 1938 the Community Service Committee arranged for an outing for the children of the Deaf and Dumb School, Mylapore. It was a very successful outing and the children enjoyed it very much.

The committee decided to arrange for a Cabaret Show at the Connemara Hotel in aid of the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. The Show was held on the 5th of December 1938 and was a great success, and the committee were able to raise nearly Rs. 1,200 in aid of the Fund. In this connection the Chairman of the Community Service Committee wishes to express his great debt of gratitude to Rotarian F. J. Kersley for the invaluable help he rendered in every possible way to make the function a success.

The committee that functioned best next to the Community Service Committee was the Extension Committee which held three meetings during the year. As a result of their efforts Clubs have materialised in Madura and Salem and there are prospects of Clubs being formed in Trichinopoly, Quilon and Coimbatore. The Field Representative Rotarian H. W. Bryant paid two visits to Madras during the year in connection chiefly with extension.

The Membership and Classification Committee met often usually after luncheon meetings to consider applications for membership. It is undertaking now to publish short biographical notes of the members for the Club roster.

The Education of the New Members Committee held two meetings during the year. Both were evening meetings and Rotarians spent a pleasant time in good fellowship and cheer. Light refreshments were served. Some movie pictures including those of Rotary International Headquarters at Chicago and of President Emeritus Paul Harris, taken by the Chairman of the Committee,

Rotarian Dr. P. Rama Rau, were shown and greatly appreciated by the members.

We tackled many Club problems and Rotary matters at our closed meetings. The problem of solving communal differences has been referred to the Club Service Committee and it is hoped that it will make a useful contribution to this very important public question.

We carried on the routine activities of the Club among which I may mention the sending out of Christmas and New Year Greetings to as many as 50 Clubs in India and abroad. Clubs in other districts are showing considerable interest in our Club as may be judged from the letters we have received from America, England, Australia and other countries.

POONA

Membership.—The Rotary Club of Poona has now completed its third year of existence. During the year under report it is gratifying to note that the Club has made appreciable progress in its membership, which has increased from 29 to 37. This figure is a clear indication of the success achieved by the Club in its spread of the Rotary movement among persons of different professions in our City. With this encouraging record it is hoped that greater progress will be made during the ensuing year. We are glad that the Rt. Hon. Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L., Governor of Bombay, has become the First Honorary Member of our Club during the year.

Club Activities.—The club meetings were regularly held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month as provided in the By-Laws and twenty talks were delivered during the year. These were of a varied nature, and were very much appreciated.

In addition to the regular club meetings, some extra Fellowship meetings were held during the year. The various Committees, appointed during the year, were busily engaged, doing their own jobs, and the Directors are very grateful for the work done by these Committees.

Following the contributions to the Shanghai Relief Fund, the individual club members also contributed Rs. 98 to the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund.

We are sorry that ill health compelled Rtn. Rev. A. R. Cooper to resign the Secretaryship of the Club during the middle of his term of office. He was very deservedly thanked for the efficient manner in which he carried out his duties.

The Club Annual Dinner, at which the late District Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna was to pay his official visit, had to be dropped on account of his sudden death. Rotary in the 89th District has suffered a great loss by his death.

Attendance.—The average attendance at the ordinary club meetings compares favourably with that of the preceding year, and in this respect much of the credit goes to the efforts of the Attendance and Fellowship Committee.

Committee Meetings.—The Board of Directors held twelve regular meetings and one extra meeting.

The meetings of the Club Service Committee, the Classification and Membership Committee, and the Attendance and Fellowship Committee were held regularly every month during the year.

District Conference.—At the Baroda District Conference held in January 1938, the Club was strongly represented; as many as 8 members, out of a total membership of 28, attended the Conference.

Rtn. F. Wolff of the Calcutta Club represented the Club at the Rotary's San Francisco Convention held in June 1938.

RANGOON

The reports presented at District Conferences held at Madras and Baroda in the past two years, indicated the activities and achievements of the Club in the years 1936 and 1937. The Club was equally active and busy, if not more, in the year 1938 which recently terminated and the steady progress it made in diverse directions, is no mean record for the Club. The Club held 49 weekly meetings out of 52 weeks in the year and of this one was Tea meeting, four Dinner meetings and the rest all lunch meetings. The various Committees of the Club were more active and businesslike while the Board of Directors had been regular in meeting once every month throughout the year. These enthusiastic efforts on part of officers and members greatly benefited the Club and helped it to carry out its aims and objects and fulfil its obligations. The increasing membership of the Club and presence of distinguished persons of the city at weekly Club meetings go to show how the Club has been engaging public attention.

The visit by the Past R. I. President Monsieur Duperrey with his wife and by the late Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna as the District Governor was the most important event in the Club life in 1938 and it was a unique honour to the Club to welcome and entertain these distinguished Rotarians at Rangoon where they happened to meet together and where the District Governor received the R. I. President on behalf of all the clubs in the District 89 under his charge. President and Madame Duperrey spent two nights in Rangoon in their outward and inward journeys to the Straits and the Club had the privilege to meet them and entertain them on both the occasions. The District Governor, late Sir Phiroze Sethna, spent a few days in Rangoon and during this short period he endeared himself so much to all the members that everyone felt happy to know him and meet him. But his sudden demise came as a rude shock to the members many of whom could not believe the sad news and therefore the last year has been a record of joy and sorrow to the Club members.

