

103

THE

# ASTERN ROTARY WHEEL



L. VI

No. 12

APRIL

1939



# THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL

(INCORPORATING THE 'CHAKA')

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

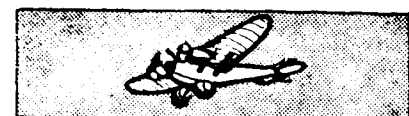
Vol. VI

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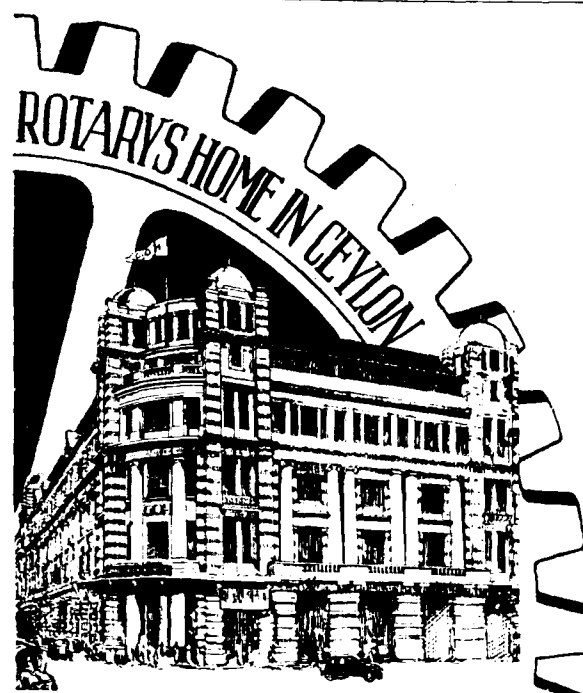
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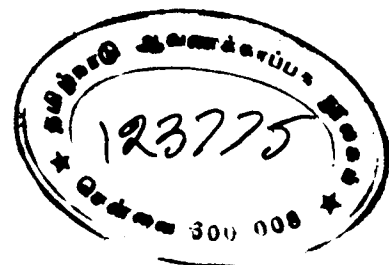
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**Ourselves:** This is the April issue which we are offering to our readers on the principle of 'better late than never'. As the poet put it, 'the best-laid plans of mice and men oft gang agley.' It must be admitted that we rotarians also come somewhere in between the two categories so precisely mentioned by the poet. But in point of fact, we have been fighting against a combination of adverse circumstances over most of which we have had no control. The May issue is in the press and we shall bring it out by the 24th of June. Subsequent issues will be kept to time-table which would make them available to our readers on the 24th of the following month. It would be possible for us to advance that date by a week if we could be assured of being put in possession of all club notes by the first week of every month. As it is they come in dribblets almost till the end of the month. We therefore suggest the end of the first week as the outer limit for the corresponding members of the various clubs to enable us to bring out the issue by the 15th of each month but not later than the 24th of each month.

**The Annual Convention at Cleveland:** Within a few days of this issue reaching our readers the world conference will have met and opened its proceedings at Cleveland in Ohio. We hope to publish in due course full accounts of it as well as impressions of it from the Indian delegates who have gone to attend it.

**The Day of a Governor:** We are publishing in this issue a number of articles covering a wide field. We hope that our readers will appreciate the attempt made to provide a 'balanced' fare of information which deals as much with India as with other parts of the world. The address of His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley at the annual dinner of the Bombay Rotary Club is given *in extenso* for its delightful blend of informality of manner with thoughtfulness of utterance. We believe it is the most elaborate account of the position of the governor in the changed conditions of provincial autonomy in action. It ought to help us to an appreciation of the altered position of the governor without detracting from the importance of his role borne in the contributory and the human spheres. We may find in the address how gradually and almost insensibly new conventions are springing up to replace old ones.

The international situation has very much improved and it is gratifying to recall that the tour of their Majesties in Canada has been a progress from triumph to triumph. New York beat all its previous records by according their Majesties a truly royal welcome. The effect of this visit on the strengthening of Anglo-Canadian-American relations cannot be overestimated. Not for the first time, nor for the last, is the New World being called upon to redress the balance of the old.

## Governor Speaking

24th April, 1939

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

**NEXT District Conference:** I had the privilege of visiting Rangoon during the Easter holidays, and can testify to the enthusiasm with which the Rangoon Club is preparing for the *Annual Conference of the 88th District, from January 24th to 26th, 1940*. I expect the Rangoon Club will shortly be circularising all Clubs in the 88th District, and giving some idea of their plans for the Conference and of travel facilities.

I have also received a welcome intimation from the Rotary Club of Poona offering hospitality for the *Annual Conference of the 89th District*. They suggest that the Conference should be held from the 18th to 20th December, 1939, and I have written provisionally accepting their offer and the dates suggested. Unless I hear to the contrary from a majority of the Clubs in the 89th District, I shall assume that the proposed dates are acceptable. It will be remembered that in previous discussions, many Clubs expressed the wish that the Conference should be held at a time when Rotarians could avail themselves of the Christmas concessions on the Railways, but at the same time were not willing to have the Conference during the Christmas week. The Poona dates seem to meet both these wishes, and moreover they do not clash with the dates of the Rangoon Conference. As far as Rangoon is concerned, however, it has not been possible for the Conference to be called during the Christmas concession period, but the dates are those to which the District has become accustomed, as our Conferences have hitherto been held towards the end of January. I hope that Clubs will determine to make these two District Conferences outstanding successes. I should like to see a record attendance both at Poona and Rangoon, and the Rangoon Club has made it clear that they would be glad to see Rotarians not only from their own District, but also from the 89th District.

**Registration Fees:** I am still awaiting replies from many Clubs to my circular

dated the 14th March, 1939, concerning the proposal to enhance the delegates' registration fee. The majority of Clubs who have replied up to date have expressed their approval of an increase in the registration fee, and I think it is more than probable that we shall finally settle it at Rs. 10 per Rotarian.

**An Invitation from Australia:** In reply to a letter I wrote to the Governor of the 65th District in Melbourne referring to the visit of Rotarians Les Douglas and Ivan Jack of the Wagga Wagga Rotary Club at the Colombo Conference, Governor Mitchell writes as follows:

'I am glad to read that you hope some day to send one or more Rotarians from your District to visit us, and would like to tell you that this opportunity will be available next September when we are holding an All-Australia Conference in Sydney during the week commencing September 4th. This is the biggest thing yet done by Rotary in Australia, and it would be fine if we had some representatives from your part of the world.'

I hope any Rotarian who is able to spare the time to go to Australia for this Conference will avail himself of this unique opportunity.

**The 'Eastern Rotary Wheel':** I have to apologise on behalf of the Editor for the delay in publishing the February issue of the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* which is the Colombo Conference Number. This is due to a strike in the Madras Publishing House, which has been unexpectedly prolonged. I understand that this issue which will now combine the months of February and March will positively be sent out this week, i.e., before the 28th April, and that the April issue will follow shortly. I trust that all Presidents of clubs will bring this Conference issue to the particular attention of their members.

**Extension:** I am glad to announce the formation of a provisional Rotary Club at Agra. The officers are: *President*, Lt. Col. J. C. Barucha, I.M.S., Principal, Medical

School, Agra; *Secretary*: Professor Shyama Charan, M.A., B.Sc., 34, Hariparvat, Agra. The Club meets at the Laurie's Hotel, on the first and third Wednesdays at 9 p.m. I should be glad if all clubs will include the above names in their mailing lists.

I am also pleased to announce the organisation of a provisional Club at Henzada in Burma, sponsored by the Rotary Club of Rangoon. The President of the Rangoon Club, Rotn. U. Ba Win, and some of his colleagues were present at the inaugural meeting of the 22nd instant.

Rotary International has accepted into full membership the provisional Rotary Club of Salem, and granted it Charter No. 5007 on the 11th April, 1939.

**Club Visits:** Since my last letter dated the 21st March, 1939, I have been privileged to pay official visits to the Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar and Rangoon Clubs. I presented the Charter to the Delhi Club on the 6th April. I am most grateful to the officers and members of these four Clubs for the warm welcome they gave me.

**Rotary in Simla:** I am glad to announce that during the hot weather, the members of the Delhi Rotary Club who happen to be in Simla have decided to hold regular meetings there during the Simla season. They will endeavour to meet on the same days as the Delhi Club (i.e. on the first and third Thursdays of the each month), and all Rotarians who are likely to visit Simla during the summer months are requested on arrival to get into touch with either of the Joint Secretaries for Rotary in Simla:

1. Rotarian S. DUTT, I.C.S. (C/o Education, Health and Lands Department, Government of India, Simla).

2. Rotarian R. P. Mathur (C/o Indian Stores Department, Simla).

**Dr. Alex O. Potter**, who is visiting our District on behalf of the General Secretary of Rotary International, arrives in Colombo on the 1st May, and we welcome him most sincerely to our District. His stay is short, but his programme includes visits to the Colombo, Bombay, Poona, Madras, Bangalore and Sholapur Clubs. It is a pity that he will not be able to visit any clubs in the new 88th District, but time hardly permits, and it is perhaps too much to expect Dr. Potter to travel across Central India during one of the hottest months in the year.

**Cleveland Convention:** The latest list of delegates from our District to the International Convention is:

1. Governor-Elect Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, K.T., M.B.E., J.P. (113, Esplanade, Bombay).

2. Governor-Elect B. T. Thakur (C/o Central Bank of India Ltd., Karachi).

3. Rotarian W. W. Russell of Bombay.

4. Lt.-Col. B. Basu, I.M.S., of Poona.

5. Dr. E. D. Lucas (Forman Christian College, Lahore).

6. Rotarian M. L. Tannan of Lahore (C/o American Express Co., San Francisco, N.Y., U.S.A.)

7. Rotarian Kanwar Sain of Lahore.

8. Rotarian A. N. Khosla of Lahore.

9. Rotarian John Leyshon of Jamsedpur.

10. Rotarian A.C. Mackay (C/o National Bank of India Ltd., Madras).

11. Rotarian H. W. Bryant of Poona.

12. Rotarian Rev. H. C. Bartels (Hyderabad-Sind).

Any of these Rotarians will only be too glad to act as proxy for Club-delegates who may be unable to attend the Convention in person, and they can be reached C/o their respective home-clubs, unless otherwise stated. In my circular of the 3rd April, I had given Rotarian Tannan's address as C/o Thos. Cook's in London. I am now advised that letters to him should be sent C/o The American Express Company, San Francisco, N.Y., U.S.A.

The annual convention of Rotary is the legislative body of Rotary International. Delegates from the member clubs assembled in the Annual Convention determine the laws and policies of the organisation.

Amongst the legislative proposals that will be debated at this year's Convention are the following important subjects: (a) a new plan for selecting the President of Rotary International; (b) a proposal to select the United States Directors-nominee by zones or regions of that country; (c) a plan for authorising another 'non-classified' type of membership in Rotary Clubs; (d) a proposal that Clubs in Japan and Manchukuo be granted an area or territorial unit constitution and bye-laws; and (e) a proposal for a two-year term for Directors of Rotary International.

(Continued on page 10)

## Tributes to the late Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar

By Rotarian M. K. Parekh

I FEEL it my conscientious duty to pay my most humble homage and obeisance to our most beloved king, the late Sayajirao Maharaja. He belonged to that great and noble series of KINGS who are rarely but particularly deputed by the Providence for amelioration of general mankind.

No eulogy, however exhaustive, can adequately describe the most beneficent acts and deeds of the Maharaja. In matters of welfare of his subjects and general administration, he devoutly adopted and followed the profound tenets of the ancient and great King Ashoka.

He has been an epoch-maker and created new Era in respect of social, religious and political reforms in India. The magnanimity of his heart could be seen throughout his whole career. His generosity was so abundant that even the worst culprit, who confessed his guilt, very readily obtained an easy exoneration. I have personally known of an instance wherein complete exoneration was granted in quite a natural and gracious manner, in respect of affairs that involved millions. And yet it cannot be more truly said of any other king than the late Sayajirao Maharaja that he lived the simplest life that knew no vices.

The honour of giving the correct and oriental interpretation to Sanatan-Dharma, rightly goes to this versatile King. Though at times, he discountenanced rituals, he played the role of the truest Sanatanist of our age, not in claiming pitifully narrow and prejudiced dogmas of uncomely orthodoxy but in adhering to those sterling doctrines which are pillars of Sanatan-Dharma—the ancient-most and common-most religion of the world for all ages.

He propagated a religion which very much fitted in with the most venerable religion of Lord Buddha whose preaching taught the eternity of universal hope, the immortality of a boundless love, an indestructible element of faith in the final good and the proudest assertion ever made of human freedom.

Those who have followed the late Maharaja's speeches and discourses—particularly that significant one delivered at the meeting of the East India Association in London, only a few months ago, will realise that this illustrious King united the truest princely

qualities with the intellect of a sage and the passionate devotion of a martyr.

The benign influence of his reign finds expression, though imperfectly revealed at the present day, in all that is highest, gentlest, noblest and proudest in the whole of Greater Gujarat.

Though he has passed away from our land of mortals, the mark of his sublimity remains stamped ineffaceably in our hearts. The love and gratitude of his loyal subjects and friends have given him fervent worship in the unassuming and quiet form of pious tears when on the threshold of ETERNITY.

That you, our most beloved Sayajirao Maharaja, whom we shall now need the most, be still amidst us to help us in our distressful moments, is our hearts' desire, yet shall we not, out of sheer selfish motives, wish you back to this miserable world from your peaceful eternal repose.

In offering my condolence to our New Maharaja Shrimant Pratapsinhrao Gaekwar, I most sincerely share his sorrows and hope that he will faithfully follow the footprints of his late illustrious grandfather, from whose lofty career our present Maharaja must have, in no small measure, obtained the noble inspiration. We pray to the Lord to endow the present Ruler with those subtle virtues which are the vital essentials for a glorious rule.

In spite of this sad bereavement, it is no small consolation to the present King that the good counsel of the Dewan Saheb, Rotarian Sir V. T. Krishnama Chari, is available to him. Sir Krishnama Chari's tenure of office has been an outstanding success and has obtained wide popularity, because in him the wisdom of the age is coupled with the sagacity of a successful statesman.