Visiting Rotarians came from India, America, Philippines, China and the Straits while Rangoon Rotarians visited clubs in different places and in different countries. The outstanding feature in this respect was the regular attendance of Rtn.

D. H. Peacock at the Rotary Club of Cambridge and visit to clubs in America by Rtn. U Tun Nyoe who has put Burma on the map of the United States, acquainting the American Rotarians where Burma is and what Burmans are.

Rtn. U Tun Nyoe also represented the Rangoon Club at the San Francisco Convention and took part in many of its proceedings. Memory of Rangoon was so vivid and fresh that President Duperrey evinced great pleasure to meet Rtn. U Tun Nyoe whom he appointed as one of the members of the Nomination and Election Arrangements Committee of the Convention. Rtn. U Tun Nyoe was the fourth member of the delegation from the District 89 at the Convention but unfortunately other delegates and clubs lost sight of the fact that Burma was included in the District 89 along with Ceylon, India and Afghanistan.

Another noteworthy achievement of the Club during the year 1938 was its representation at the Middle Asia Regional Conference held at Penang, for the first time in this region, through its Hon'y. Secretary Chatterjee who had the unique honour and privilege of representing all the clubs of this district, being the sole member present from these countries at that conference. Rtn. S. Chatterjee made friends and personal contacts with prominent Rotarians of Malay States, Siam, Straits and the Netherlands East Indies at that conference as well as in course of his hurried tour in that region. He was present at the Dinner meeting when President Duperrey attended Rotary Club meeting at Singapore and there he was presented by President Duperrey with the flag of the Paris Rotary Club to which he belonged.

The life of the city was unfortunately marred by many unhappy incidents and communal tensions and strikes. Disorders of all sorts brought chaos and confusion, upsetting the normal life of the people and business for a protracted period. But in spite of these disruptive factors and periods of uneasiness Rotary spirit prevailed among all its members which included different communities and nationalities and there was perfect harmony among the Rotarians who did all they could in restoring peace and harmony in the city of Rangoon. What a Rotary Club can do in course of civil strifes and disorders has been brought to the notice of all clubs by the Rotary International through its New Letter No. 13 of 11th November 1938 giving an account of the activities of Rangoon Club. Helping the sufferers, furthering peace movements, restoring business, bringing journalists together to impress on them the extent of their importance and the amount of good they could do in such a crisis, patrolling protecting and financing to re-install looted shops, these are the activities of the Club members for past several months during the last year. Solidarity and friendliness among Rotarians in face of these unhappy factors greatly impressed the citizens who are realising the usefulness and the importance of the movement.

The Club took up the question of Rotary extension seriously last year and with the assistance, guidance and personal efforts made by Rtn. H. W. Bryant, Rotary Field Representative, who visited

Burma, a survey was made all over the country and contacts were established in six or seven places. Unfortunately the disorders which affected the city of Rangoon spread to the interior of district towns, upset the plan and programme and hampered the progress of Rotary extension in Burma. The Club succeeded in sponsoring one at Mandalay and it received its Charter No. 4858 in last December. Rotary has much scope and many functions to perform and the Club has therefore been continuing its efforts in the direction of extension.

At the open conference at Baroda last year the Club's delegate, Rtn. Chatterjee, issued an invitation for District Conference for 1939 to be held in Rangoon but the Club failed to secure the necessary support and this resulted in holding this conference at Colombo. But the Rangoon Club, though disappointed, still intends to extend its invitation again for the second time and not only Secretary Rtn. Chatterjee but the President U Ba Win, who is now the Mayor of Rangoon, have come to move this question in this conference.

For the first half of 1938 the President was Rotarian S. N. Haji and he handed over reins of office to his successor Rotarian U Ba Win who was installed as President in the first meeting in July. The new President is a worthy successor to those distinguished ones in the past and a real Rotarian in all respects. That the Club made the best choice is proved by the fact that Rtn. U Ba Win is the President of the Club and also the Mayor of Rangoon, holding both the offices at the same time. It is a unique incident which has brought honour to the Club and to the movement.

The Club has in the past had its dangers and difficulties to overcome but has successfully weathered all storms and is in better position with better future and if it can manage to maintain its present steady growth and progress, its activities will lead to a greater influence in the community country and nations. Like the Padauk 'Tree of Friendship' planted by President Pascall in Ptyche Square, Rangoon, on 15th March 1932, growing in stature and strength to bloom golden flowers, the Club looks with pride to future under supervision and guidance of the true band of Rotarians it has on its roll of membership.

SURAT

The Club was founded last year with 18 members on its roll. To-day the membership is 21.

It meets in the evening at tea, and occasionally at dinner, on 2nd and 4th Saturdays of every month.

Though officially the President's house is the Club's meeting-place, members consider it their privilege to entertain the Club by turns either there or at their own place. This has had the happy effect of promoting fellowship and understanding among members, who belong to four different communities.

The percentage of attendance during the year was 50. This however does not reflect the real

state of things owing to the prolonged absence of two members out of India, and of two others in Bombay. Even so, it cannot be denied that there is room for improvement in this respect, and some members have yet to realize the importance of regular attendance.

At meetings, members generally prefer to give talks on their own respective callings. Outsiders are also invited from time to time to give talks, and in this way we have had some very interesting and instructive talks on such subjects as Local Municipal Administration, New Income-tax Legislation, Medical aspect of Birth-control, and a member's impression of the last District Conference, and another member's impression of the last Rotary International Convention, illustrated by cinema films.