Lastly, though outside the fold of Rotary list, our late lamented Maharaja Sayajirao was the truest and greatest Rotarian at heart and he was pleased to say so when he performed the opening of our District Conference at Baroda in 1938. I am sure all Rotarians will join me in my prayers to the Almighty to let the sacred soul, of the late Maharaja, rest in HIM, in WHOM alone are embodied PERFECT PEACE AND ETERNAL BLISS—high high above all things that may be even Divine and celestial.

## His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley's Speech at the Annual Dinner of the Rotary Club, Bombay

I AM very glad to be your guest at your Annual Dinner to-night, and I welcome very much the opportunity that is afforded me to address the members of the Rotary Club.

I have, like many others, had occasion to address many meetings of various kinds, and I have noticed that there is a great variety in the atmosphere which audiences present to the speaker. There are those meetings to which the audience has obviously come to object to anything which the speaker might say: there are others to which the audience has apparently come to rest and to sleep after the labours of the day. In neither of those types of audiences does it matter much what the speaker has to say, for, in the one, the mind, and, in the other, the ears are closed to him. Rotary audiences, however, have always seemed to me to provide an atmosphere both of attention and toleration. That may be because you know that the addresses which you hear have to be short: in that respect I shall endeavour to follow to-night your admirable tradition. Or it may be that the fact that you represent not one but so many interests promotes the inclination to listen to everyone's point of view. Or perhaps it is that the ideal behind your movement works amongst you in that same direction. Whatever the reasons, I have always felt that a rotary audience, more than any other, conveys to its speaker the assurance that he is in an atmosphere, not necessarily of agreement, but certainly of fellowship and understanding. For that reason I welcome very much this opportunity of addressing the Rotary Club of Bombay. I have already had the privilege of addressing your brethren of the Rotary Clubs of Ahmedabad, Bijapur and Sholapur, and so I welcomed particularly this opportunity which you have given me by inviting me as your guest at this Annual Dinner.

I gave a good deal of consideration to the question of what I should talk to you about. I have, on some previous occasion, expressed

my view that it is not normally appropriate under the new Constitution for the Governor to make public pronouncements on provincial affairs which are the concern of his Ministers. I have no reason to revise what still appears to me to be the correct course, and so you will be disappointed if you expected to hear from me a discourse on what might be described as the current affairs of the Province. I have not the intention nor, indeed, the wish to usurp what I consider to be the privileges of my Ministers in that respect.

It was, however, suggested to me by one or two Rotarians that, as an honorary Rotarian, I should follow your well-established custom of talking to you about 'my job', and after some anxious consideration I decided to fall in with their suggestion, and on that topic I shall now proceed to embark.

I might approach this subject from the legal angle and give you a dissertation on the powers conferred on the Governor by the Government of India Act 1935. But that is not my intention. Legal powers are essential and important: but railway lines, too, are essential: without them the train would not run, but they do not make the train go, and I should be missing the spirit, the motive power, in the new Constitution if I were to confine myself to its legal aspects. I do not choose, therefore, the legal lines as my way of approach to my subject: I shall make a more general survey.

The greater part of my day, I find, is occupied by matters political. The volume of this work is considerable. I had no experience of the previous regime so I cannot say, out of my own experience, whether the volume is greater or less than it used to be. But the nature of the work is certainly changed. On the Governor, I suppose, in former days, lay the main responsibility for initiating and controlling policy. That is now the responsibility of his Ministers, and that is the essence of this new Constitution in the Provinces. And I conceive that the

first, and possibly the most important service which the Governor can render at this stage in its development is to ensure that that is a reality. There are, I think, some people who imagine, and some who would like to see, a continual struggle going on between the Governor and his Ministers for control of policy. They are wide of the mark. These reforms would be meaningless if that were the case. There are others, I know, who have not yet become accustomed to this change, and who look to the Governor to deliver them out of all their afflictions. I can certainly assist those who thus approach me, and I am glad to assist them, by ensuring that their troubles are not overlooked, but the responsibility for decision on their cases lies with my Ministers, and I would not wish it to be thought otherwise.

This Constitution was intended to place power in the hands of Ministers and, far from wishing to see it otherwise, it is, as I see it, my first care to see that that intention is fulfilled. If it be objected that that power is limited by the Governor's special powers and responsibilities, I would reply that the spirit in which these would be exercised was made plain in the early months of Provincial Autonomy, and subsequent experience has shown, I would say, that the interpretation then held out has proved capable of fulfilment. And although those responsibilities require the Governor to keep in constant touch with all the work of Government, the spirit in which that work is approached can be made to harmonise with the general spirit of the Constitution. Instead, therefore, of the continual interference which was, in some quarters, feared would be the result of these special responsibilities, there is rather a continual vigilance, watching to ensure that he should not be driven to use his powers, and this can lead in practice, so long as the desire to co-operate is present, to something in the nature of mutual co-operation to ensure the smooth working of the Constitution.

The main feature of the Governor's position in the new Constitution is, therefore, that power is—and it is his care to see that it is—in the hands of Ministers. But that does not mean that the Governor is disinterested in or unconcerned with the policies which his Government promotes. The responsibility for decision rests with Ministers, but

there is a natural obligation on the Governor to contribute all that he can to promote the success of the programme and administration of the Ministers with whom he works and on whose advice he acts. The extent of the assistance which he can give must obviously be conditioned by two elements which may be variable, the capacity of the Governor to assist and the willingness of his Ministers to accept his assistance. The latter may largely depend on the degree of confidence which can be established between what are, in fact, two partners in the same firm. Confidence is by nature a slow growth, but it would be a sad thing if those who were thrown together, by differing processes and with different motives perhaps, but nevertheless into a common task, namely the government of and the promotion of the welfare of the same people, did not in fact discover much common ground and opportunities for mutual assistance. I did not come here to make revelations to you, particularly on relationships which depend on being kept confidential. I can, however, lift the veil to the extent of saying that I do not find myself growing a sadder man. At any rate, here is a sphere in which a Governor can render service, according to his attainments. Obviously someone like myself, who has not spent a lifetime in this country, has a great deal to learn about conditions in India. On the other hand, some Parliamentary experience may not be without its value at this particular time: though here I will say that I certainly do not maintain that because a practice or convention thrives at Westminster, therefore it should be imitated in Bombay. To do so would be to miss the whole art of the British Constitution—which is gradual growth adapting itself to suit a particular temperament and conditions. It would be wise to adopt that general principle and not necessarily to copy its particular manifestations in England. That, however, is a digression. There is, I was saying, an obligation, as I conceive it, on the Governor to make such contribution as he can to the assistance of his Government. To do this, as well as to discharge his functions, it is necessary for him to maintain constant touch with his Ministers and to keep abreast of the activities of their departments, which perhaps explains why, as I mentioned earlier, the volume of this side of his work remains considerable.

One other aspect of the political side of his work I will touch upon. The Governor must remain above party. He may be advised by the representatives of one political party to-day: but unexpected things happen at elections, even in India, I understand, and the fortunes of political warfare may bring in their opponents as his advisers to-morrow, and to them he must be ready to extend the same co-operation as before. It is essential, therefore, that he should maintain for his position the repute of complete impartiality. He has, therefore, to keep himself aloof from what, from my previous life as a politician, I am able to recognise as the struggle for party advantage. And in that self-denying task he will, I am confident, have the assistance of his Ministers and of other political leaders.

I have given you the broad outlines of the political side of the Governor's work. They can be summarised as follows: he must preserve the spirit in which the Constitution was conceived, which was the spirit of self-government: he must be equipped to discharge the special functions laid upon him but without, as far as he can make it possible, disturbing that spirit: he has his own contribution to make, if he can, to the success of government: and he must remain impartial, a neutral in politics, not a protagonist. These, I must hasten to add, are aims; and not necessarily achievements, which I have been describing, but they are aims which, whether or not they are attained, are certainly not impossible of attainment.

So far, fellow Rotarians, you have been with me at my desk or in the Council Chamber. I must now ask you to accompany me outside the grounds of Government House to observe some of the other activities of the Governor. You would notice, at once, what Sir John Anderson has recently described as the sharp contrast between the very ordinary desk slogging which makes up a large part of the day, and the pomp and ceremony attending some other sides of his activities.

I propose to mention three of these other activities—touring, the encouragement of social service, and entertaining. Between the three of them they do not leave the Governor or his wife with very many idle moments to fill. They may appear, to some, to be purely conventional: but they are much more than that: they each have

distinct purposes of their own which are of sufficient importance to make the performance of the duties involved well worthwhile. There would be no advantage in giving you a detailed description of them. What I will do is to attempt to give you their meaning and purpose.

Take touring. I made it my objective to visit every district in the Presidency during my first year, and it proved just about possible to achieve that purpose. I wanted to do this for several reasons. First and foremost, I wanted to obtain a general knowledge of the conditions which prevail throughout the Presidency, and of the problems which those conditions raise. Knowledge can always be obtained by reading, but in my view it is impossible to arrange knowledge gained in that way in the proper order of importance without the assistance of impressions which can be obtained by direct observation. And it seems to me that the Governor could not either discharge his constitutional functions adequately, or be of much assistance to his Ministers, if he did not make himself a close observer of conditions throughout the Province. Moreover, a balanced perspective is more than ever necessary in a Province like Bombay, where there is a great capital City whose life and interests and atmosphere are so different from those which obtain in the villages. It is, I consider, necessary to visit the hut of a Bhil as well as, say, to meet you in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

At this particular juncture, too, the Governor has an opportunity, while touring, of emphasising the change that has taken place in the Constitution, and thereby adding to the recognition of that change without which the Constitution would make but halting progress.

Another reason why I consider touring of value is that it gives me an opportunity of meeting people in the districts, both officials and non-officials, who can give me their close-up views of their problems. Whether or not it is an advantage for people in the Districts to know something of the Governor, it is certainly an advantage to the Governor to know the Districts.

I need not say much to a gathering of Rotarians on the subject of encouraging social service activities. It seems to me a proper function of the representative of the King to give all the support which time

allows him to give to those who devote themselves to social work, whether in the sphere of education, or public health, or material or moral uplift in the village or the city. Such people are in service for the same end as those who are engaged in the work of Government, namely, the improvement of the lot of their fellows. They often need the encouragement and the recognition of the official world, and if, as the Head of the Province, my support can be of help, I am both glad and interested to give it if I can find the time. I would like to say, here, how very much impressed my wife and I have been by the amount of such work that is done in Bombay, and by the devotion which is brought to many causes by men and women of all communities. I feel that both you and I should give to them all the support which we can, for there is much to be done.

And so I come to the last of the Governor's activities which I shall touch upon—what you are doing to-night to myself and your other guests—entertaining us. Why does this entertaining play such a prominent part in all our lives? There may be several bad reasons, but I can think of two good ones. One of them is that it is a good way of meeting people and of hearing what they have to say. What they have to say may be just gossip or it may be sound views. They both have their value, and I will not be so rash as even to pause to estimate which predominates in Bombay. Certainly the Governor would not only be deprived of much pleasure but he would feel very much in a state of splendid isolation if he were cut off from those twin benefits which entertaining confers. The other good reason goes deep down into human nature. Man, the political economists tell us, is a gregarious animal and likes to associate with his fellows: and I have always supposed that the economists know. It certainly seems to me to be true about India, where in every walk of life gatherings and entertainments play such an important part. So much so, that if the Governor did not entertain he would, I think, be completely out of tune with the rest of the community and would not be recognised as human. Tradition imposes a greater formality in the social life of those who occupy the position of a Governor or Ruler or the Head of a State, and tradition is usually not meaningless nor without

wisdom. But formalities are only the accompaniments and not the end of this business of entertaining. Let me make clear, therefore, the end which my wife and I have in view concerning it. We would like Government House to be the social and cultural centre of the Presidency, not for an exclusive set, but inclusive of the many different sides which make up the mosaic of life in the Presidency. To what degree this aim is realisable I would not say. I give it as the aim which my wife and I have at heart.

And now, Rotarians, I have raised for you a part, at least, of the veil which shrouds the mysteries of a Governor's life. It has its cares, no doubt: it has its responsibilities, too: but it has very few moments which are dull or unoccupied. In fact, in interest it is like the ocean which I see and hear from my room on Malabar Hill, deep, sometimes restless, sometimes calm, and can you never get to the end of it. It is lightened, I want to say, by the friendliness, the courtesy and the support of everyone with whom I have come in contact during the last 17 months: and that is the greatest encouragement which anyone could have.

I sometimes think it is an exacting life, and for that reason you will not, I am sure grudge me an occasional disappearance into the jungle.

(Continued from page 5)

**Italians in Rotary:** Although there are no longer any Rotary Clubs in Italy, apparently there is nothing to prevent Italians resident in other countries from belonging to Rotary Clubs. For example, there are a number of Italian members of Rotary Clubs in the 83rd District (Alexandretta, Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, the Sudan, Syria, and Turkey), and Governor de Bildt announces in his Bulletin that inquiries have been made in Rome and resulted in the news that Italians may remain in Rotary outside Italy.

**Field Representative's Office:** Rotarian H. W. Bryant, the Field Representative, desires me to announce in this Letter that his telegraphic address has now been changed to 'INTEROTARY' from 'Rotacub'. Please make a note of this change in your records.

F. E. JAMES,  
District Governor.

## Ceylon's Need for More Dairy Farms

Important Part Cattle Play in  
the Economy of Agriculture

By R. H. Spencer-Schrader

AT the outset it may be well to define what is meant by Dairies and Dairy Farms. To be pedantically accurate a Dairy is (1) a building in which milk is collected, and its products, such as cream and butter, manufactured. 'The Milk Room' on a farm is the 'dairy'; (2) a building in which milk and its products are kept for sale.

The meaning of the word has, however, been extended to include places, usually in a town, where milk is produced, so that the buildings in which cows are kept for milk production form part of the dairy. A Dairy Farm, on the other hand, is an extent of land on which, in addition to the production of milk, which is the chief business of the farmer, other crops are produced as a side line.