Our membership being small, we have not so far felt the need of forming separate committees except a Classification and Membership Committee.

During the year, the Club did a piece of community service by sponsoring the opening of a branch of the Safety First Association at Surat, and arranging for its inauguration by H.E. the Governor of Bombay at a Garden Party which the Club gave him and Lady Lumley.

Rtn. Thakkar, of our Club attended the last International Convention at San Francisco, and visited several Rotary Clubs in America and Europe. He was cordially received and assisted everywhere, and was privileged to speak on India at a session of the Convention, and had learnt much about Rotary from his sojourn. As a consequence, he had come back an enthusiastic Rotarian, and had communicated some of his enthusiasm to fellow-Rotarians here through the account he gave of his experiences and the films he had made of the Convention and other scenes. He is convinced that there is no better way of acquiring a knowledge of Rotary than attendance at Conventions and Conferences. He is now appointed by the District Governor a member of the 'On to Cleveland' Committee.

THAYETMYO

Fortnightly meetings were held regularly, and guests who were likely to take interest in Rotary were occasionally invited. With a determination to increase the number of the club members, the members set to work and consequently eleven new members were inducted on the 18th July, 1938, but since then most of them have left as they were transferred to some other places.

In the direction of community service, the Club organised two variety concerts during the year, in aid of the hospital funds. The members of the Club are at present taking an important part in bringing the students' strike to an end. It is through the activities of most of the Rotarians that the situation has taken a turn for the better.

Owing to the floating nature of the population of this town, the Club finds great difficulty to maintain the membership of the Club from falling in number.

Resolutions passed by the Annual Conference held in Colombo, January 30 to February 1, 1939

1. *RESOLVED* that this Conference do place on record its deep sense of loss sustained by Rotary through the passing away of its late Governor, the Hon'ble Sir Phrioz Sethna.

The Conference also places on record its further appreciation of his valuable services to Rotary in general and to the 89th District in particular.

2. *THIS CONFERENCE* desires to place on record its thanks for and high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by Rtn. Governor F. E. James, particularly in standing by the District in its hour of emergency.

3. *THIS CONFERENCE* in adopting unanimously the report for 1938 of Field Representative, Rtn. H. W. Bryant, places on record its appreciation of his services to Rotary in the 89th District. This Conference also recommends to the Board of Rotary International that his services be continued in the same area for another year, particularly in view of the bifurcation of the District and the increasing need for the expansion of Rotary.

4. *IN ADOPTING* the report of the Delimitation Committee, this Conference recommends to Rotary International that the present 89th District be divided into two districts, district 88 and district 89, with effect from 1st July, 1939, as follows:

88TH DISTRICT:

Afghanistan, Sind, Punjab, the Rajputana and Central India Agency, Northern Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar, Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Burma, wherein exist the following Clubs at present:—

Calcutta	Asansol	Jamshedpur	Dacca
Rangoon	Thayetmyo	Mandalay	Lucknow
Delhi	Amritsar	Lahore	Jubbulpore
Karachi and	Hyderabad Sind.		

89TH DISTRICT:

Bombay Presidency, Kathiawar, Hyderabad State, Berar, Madras Province, Mysore, Southern Indian States, Southern Central Provinces, and Ceylon, wherein exist the following Clubs at present:—

Bombay	Surat	Baroda	Ahmedabad
Poona	Sholapur	Barsi	Pandharpur
Rajkot	Bijapur	Madras	Bangalore
Cochin	Madura	Colombo	Negombo and Salem.

(ii) *This Conference also recommends that should further division be found necessary, the natural divisions are as follows:—*

88TH DISTRICT:

- a separate district formed for Baluchistan, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Punjab, Rajputana, and United Province;*
- a further separate district consisting of the rest of the 88th District.*

89TH DISTRICT:

- a separate district formed for the Madras Presidency, including all South Indian States and Ceylon;*
- a further separate district for the rest of the 89th District.*

(iii) *Recognising the vital necessity of co-ordinated development of the Rotary Movement throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, the Conference further recommends that:*

- (a) *The area India, Burma and Ceylon should hold an Area Conference as often as may be found practicable.*
- (b) *In order to promote effective co-operation in newly formed districts, every Club should be advised to make a qualification of candidates for the offices of President, Vice-President and Secretary, willingness to attend District and Area Conferences to be held during their year of office.*
- (c) *The 'Eastern Rotary Wheel' should continue to serve the area of the old 89th District.*

5. *THIS CONFERENCE adopts the report on the 'Eastern Rotary Wheel' submitted by its Editor, and places on record its appreciation of the work of Rtn. J. Munro as Editor and Manager, as well as of that of the staff of the Madras Publishing House in conducting the Magazine so commendably. The Conference also accepts with gratitude Rtn. Munro's offer to continue as Editor and Manager of the Magazine.*

6. *THIS CONFERENCE thanks the President and Members of the Rotary Club of Colombo for their kind and generous hospitality, in entertaining the delegates and their wives, and for the fine example of fellowship set by them.*

7. *THIS CONFERENCE desires to thank Honorary Rotarian His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott and Lady Caldecott for their deep interest in the Rotary Movement, and for their hospitality to all Rotarians and their families.*

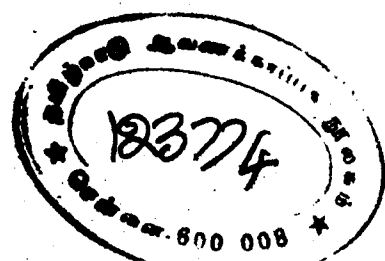
8. *THIS CONFERENCE places on record its appreciation of the encouragement given to the Rotary Movement by the presence of the Mayor of Colombo, at the opening of the Conference.*

9. *THIS CONFERENCE extends a vote of thanks to Rotarians U Ba Win and J. H. de Saram for their addresses on 'Rotary and the Community'; N. N. Ghose for his paper on 'Club Service'; R. Natarajan for his paper on the 'Problem of New Membership'; and to Rotarian Falconer, the Conference Secretary; Rotarians Kitching, Kothari and Schrader, the Sergeants-at-Arms; the Balloting Committee, the Credentials Committee, and the Delimitation Committee, for their collaboration and assistance to the Conference.*

10. *THIS CONFERENCE thanks the Board of Directors of Rotary International for selecting Rotarian the Hon'ble Cecil Rae, C. B. E., as their official representative to this Conference; and thanks Rotarian Rae for his presence at the Conference and for his thought-provoking address.*

11. *THIS CONFERENCE desires to express, on the ground of our common humanity, its deep sympathy for all those who suffer because of their race and find themselves exiled, and especially as at these times, the Jews.*

12. *THIS CONFERENCE desires that Clubs should consider the feasibility of forming an International Peace Committee to think out ways and means of promoting International peace; this Committee may be a sub-committee of the International Service Committee, or a separate Committee to which Persons outside Rotary Clubs may be co-opted.*





B. T. THAKUR, M.A., F.I.B. (London).

(Governor-elect of the 88th District of Rotary International)

Rotarian Thakur is Chief Inspector of the premier Indian Banking concern, the Central Bank of India Ltd., and has been an active Rotarian both in Rangoon and in Karachi for the past eight years. Besides he has also filled important offices in several community service and trade organisations in Karachi, of which city, Rotarian Thakur is a prominent citizen.

Governor's Monthly Letter

February—March 1939

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda

On receipt of the news of the death of His late Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, I sent a message of sympathy on behalf of all Rotarians in the District to Rtn. S. V. Mukerjee, the President of the Baroda Rotary Club for transmission to the proper quarters. In the letter of sympathy I used the following words:

'I hasten to convey to you as President of the Baroda Rotary Club my heartfelt sympathy and that, I am sure, of all my fellow-Rotarians in this District, on the death of His Highness the Gaekwar. It was only the other day when I was in Colombo that I was reading his speech at the opening of the District Conference in Baroda last year. I was again struck with its breadth of vision and its wise toleration. The Rotary Movement had a genuine friend in His Highness, for it stands for the things which I know have animated his life as Ruler of the State and as a man.'

I have now received a letter from Rotarian Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda, asking me to convey to all Rotarians in the District 'the sincerest thanks of Her Highness Maharani Chimnabai Sahib and of Maharaja Pratapsinh Gaekwar, for their sympathy in the great loss they have suffered'.

The Colombo Conference

Our Conference in Colombo was an outstanding success. The registered attendance was 210 with 68 ladies. There were visiting Rotarians from Wagga Wagga (Australia), Geneva, London and New York. Rotary International was represented by Rotarian the Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Cecil Rae, C.B.E. of Ipoh. We were specially pleased to see three representatives from the Rangoon Club, and indeed the attendance at the Conference represented a greater cross-section of the different communities, races and religions in our District than has been possible before.

The interest shown in our Movement by His Excellency Honorary Rotarian Sir Andrew Caldecott, Governor of Ceylon, delighted and encouraged us all. The Colombo Club worked as an inspired team to ensure the comfort and convenience of visiting delegates. No one who visited the Conference is likely to forget the charm of Ceylon, or the generous hospitality of its inhabitants.

Bifurcation

The outstanding business transacted at the Conference was the decision to bifurcate the present district on certain general lines which were agreed to by the Conference on the recommendation of a Delimitation Committee appointed by the District Governor and approved by the Conference. The new Districts are now as follows:

88th District: (Sind, Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Northern Central Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Burma) in which are situated the following Clubs at present:

Hyderabad Sind	Asansol
Karachi	Dacca
Lahore	Calcutta
Amritsar	Jamshedpur
Delhi	Thayetmyo
Jubbulpore	Rangoon
Lucknow	Mandalay

89th District: (Bombay Presidency, Southern Central Provinces, Nizam's Dominions, the Madras States, Coorg, Madras Presidency, and Ceylon) in which are situated the following Clubs at present:

Bombay	Bijapur
Surat	Rajkot
Baroda	Madras
Ahmedabad	Bangalore
Poona	Cochin
Sholapur	Madura
Barsi	Colombo
Pandharpur	Negombo
	and Salem.

The Delimitation Committee, recognising the vital necessity of co-ordinated development of the Rotary Movement throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, further recommended that (1) the present 89th District (India, Burma and Ceylon) should hold an Area Conference as often as may be found practicable, (2) in order to promote effective co-operation in the newly formed districts, every Club should be advised to make a qualification of candidates for the offices of President, Vice-President and Secretary willingness to attend District and area Conferences to be held during their year of office, and (3) the Eastern Rotary Wheel should continue to serve the area of the old 89th District.

New Governors

The Clubs represented at the Conference elected from their respective districts two District Governor-nominees:—

89th District:—Rtn. Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, Kt., M.B.E., J. P. (113, Esplanade Road, Bombay).