Originally a Dairyman was a man who handled milk in a dairy or retailed its products. He had nothing to do with the production of milk, which was the business solely of the dairy farmer.

In Ceylon the term is used almost exclusively to mean a man who both produces and retails milk. It will be seen that a great deal of confusion can arise from the loose use of the words 'Dairy' and 'Dairyman,' and, for this reason, the writer will endeavour so to qualify the terms that any ambiguity will be avoided.

**Dairy Farms and Agriculture.** With a few exceptions there are no dairy farms in Ceylon, and very little fresh milk is consumed in any of the larger towns that is not produced within the town limits. In this article it is not proposed to discuss the merits or demerits of milk produced by these city dairies. The only aspects that will be considered will be the part played by dairy farms in agriculture in general and cattle-breeding in particular, and the disastrous effects on both of the city dairy.

From the point of view of soil fertility, which is the sole basis of agriculture, the chief product derived from cattle is manure. There are, of course, two parts to cattle manure, the solids which contain a large

proportion of the nitrogen and phosphorus, and a comparatively small proportion of the potash and the liquid which contains a large proportion of the potash and some nitrogen. Generally speaking, in the city dairy both solids and liquid are lost since the sanitary arrangements of a town do not permit of the collection of manure. In some cases the solids are carted outside the town limits, but the liquids are lost.

**Wastage.** There is, thus, in a few cases a partial, and in most cases a total wastage of a valuable asset, and instead of being a source of fertility the city dairy becomes a steady drain on the productivity of the land, since the products of the land, which contain the plant food extracted from the soil, and which are used as feeding stuffs, are washed down the gutter and are not returned to the land to maintain soil fertility. In the case of a dairy farm, however, all manure is carefully collected and conserved for application to the soil, so that its fertility may be maintained. It is perfectly true that a proportion of the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash contained in the feeding stuffs fed to the cattle leave the land in the milk that is sold, but since it is almost the invariable practice to feed concentrates brought in from outside the farm, the residual value of the manure is high. But whatever the the residual value may be, the fact remains that there is no wastage of a valuable asset on a farm.

**Cow and Calf Life.** From the point of view of cattle breeding, city dairies are essentially wasteful of calf life. There may be a few notable exceptions, but it is usually the rule that an enormous proportion of the calves born in a city dairy never live to grow up to maturity. In many cases the cows are sold at the end of the lactation period to make room for cows in milk. A number of good cows go, in this way, to the butcher, so that there is a wastage of cow life as well. The sole concern of the owner of a city dairy is the production and sale of milk, and to him the cow is nothing more

than a machine for the production of an article for sale. The efficiency of the machine is judged, first by its saleable output, and ultimately by the cash profit it pays. When the output falls and a cash profit becomes impossible, then the machine is scrapped. In only too many instances the calf is looked upon as a necessary evil, necessary because a cow cannot yield milk unless she first has a calf. To live, the calf must have milk; to develop well, the calf must have a lot of milk. The calf is consuming, while it lives an article which can be sold, and it pays no return immediately. It is not surprising, therefore, that the calf is considered to be a liability which it would pay to liquidate at the earliest opportunity. Since the calf is a liability to be liquidated as quickly as possible it cannot matter whether its sire is a good bull or not. The sire is only an insignificant part of the machine used to bring a cow back to a state of profit-paying efficiency. In the circumstances, a carefully considered breeding policy has no place in the schemes of the city dairyman, and it is inevitable that, owing to its parasitic tendencies, the city dairy nullifies all efforts made to improve a country's stock.

**Expectation of the Morrow.** It is of the essence of farming that the farmer lives always in expectation of the morrow. He is dealing with Nature, and he realises that, while Nature may be helped, she cannot be hurried. The soil is ploughed and the seed is sowed today in the expectation that the seed will germinate, the crop thrive, and the harvest be reaped tomorrow. The cow is mated in the expectation that she will, in the future, bear a calf which will later grow up and develop into an animal worth the care and attention paid her. And this is where the dairy farmer differs essentially from the city dairyman. The latter, unlike the former, requires immediate results and never plans for the future. The farmer's capital consists of his soil and his live-stock; the city dairyman prefers to have his capital in cash, and converts both soil fertility and livestock into money, since the value of land or livestock may fluctuate greatly, while the value of money varies only within very narrow limits. It is inevitable, therefore, that in a country where there are very few dairy farms and the towns depend almost entirely on the city dairy for their milk

supply, that the tendency should be to impoverishment of soil and deterioration of stock rather than to conservation of fertility and improvement in the quality of the cattle. It is equally inevitable that, where the enormous wastage of manure and calf life that are the natural concomitants of the city dairy exists, the price of milk should be very much higher than the poorer classes can afford to pay. The nett result is that there is more malnutrition, disease, and misery among the human population than one cares to think about.

**One part.** Many centuries ago Euclid laid it down as an axiom, which is defined as a self-evident truth that requires neither demonstration nor proof, that 'the whole is greater than its part.' The production of milk is only one part of dairy farming, and dairy farming is only one part of agriculture. The growing of crops and the breeding of stock are two other parts of agriculture. It is a fact that there are three main products obtainable from cattle—milk or beef for the nourishment of the human population; manure for the conservation of the productivity of the land; and calves for the maintenance of the supply of cattle, essential if the first two are to be adequate. It is obvious that if any particular part is treated as a separate entity the other two parts will be neglected, and it is inevitable that the whole suffers in consequence. If milk is to be produced at the expense of calf-life and soil fertility, then the consequences will be that the cattle population will diminish with the result that the time must come when no milk is available for the human population; the productivity of the soil will decrease, with the result that food crops cannot be grown in sufficient quantity to nourish the human population; improvement of cattle by breeding becomes impossible. It stands to reason that if the human population of any country is to be adequately nourished, the enormously important part that cattle should play in the economy of agriculture must be properly appreciated, and if the Cattle Breeders' Association of Ceylon does nothing else than encourage a number of the younger generation of landowners to take up dairy farming as a means of increasing their crops, it will have led the way towards alleviating the distress so prevalent in the country today.

## Duties of Club President

By B. M. Das

President: Calcutta Rotary Club

THE prestige and welfare of a club rest largely on the president. It has been said that the president of a Rotary Club should have the following qualifications:—

- (a) Accepted leader.
- (b) Ability to delegate duties.
- (c) Good Personality.
- (d) Time to devote to the office.
- (e) Initiative.
- (f) A knowledge of Rotary, its objects literature and accomplishments.
- (g) Practical experience on some club committee.
- (h) Ability to express himself orally.
- (i) A sense of humour.
- (j) Cosmopolitan in thought.

To these I would add another qualification which is very necessary in this country, viz. 'Tact'.

In a community which is considered by the Field Representative of Rotary International and the sponsor club to be fit to run a Rotary Club it should not be difficult to get a president having the required qualifications to a more or less extent.

Having got the president let us see what his duties should be. Broadly speaking president's duties may be classified under five main heads, viz.

- (i) Duties to R. I.
- (ii) " to the District Governor.
- (iii) " the club.
- (iv) " to the Community which the club serves.
- (v) " to young sponsored clubs.