88th District:—Rtn. B. T. Thakur (c/o Central Bank of India, Karachi).

Rotarian Billimoria is a worthy successor to the late District Governor, Sir Phiroze Sethna, in the Rotary world. He is a Charter member of the Bombay Club and rose to be its President. Rotarian Thakur first joined Rotary in Rangoon in 1931. He is a Charter member of the Karachi Rotary Club, and has filled the posts of Secretary, Treasurer, Director and President of that Club. Both our District Governors will attend the International Assembly at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, U.S.A., and the International Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., next June. I congratulate them on behalf of the Clubs in our District on their nomination.

Next Conference

On behalf of the Rotary Club of Rangoon, the Mayor, Rtn. U. Ba Win, who was present at the Colombo Conference, invited the next Conference to be held in the capital city of Burma. Rotarian U Ba Win was catholic in his invitation, as it was by no means restricted either to the 88th District or to Rotarians in India, Burma and Ceylon. In Colombo

the Conference decided that in any event, the next Conference of the 88th District should be held in Rangoon. *I hope the Clubs in the new 89th District will soon express their wishes to me in the matter of the Conference for that District.* I shall, of course, keep in close touch with the incoming District Governors on this matter.

Extension

During last month I received information of two new Clubs that have been organised—one at Jubbulpore, mainly through the enthusiasm of Rotarian M. R. A. Baig of the Bombay Club—and the other at Salem which was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Madras. I have not yet received the formal applications for Charter from these two Clubs, but I expect they will arrive in due course. The following are the names and addresses of the Presidents and Secretaries of the new Clubs. Will you kindly include them on your mailing lists?

Jubbulpore:—President.—T. C. S. Jayaratnam, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division.

Secretary: Dr. R. P. Dube, Nerbudda Road, Jubbulpore.

Salem:—President—A. F. W. Dixon, Esq., I. C. S., Collector of Salem.

Secretary: O. V. Raju, Esq., Gandhinagar, Salem.

The Rotary Club of Delhi has now been admitted into full membership of Rotary International. The Charter Number is 4922.

In January two Charters were presented, the first one to the Rotary Club of Rajkot, and the second one to the Rotary Club of Negombo. At Rajkot, Rtn. President Dr. H. M. Desai, of the Ahmedabad Club deputised for me, and I understand that the meeting was a great success. At Negombo, I myself had the pleasure of presenting the Charter to that Club, prior to the District Conference.

Field and Secretarial Service in the Asia Region

I have to announce the reorganisation of the Field and Secretarial Service in the Asia Region. The Board of Directors of Rotary



SIR SHAPOORJEE BILLIMORIA, Kt., M.B.E., J.P.

(Governor-elect of the 89th District for 1939-40)

Sir Shapoorjee, worthy successor to the late Sir Phiroze Sethna, will be entering his 53rd year as he takes up Rotary Governorship. He is the Senior Partner of the well-known Indian firm of Accountants and Auditors, S. B. Billimoria & Co., Sir Shapoorjee is very popular in the business world, is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, has filled several honorary and responsible positions including Presidency of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. Along with our late Governor Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Shapoorjee is a trustee of several Charitable Trusts and Funds for which Bombay is famous.

International, at their January meeting decided: (a) to close the R. I. Office for Asia at Singapore not later than the 30th of June 1939; (b) to engage a Field Representative for service in China; (c) to develop the present Office of the Field Representative in India as an Office of the R. I. Secretariat to furnish services and supplies to Governors and Clubs in Districts 88 and 89 (India, Burma and Ceylon), 80 (Malaya) and 79 (Dutch East Indies); and (d) to appoint Field Representative Rotarian H. W. Bryant as Secretary for Middle Asia in charge of this office.

I am sure this decision will interest and gratify Clubs in the present 89th District, as it means that Rotarian Bryant's services will still be available for advice and assistance, although he will also have to serve the Clubs in the other two Districts. It also means that the office of the Secretariat of Rotary International in Middle Asia will be situated in India. This will bring its valuable services much closer to the Clubs in India, Burma and Ceylon.

March 1939

Club Visits

Since my last letter to Clubs dated the 15th February, I have been enabled to visit Calcutta, Hyderabad—Sind (where I had the privilege of presenting the Charter), Karachi, Amritsar and Lahore. Those were visits arranged at short notice, and I must express my deep gratitude to all these Clubs for arranging to hold meetings on other than the regular meeting days and for the warm welcome that I received everywhere.

Extension

I am glad to announce that I have forwarded to headquarters the application of the Salem Club for admission to Rotary International. I have no doubt that in due course this application will be granted.

International Assembly and Convention

All Clubs are reminded that it is the duty of each member-Club to be represented at the Convention of R.I. every Club is entitled to one delegate for each fifty members or

major fraction thereof, honorary members excepted, based upon the membership of the Club on the 30th day of April preceding the Convention. Each Club is entitled to at least one delegate, and each delegate is entitled to cast one vote.

The authority of each delegate and alternate must be evidenced by a certificate signed by the President and Secretary of his Club. Credential forms have already been sent to each Club Secretary. Clubs must see that these are signed and delivered to the delegates before they leave for the Convention. It is most important that these credential certificates should be in proper order.

I am glad to say that in accordance with the undertaking given when accepting nomination for the District Governorship, Rotarians Sir Shapoorjee Billimoria and B. T. Thakur are going to the Assembly and the Convention. I have nominated them to represent me and their respective Districts on the Council on Legislation which meets either prior to or during the Convention.

Among those who have intimated their intention of attending the Convention this year are:

1. Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, Kt., M.B.E. (Governor-elect of the 89th District), 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
2. B. T. Thakur (Governor-elect of the 88th District), c/o Central Bank of India Ltd., Karachi.
3. Lt.-Col. B. Basu, I.M.S., Poona.
4. Dr. E. D. Lucas, Forman Christian College, Lahore.
5. John Leyshon, Jamshedpur.
6. J. J. Ghandy, Jamshedpur.
7. A. C. Mackay, c/o National Bank of India Ltd., Madras.

I should be glad to hear as early as possible from any others who are likely to attend these international gatherings.

There is provision in the By-laws of Rotary International for Clubs to designate proxies for absent delegate or delegates. The proxy may be either any member of his own Club or any member of another Club in the same district. The authority of the

proxy must be evidenced by a certificate signed by the President and Secretary of the Club for whose non-attending delegate or delegates he is proxy. These certificates will be necessary at the Convention if the proxy is to be in a position to vote. Let me make it clear that the proxy must be designated to represent a delegate or delegates who, in the first instance, should be elected by the Club concerned. A proxy represents a definite delegate and not the Club at large.

Dr. Alex. O. Potter

We are to have a short visit during May from Rotarian Dr. Alex. O. Potter who has had a distinguished record of service as a member of the staff of R.I. He has been European Secretary for a number of years, and is now serving the Secretariat in Chicago as Honorary Assistant to the General Secretary. Unfortunately Dr. Potter has chosen perhaps the worst month of the year in which to travel through India, and, therefore, he will not be able to visit many Clubs. I hope he will be able to visit Madras, Poona and Bombay.

EARNING ABILITY

By William Feather

What is a man's most valuable asset? A man may be stripped of every material possession, yet still be well-to-do if he knows a trade or a profession by which he can earn a living. Earning ability is more precious than bonds or stocks or real estate.

The best inheritance that a father can leave a son is the training and knowledge necessary to earn a living. The ability to do something that commands a price in any market and under any conditions is a form of indestructible wealth.

To leave a competency to children is the dream of every father. To train children so that they can earn their own way in the world is kinder and wiser. Then, barring ill-health, they are self-sufficient.

(Contributed by A. S. Hinchey)

If YOU hope for pleasant things to turn up keep the corners of your mouth that way.

Rotarian (at weekly luncheon): 'I want a good sized glass of orange juice; two strictly fresh eggs poached medium soft, on buttered

Rangoon Conference—District 88

The Rotary Club of Rangoon which is to be the host Club for the first District Conference of the 88th District suggests that the Conference should be held from January 24th to 26th, 1940. I hope to visit Rangoon during Easter and should be glad to hear as early as possible from Clubs as to whether these dates are generally suitable.

Please answer Letters!

As a number of important matters for the good of the new Districts will have to be decided, or advanced to a considerable extent, during my term of office, I should be most grateful if Clubs would make a special effort to send me as promptly as they can replies to the various points which I have recently raised. This will not only help me but will help the incoming Governors.

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

toast that isn't too brown; coffee with no sugar and plenty of cream in it, and a couple of doughnuts that aren't all holes.'

Howard Dugan: 'Yes, sir, and would you like any special design on the dishes?'

DO YOU MINGLE?

Or do you sit at the Rotary luncheon with the same old crony that you see each meeting day? If so, you are missing an opportunity for friendship that comes but once a week. Of course, it is easy to sit with someone you know well, but think of the other fellow who would like to know you.

Take a look around when you come into the luncheon room, pick out some member you recognize but don't know well, sit and chat with him, and you will have added to your Rotary friendships.

Our Rotary club has a fine group of mixers but they can't do it all. Remember that new members are naturally hesitant in taking the initiative. You help them by doing it yourself.

(Contributed by Noble Jones)

Rotary International

(District No. 89—India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan)

The New Office-bearers for the year 1939-40

Change of Telegraphic Address

The telegraphic address of the Office of the Field Representative will be 'INTEROTARY' as from April 13th, 1939.

Kindly note the change from 'Rotacub'.

H. W. BRYANT

AGRA

(Provisional Club)

President: Lt.-Col. Bharucha. Vice-President: K. K. K. Nair. Hon. Secretary: Prof. Shyama Charan, Head of the Department of Mathematics, Agra College, Agra, or 34, Hariparvat, Agra. Hon. Treasurer: Capt. P. K. Banerji.

ASANSOL

President: H. V. Peeling. Vice-President: Dr. L. Sen. Hon. Secretary: Dr. F. G. Williams, Ushagram, Asansol. Treasurer: L. Corfield. Directors: L. J. Barraclough, C. F. Gilbert, B. C. Gupta, R. Sneddon, S. K. Mondol and G. L. Haldapeth.

BANGALORE

President: K. V. Anantharaman. Jt. Vice-Presidents: B. K. Narayana Rao and H. Richardson. Hon. Secretary: M. N. Mahadevan, Cash Pharmacy, St. Mark's Road, Bangalore. Hon. Treasurer: T. P. Kapadia. Directors: K. R. Krishnaswamy, Elliot Miller, M. R. Goverdhan and E. N. Natesan.

BIJAPUR

August 2, 1937. Charter No. 4439.