**1. Duties to R. I.** The president should get himself thoroughly acquainted with the Aims and Objects of the Rotary movement, its origin and present development. Its constitution and by-laws, the way in which it can help his club with literature and advice for committee work and last but not the least the remittances that have to be made to Chicago so that his club may retain its affiliation to Rotary International.

The president gets a copy of each issue of the *R. I. Monthly Letter* which tells him what is going on in the Rotary world. He should read this carefully and pass on

items of interest to the Chairman of the various committees of his club and also cause information of general interest to be published in the club bulletin. In this way the whole club will be kept up-to-date with the progress that Rotary International is making.

The annual International Convention is a very important function of R. I. in which new enactments are made and new resolutions are adopted. Previous to each year's convention every club receives the text of enactments and resolutions to be put up for consideration at the next Conference. It is the duty of the club president to arrange for a discussion on the proposals in order that club members as a whole may be thoroughly informed about them and the delegates instructed about the wishes of the club. If the president or a member of his club has attended this convention as a delegate the president should arrange to have one meeting devoted to hear the experience of the delegate about the convention. The proceedings of the convention are sent to each club every year early in August. It is worth the president's while to read these proceedings and bring such matters from them to the notice of his club membership as may be of interest.

**2. Duties to the District Governor.** The president should keep in constant touch with the District Governor. A monthly Attendance Record of the members of his club is to be sent to the District Governor after the last meeting of each month by the club secretary. The president should see that this is done.

The president gets a *Monthly Letter* from the District Governor which he should utilize to the best advantage and bring matters of interest contained in these letters to the notice of the club membership.

It is usual to send two reports during the year to the District Governor on club activities in prescribed forms. The club president should confer with the directors to prepare answers to the questions in these forms and see that the reports are sent to the District Governor in time.

It is the duty of the club president to prepare the club for the District Governor's visit and present him to the club when he arrives and attends its meeting. The Committee Chairmen should be asked by the president to communicate their problems to the District Governor and seek solutions from him.

The president in conference with the directors should arrange to send a number of delegates to the District Conference and if possible should lead the delegation. Any proposals or resolutions for the conference should be thoroughly discussed at a Directors' meeting and sent to the District Governor in time for putting up at the District Conference.

A club president would have to deputize occasionally for the District Governor in presenting charters to sponsored clubs or doing any other function on Governor's behalf as may be necessary from time to time.

**3. Duties to the Club.** These are mainly (a) administrative, (b) conduct of club meetings, (c) maintenance and fostering Fellowship in the club, (d) attempt to fill up vacant classifications.

(a) *Administrative work* :—After the office-bearers for the year have been elected and the various committees formed the president should see that the officers and committees function properly and if he notices any waning of interest he should tactfully investigate into the cause and speedily offer a remedy.

It is most desirable that at the very beginning of his year of office the president should find out what has been done by the committees during the previous year and keeping the continuity of that work make up a programme for committee work for the year in consultation with the newly appointed committee chairmen. In making the programme it is expected that the president should take good deal of initiative and introduce new directions to serve the community.

The president should arrange and see that each committee meets at least once a month and to promote fellowship, it is better that the Fellowship Committee meets twice a month. The president should make it a point to attend each committee meeting in his ex-officio capacity so as to be personally acquainted with the progress the committees are making with their programmes of work. The attendance of the members to their

respective committee meetings should be carefully watched and the president should impress upon members from time to time the importance of attending committee meetings. A good deal of success of committee work would depend upon the extent of the interest the president himself takes in them and the amount of enthusiasm he succeeds in rousing among the members of committees for doing these works.

After assuming office the president should look into the club finances and in consultation with the directors prepare a budget so that the club may be conducted without special assessments. Delinquencies of payment of dues by members should be brought to the notice of directors by the president and at the end of the year he should see that the accounts are properly audited.

It should be noted that Rotary is democratic in constitution and the president has to consult the directors and sometimes the club membership in several administrative matters. It is very important that the president should acquaint himself thoroughly with the By-laws and Constitution of his club and read carefully Pamphlet No. 9 of the R.I. which is called the Manual of Information for Presidents and Secretaries.

Meetings of Board of Directors should be called once every month over which the president should preside. At these meetings the work of each committee should be reviewed, the financial statement from the treasurer scrutinized, directors' sanction for items of expenditure taken, membership proposals examined, confirmed or rejected, the programme of club meetings examined and approved and resolutions which require the opinion of club are framed for putting up at the next meeting of the club and such resolutions as can be decided by the directors adopted.

In all administrative matters the president should work in close collaboration with the secretary.

(b) *Conduct of meetings* :—The president is responsible for the efficient conduct of all meetings of the club, be it a luncheon, tea or dinner meeting. The Secretary should prepare an agenda and the president should see that the agenda is followed without exceeding the time limit for the meeting which is one hour. This time should be carefully scheduled allotting suitable periods

for the various items of the agenda which are usually as follows :—

- (1) The president calls the meeting to order and confirm the minutes of the previous meeting.
- (2) The president introduces the chief guest of the meeting, the speaker, other club guests and visiting Rotarians and welcome them.
- (3) Either the president or each member individually introduces members' guests who and the ladies are welcomed either by the president or a member whom the president selects for the purpose.
- (4) The president inducts new members and presents them with badge and welcomes them into club membership with a short speech.
- (5) A short period is allowed for club business during which the president and the secretary make announcements of general interest of the club and members also raise points in connection with club matters.
- (6) The president calls upon the speaker to address the meeting. Usually 20 minutes are allotted for the speech.
- (7) In some clubs the president invites a short discussion on the subject of the address and gives the speaker an opportunity to reply to questions asked.
- (8) The president thanks the speaker and closes the meeting.

It is the most usual practice for the president to preside over the meetings but some presidents delegate the chair to a member for the day.

In the conduct of the meetings a sense of humour in the president goes a great way in enlivening the meetings and making them interesting. A president is often heckled by members and if he can give humorous replies much amusement is created which the majority of members appreciate. Otherwise meetings tend to become too sombre, dull and uninteresting and attendance which is the most essential thing in rotary falls off. It is

on the quality of the speeches arranged by the programme committee and on the personality of the president that the attendance of the members to club meetings largely depends. The programme and the president are draws in rotary meetings.

(c) *Maintenance and fostering of Fellowship in the club* :—It is essential that fellowship among members of the club should be maintained and fostered. A good deal of fellowship naturally exists in every club among the older members. It is to the new members that the attention of the president should be always directed. He inducts them, after induction he should take steps to put them on various committees, introduce them to older members and make them feel at home in the club.

The president should see that Fellowship meetings are held twice a month if possible. It is the duty of this committee to watch over and foster fellowship in the club. In some clubs Fellowship-at-Homes are held periodically which are sponsored by the Fellowship Committee whose members act as hosts to other members of the club and their guests. This is a very effective way of promoting fellowship and the club president should encourage such 'At Homes' if necessary by getting directors' sanction for meeting the expenditure of such functions from club funds.