President: Dr. V. L. Suryavanshi, Civil Surgeon's Bungalow, Bijapur. Vice-President: Rtn. A. N. Ilkal, Bijapur. Imm. Past President: Rao Bahadur S. J. Deshmukh. Directors: Rtn. B. R. Kumbhavi, S. S. Basrur, Rtn. M. Pacheco. Treasurer: Rtn. R. B. Bagalkot. Secretary: Rtn. K. L. Naik, Godabole Mala, Bijapur.

Meetings: Bijapur Gymkhana Club, first and third Sunday of every month at 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY

March 1929. Charter No. 3128.

President: T. W. Brough. Vice-President: Sultan Chinoy. Jt. Hon. Secretaries: R. G. Higham and M. R. A. Baig (Phone: 26021 or 22081), Post Box No. 743, Bombay. Hon. Treasurer: B. S. B. Billimoria. Imm. Past President:

Dr. N. H. Vakeel. Directors: W. B. Burford, Capt. J. D. Kothawala, W. M. Martin, J. P. Mehta, N. N. Ghose, H. R. Gollan and S. D. Vinadlal.

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

CALCUTTA

September 26, 1919. Charter No. 587.

President: Lt.-Col. C. G. Warren-Boulton. Vice-President: P. N. Mukerji. Hon. Secretary: C. A. Newbery, 13, British Indian Street, Suite No. 4 (Phone 2962), Calcutta. Hon. Treasurer: E. A. Langham. Directors: H. E. Corn, W. J. Savage, Dr. S. K. Mitra, W. S. Irvine, G. A. Dossani and W. Buchan.

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

COCHIN

June 25, 1937. Charter No. 4377.

President: R. C. Bristow, Harbour Engineer in Chief, Cochin. Vice-President: Justice P. Neelakanta Menon. Hon. Treasurer: K. M. Antia. Hon. Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan, Cochin Chamber of Commerce (Phone Cochin 9). Directors: R. Ainsworth, W. Grant and M. S. Menon.

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

DELHI

Charter No. 4922.

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, Batendone 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. Charter No. 4882.

President: H. P. Hinchcliffe. Vice-President: Mahomed Ibrahim Shaikh. Secretary: C. M. Babla, Opp. Holmsted Hall, Hyderabad (Sind). Jt. Secretary: F. P. Golwala. Treasurer: Shamdas Dandumal Bhatia. Directors: Shavex Pestonji Dastur and Rev. Reginald Cain Bartels.

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

JUBBULPORE

(Provisional)

President: T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S., Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division. Secretary: Dr. R. P. Dube, Nerbudda Road, Jubbulpore.

KARACHI

March 1933. Charter No. 3593.

President: Partaprai D. Punwani. Vice-President: S. Ellis White. Imm. Past President: Kazi Khuda Bux. Hon. Secretary: T. B. Dalal (Phone 2570 and 2507), C/o The Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd., Wood Street, Karachi. Hon. Treasurer: C. P. Bhatt. Directors: Roohiram Thakurdas, S. V. Kithari, P. H. Gidwani, M. K. Patel, T. J. Bhojwani and K. R. Bhude.

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Saturdays, 1-15 p.m., Killarney Hotel.

LAHORE

February 1927. Charter No. 2714.

President: J. G. Bhandari. Vice-President: Diwan Bahadur S. P. Singha. Hon. Secretary: S. Saudagar Singh. Hon. Treasurer: Sardar Inder Singh. Directors: Dr. J. Cairns, S. B. S. Prabh Singh Chawla, C. C. Garbett, H. W. Hogg and W. J. Campbell.

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

MADRAS

May 1929. Charter No. 3186.

President: M. Ruthnaswamy, C.I.E. Imm. Past President: A. G. Vere. Hon. Treasurer: D. C. Kothari. Hon. Secretary: M. Abdul Hamid (Phone 3561), Principal, Muhammadan College, Mount Road. Directors: T. P. M. Alexander, Dewan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan, T. G. Luker and Dr. P. Rama Rau.

MADURA

December 27, 1938. Charter No. 4908.

President: E. Nolting. Vice-President: Sir P. T. Rajan, Kt. Imm. Past President: J. M. Doak. Hon. Secretary: T. S. Krishna, C/o T. V. S. & Sons, Ltd., 21, Good Shed Street, Madura. Hon. Treasurer: H. Isherwood. Directors: Capt. F. A. B. Sheppard, K. Devaji Rao and S. K. M. Nainar.

Meetings: 2nd Saturday, Madura Club, 1-15 p.m.; 4th Saturday, Cosmopolitan Club, 1-15 p.m.

POONA

January 14, 1936. Charter No. 3994.

President: S. N. Moos. Vice-President: Diwan Bahadur V. G. Shete. Hon. Secretary: Lt. Col. E. C. A. Smith, I.M.S., 'River Prospect', Yeravda, Poona 6. Hon. Treasurer: T. R. Lalwani. Directors: Major L. J. Vicarage and S. R. Bhagwat.

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

RAJKOT

August 10, 1938. Charter No. 4894.

Vice-President: Dr. D. H. Variava, F.C.P.S. Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer: B. N. Atal.

SALEM

January 22, 1939. Charter No. 5007.

President: A. F. W. Dixon, I.C.S. Secretary: O. V. Raju, Gandhinagar, Salem.

Meetings: 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8-30 p.m., Rajendra Mills premises.

SHOLAPUR

September 13, 1936. Charter No. 4054.

President: Rtn. N. S. Sen. Vice-President: Rtn. Dr. R. C. Thanawalla. Hon. Treasurer: Rtn. A. L. Changule. Hon. Secretary: Rtn. Dr. M. Subramanyam, Health Officer, Sholapur Municipality, Sholapur.