(d) *Filling up of vacant classifications* :—To make the club a real cross section of the community the club president should soon after assuming office scrutinize its membership and make a classification survey of the community and try to recruit suitable members not only to replace those as may have left the club but also to fill up all possible classifications. For the healthy growth of the club it is necessary to effect a periodical purge of members who are incorrigibly slack in attendance and who are found to have lost interest in rotary and replace them with new members who may bring with them fresh enthusiasm. Such new blood is essential to maintain the vigour and efficiency of the club for rotary service.

**4. Duties to the Community.** The president as the leader and mouthpiece of the club has got important duties to the community to render service to which is the

(Continued on page 39)

## The Human Face

By Dr. A. H. Siddiqi, Professor Medical College, Lucknow

*(The following are extracts from an address delivered at the Lucknow Rotary Club)*

**T**HIS talk does not pretend to tell how to improve one's face but only how and why one possesses a face.

At best then it can only hold a mirror up to a man and bid him contemplate his own image—a composite of an infinitely receding series of faces,—human, pre-human, anthropoid, amphibian and fish-like stretching back into the shadows of endless time.

In all ages and in all branches of the animal kingdom a face of some sort has been indispensable to all for obvious reasons.

The direct line of ascent towards the vertebrates is not yet definitely known and we can only surmise, what the next few steps may have been. The flatworms appear to represent highly developed descendants of the jellyfish group. Anyhow, radial symmetry gave way to bilateral symmetry. The animals began to progress in a fore-and-aft direction and the sharp differentiation of heads and tails was in full play. The trilobites and higher crustaceans carry the story onwards, showing us how some of the jointed projections from the sides of the body, which had originally been developed as primitive legs, very early began to serve the mouth by drawing, kicking or pushing the food within its reach, these mouth legs finally culminating in the various and highly refined burglar tools so well wielded by the swarming hosts of insects.

Whatever the first steps leading towards the vertebrate head may have been, the shark shows us our own facial anatomy stripped of all elaborations and reduced to simplest terms. Like Shylock, the shark might well plead that he has eyes, nose and a mouth, affections and passions; accordingly we find that in zoological classes all over the world, the humble dogfish afford an invaluable epitome and ground-plan of human anatomy.

Truly Nature's ways are not as man's ways. After producing in fishes a beautiful mask-like face of great perfection, Nature started to reduce and simplify it and eventually to cover up this mask with tender,

sensitive flesh. From now on, the story of the human skull is the story of simplification and sacrifice of numbers, together with the refinement and constant differentiation of the elements that remained.

The next stage in the long ascent is found among the extinct mammal-like reptiles of the Karroo system of rocks in South Africa. Among these the lowest are nearly as reptilian as lizards, while the highest almost reach the mammalian grade of organization. The bony mask-like skull advances in various details toward the mammalian type especially in the modelling of the lower jaw, in the further development of a temporal region, and of a cheek arch essentially of mammalian type.

The emergence of the mammals is one of the most dramatic incidents in the whole story of transformation from fish to man. The central problems set for the mammal-like reptile were to speed up all their vital processes and to maintain them at a relatively high level; also to resist the extreme changes of temperature of the harsh, highly variable climates then prevalent, when periods of glaciation alternated with tropical heat. Means had to be found to insulate the body in slowly conducting substances so as to defy the cold; on the other hand, to enable the body to cool itself safely when overheated. Reptiles have this power to a limited degree but it is greatly enhanced in the mammals. Thus what are called the mimetic or facial muscles of mammals arose by the forward migration and sub-division of a muscle formerly covering the neck. For this doctrine the anatomists Ruge and Huber have brought forward the most detailed and convincing evidence. Thus while mammals were exposed to cruel lacerations of the tender facial muscles, these same muscles became of great use in moving the lips, in closing the eyes, in moving the external ears and finally, in the apes and man, as a means of expressing emotion.

Taken together the results afford cumulative evidence for the conclusions that

man still bears in his whole organization an indelible stamp of the tree-living habits of his remote primate ancestors and that these tree-living adaptations were overlaid by a later but very extended series of adaptations for bipedal running on the ground.

We do not yet know the exact time and place in which certain advanced primates began to take on specifically human characters, although there is much evidence at hand indicating that the time was not much earlier than the Lower Miocene, and the place somewhere within the known area of the anthropoid stock at that time, which ranged from India to Spain. Darwin's conclusion that mankind represents a peculiar and specialized offshoot from the anthropomorphous sub-group of Old World primates, after three-quarters of a century of anatomical and palæontological research, is backed by a mountain of evidence.

Everyone recognizes in the chimpanzee a gross caricature of the human face, in which the mouth and lips are absurdly large and nose flat with little or no bridge. But from the anthropoid viewpoint the human face may well appear equally grotesque, with its weak little mouth, exposed lips and unpleasantly protruding nose. Possibly the common ancestor of man and apes would be shocked by each of his descendants.

As yet there is an immense hiatus in the palæontological history of man, covering at least several million years in the Pliocene epoch. All known early human fossils are unquestionably human in one way or another even including the famous Pithecanthropus, and which were the last fleeting souvenirs of the prehuman stage, surviving millions of years after the first separation of the human and great ape families.

Undoubtedly when primitive man left the forests and came out on the plains to live by hunting there was a change in food, a change, from a frugivorous to at least a partly carnivorous diet, there was a change of locomotion from erect tree climbing to bipedal running on the plain; speech arose and the brain grew so large that it grew faster than the face; the period of individual growth and development was greatly extended; all the system of the ductless glands which have so profound an effect upon growth and development was affected in innumerable ways and differently in different individuals and races. Thus we begin to

sense the complexity of the factors influencing the emergence of the typical human face from a primitive anthropoid type.

Wholly ignorant of these facts, the ancient Jewish priests invented the typically face-saving fancy that man was made in the image of God; but modern science shows that the god-like mask which is the human face is made out of the same elements as in the gorilla; and that in both ape and man the bony framework of the face is composed of strictly homologous elements, inherited from a long line of lower vertebrates.

What will happen to the (modern) human face in the course of next few millennia after being subjected to stress and strains of modern life, the complicated machinery of labour-saving devices, rapid means of transport, the rapidly changing social order, the varying standards of morality and a host of other factors which will be insensibly influencing the facial architecture, is a matter for conjecture.

Are we contributing towards producing a small face which will be again mask-like and totally emotionless, and having evolved ears to catch the faintest radio message, small mouth required only for whistlers rest being done by sensitive loud-speakers, loss of teeth as they may no more be required. Such a small face may only look like a small patch on the surface of a big round Brain case. What will be the nature of the cosmetics then in use I leave you fellow rotarians to speculate about.

### SERVICE TO GOVERNOR AND CLUBS IN DISTRICTS 79, 80 AND 89

The R. I. Field Representative's office in India is being developed into an Office for Middle Asia to serve District Governors and Rotary Clubs in Districts 79, 80 and 89 (After July 1, Districts 79, 80, 88, and 89).

The Address of the Field Representative's office is

'Herbert W. Bryant Esq.,  
G. P. O. Box No. 5,  
Poona.'

## When Youth Rebels

By Andre Maurois

*French Essayist and Biographer*

Tempered by understanding and tolerance,  
the exuberance of the adolescent flows naturally  
into the conservatism of mature years.