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 7-30 p.m., Dist. Local Board.

SURAT

President: Sardar Davar T. K. Modi. Vice-President: Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik. Imm. Past President: P. J. Taleyarkhan. Hon. Secretary: Dhun Framji (Phone No. 114), Agent, The Central Bank of India Ltd., Kanpith, Surat. Hon. Treasurer: Dahyabhai B. Modi. Directors: Chimanlal D. Clerk and Chaitanyalal S. Thackkar.

THAYETMYO

1929. Charter No. 3215.

President: M. M. Banerji. Vice-President: U Ba Thein. Hon. Secretary: U Samo Hla, A.B.M. Chin School, Thayetmyo. Hon. Treasurer: U Maung Gyi. Directors: Dr Joshi and Mr. Ah Nam.

NEW DEFINITION

An optimist and a pessimist each ordered an oyster stew. The optimist is disappointed in not finding a pearl; the pessimist is agreeably surprised to find an oyster.—Washington Post.

* * *

The Government imposes taxes on our income. We ourselves impose taxes on our output.

* * *

Notice that two-thirds of 'Promotion' consists of motion?

* * *

The average man can make his wife do anything she wants to.

* * *

Brains aren't everything, but they're important.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma and Ceylon) for January 1939

CLUBS	No. of meetings held during the month.	Average attendance to total membership.	% of attendance to total membership.	No. of members on leave throughout month.	% of attendance to No. of members available.	No. of members at beginning of month.	New members elected during month.	Resignations during month.	No. of members at end of the month.
Ahmedabad ...	2	36	50	3	52	72	0	0	72
Amritsar ...	2	10	30	6	36	34	0	0	34
Asansol* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore ...	2	8	18	4	20	38	3	1	40
Baroda ...	1	13	30	11	39	44	0	0	44
Barsi* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	5	93	57	9	60	162	6	5	163
Calcutta ...	5	50	50	13	58	100	5	8	97
Cochin ...	2	20	66	0	66	29	0	1	28
Colombo ...	5	59	65	12	75	88	2	0	90
Dacca ...	2	12	62	4	83	20	0	0	20
Hyderabad (Sind) ...	2	19	20	4	82	25	3	1	27
Jamshedpur ...	2	40	72	1	73	55	2	2	55
Karachi ...	2	22	52	8	65	39	3	0	42
Lahore ...	3	30	48	2	50	64	0	1	63
Lucknow ...	2	19	40	4	42	0	5	52	42
Madras ...	2	33	47	13	52	68	2	1	69
Madura* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandalay* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negombo ...	3	16	76	0	76	21	0	0	21
Pandharpur* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	2	21	61	2	69	35	0	0	35
Rajkot* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur ...	2	25	59	4	65	42	0	0	42
Surat ...	2	9	45	0	45	21	0	1	20
Thayetmyo ...	2	10	63	0	63	16	0	0	16

**Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma and Ceylon)
for February 1939**

CLUBS	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	44	60	5	64	72	2	0	74
Amritsar	2	14	42	5	50	34	0	1	33
Asarsol	2	19	52	3	59	35	2	0	37
Bangalore	2	11	28	5	29	40	0	0	40
Baroda*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barsi*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	4	96	58	9	62	163	4	0	167
Calcutta	4	53	54	13	62	97	6	1	102
Cochin	2	14	50	0	50	28	0	0	28
Colombo	3	60	72	6	74	89	0	2	87
Dacca	1	13	65	5	75	19	1	0	20
Hyderabad (Sind)	2	22	70	5	81	27	4	0	31
Jamshedpur	2	41	75	3	79	55	0	0	55
Karachi	2	16	38	8	47	42	0	0	42
Lahore	2	18	28	2	30	63	4	0	67
Lucknow	1	20	43	10	57	47	7	0	54
Madras	2	31	45	20	52	69	0	1	68
Madura*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandalay*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negombo	2	11	52	1	55	21	0	0	21
Pandharpur*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	2	23	67	3	73	35	0	0	35
Rajkot*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	3	18	24	12	30	72	0	0	72
Sholapur	1	28	66	4	73	42	0	0	42
Surat	2	12	59	0	59	21	0	0	21
Thayetmyo*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Returns not received.

OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT

Ag. District Governor : F. E. JAMES

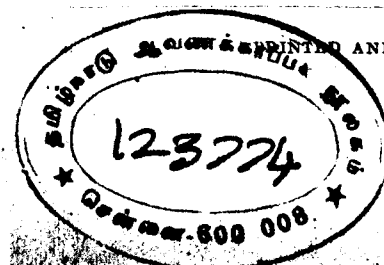
200 Mount Road, Madras.
Telegrams : 'Care Eurasso'
Phone : 2623.

Assistant to Governor : V. Doraiswamy

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

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

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Editor—J. Munro.

M481Rm 13, N33
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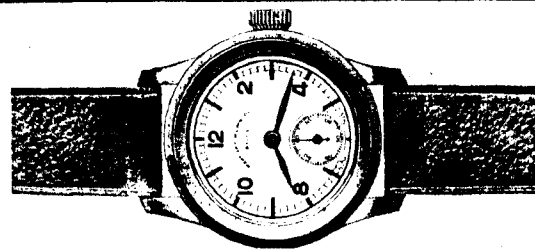
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