'WHAT has happened to you?' I asked.

Her eyes were full of tears.

'My own son frightens me,' she said. 'He is violent, extreme, aggressive. His political opinions are brutal; his judgments on love are cynical.'

'What I call propriety, politeness, is in his eyes contemptible convention. He talks constantly of overturning society, of eliminating the old generations, of making war on sentiments. He disparages women, whom, however, he wishes to emancipate.'

'When I think of the child with blond curls, so affectionate, so timid, which he was only yesterday, I cannot understand what has so suddenly transformed him. That puts me in despair.'

'What has suddenly transformed him?' I said. 'Why, that is quite simply adolescence. Your son, my dear friend, is of the age of cynicism? That is because he is not yet of the age of love. He wants to overturn society? That is because he is not yet of the age of reform and because he will not, for a long time, arrive at the age of resignation.'

'Attorney Maurice Garçon, pleading the other day for a student who had revolted, told that in 1883 the students of the Louis le Grand School barricaded themselves in the dormitories because they were protesting against the severity of their headmaster. The disciplinary council had to dismiss a student of loose morals, Philippi, who, of all the leaders, had shown himself the most relentless.'

'This Philippi, expelled, continued to work alone as best he could and succeeded finally in entering the Normal School.'

'Do you know what became of him?'

'How should I know?'

'He became a headmaster, dear friend, for it is natural for man to defend at the age

of 50 the public order which he had disturbed at 20. . . .

'Each age has its passions and its philosophy.'

'During the Revolution of 1830, the aged Rouget de Lisle, formerly a rebellious officer and author of a revolutionary hymn, but who had become very conservative in growing old, was leaning over, worried, at the window of his apartment to observe the street in delirium.'

'Suddenly he turned back toward his family, also gathered at the window, all looking very serious.'

'Well,' they asked him, 'what do you see? What do you hear?' 'It is going badly,' Rouget de Lisle said gravely. . . . 'It is going badly! They are singing *The Marseillaise*.'

'That is a tragic story.'

'It is a natural story. Nothing can make the old man reason like the adolescent. But what would become of an adolescent who, from youth, reasoned already like an old man? I have often quoted to you this saying of one of my masters: "If a young man is not an anarchist at the age of 16, he will not have enough energy left at the age of 20 to make a fire chief!"'

'You think, then, that I ought to rejoice at finding my son running wild?'

'I think you ought to rejoice at finding your son normal.'

'Just the same,' she persisted, 'I should very much like to know who put these ideas in his head.'

'Don't try,' I told her.

'The wind scatters grains of pollen by the thousands, and nearly all the flowers are fertilized. Only to that need you give heed.'

—The Rotarian

## The Indian Village

The text of an address delivered by Dewan Bahadur N. C. Limaye,  
President of the Rotary Club of Sholapur to the Bombay Rotary Club

IT is my first duty to offer you my sincere thanks for giving me this opportunity of speaking before the members of this premier Rotary Club and I shall always remember with gratitude this opportunity given to me so kindly. My special thanks go to Rotarian Dongare brothers who helped me in securing this opportunity.

Possibly you might be wondering why a Rotarian from Sholapur comes to Bombay and speaks before the members of Bombay Rotary Club about an Indian Village. It is just likely that many of you may not have seen any village in India. Therefore you may think why this fellow has come all the distance from Sholapur to bother us about a thing of which we know very little and where we cannot possibly interest ourselves.

But I have come to talk before you about an Indian Village because I feel that this great Rotary movement may not meet the same sad fate as many other great movements like Co-operative movements and the Boy Scouts have met in our land.

In my humble opinion, movements like the Co-operative movement and Boy Scout have failed in this Country because we did not enter into the spirit of the movements. We were after the shadows only never caring for the substance. My anxiety is that the same may not happen about Rotary. At present we are trying for the extension of Rotary and hence I feel that we must be very cautious and must try our best and give a correct lead to the movement.

Every true Rotarian knows that he is to seek glory in service. Further he has to demonstrate the principle that he profits most who serves best.

But how is that glory in service to come to a Rotarian unless he finds out the proper field for his service? Can he say to himself that he has been true to Rotary principles, if he makes a mere show of engaging himself in some stereotyped services in the Town and shuts his eyes to the crying needs of millions of his countrymen, who are living in villages.

In this connection there is a vast difference between members of clubs in Presidency Towns like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and members of Clubs in outside the Presidency Towns. Members of clubs in mofussil Towns have daily to come in contact with our brethren in villages. Do they not require our first attention if we are to be true to our Rotary principles. Or are we to remain content as Rotarians, by meeting once in a week or fortnight and by making a show of fostering some Town movement here or there or by contributing a few rupees to some social services? It appears clear to me that Rotary in this country will never prosper in its real sense unless it puts its efforts to uplift this down-trodden population of the land and there will be no nobler service for Rotary in this country than to help this unfortunate population.

India is said to be a land of villages as 80 per cent. of its population lives in villages. But what is the present condition of an Indian village.

If you approach an Indian Village, generally speaking you will find it in ruins. When you enter the village, you will find irregular roads. You will then find all dirty water from the houses flowing on the road and forming pools for breeding mosquitoes.

When you enter the house of an ordinary villager, you will find that it consists of one room only. That is his kitchen, his parlour, his bed room, store room and also nursery. In some cases it will also be his cattle shed. This room itself is so dirty that most of you will not be willing to keep your horse or dog in such place. But a villager is born there, he marries there, he gets his children there and finally at an immature age he dies there.

He does not get the free gifts of God—water and light—unsullied. Education he has practically none. He is still following antiquated methods in agriculture with the result that he cannot get out of the land what the other nations in the world are getting and thus cannot stand competition with them,

He is buried in debts and the problem of extricating him from the clutches of his Sawkar has become one of the most difficult problems in the land and is puzzling the best brains.

Thus when the majority of our countrymen are in this pitiable condition, what are we, as Rotarians, to do?

If we look to the Convention Reports, we find that Rotary Clubs in America and other advanced countries are paying much attention to 'Youth Service' in their countries. Referring to the proceedings of 'Youth Service Assembly' at the 28th Rotary Convention at Nice, the Chairman Schofield has observed as follows:—

'From whatever standpoint we approach the youth problem I think it is of absorbing interest and it grows on one. You cannot move about the world without appreciating that it is one of the burning questions of the day in every country because that is the material which is going to constitute the future citizen and on what we do to him will largely depend what attitude they are going to take to their colleagues in the next generation.'

Therefore if we are satisfied that the condition of the villager is exactly as I have described above, is it not a burning question of the day as far as our country is concerned? And if it is a burning question of the day, is it not the job of Rotary in this land to help the villager to grow up healthy and happy.

When questions like this are attempted to be agitated, we are met with the reply that all Rotary Clubs have sovereign powers as far as their internal management is concerned and nobody will prevent a Rotary Club from directing its services in the cause of the villager and possibly a pious resolution recommending village service may be passed. But if we stop with this, shall we have fulfilled our duty as Rotarians.

I do admit that Clubs like the Bombay Club which has no possibility of coming in contact with village life can do very little in this respect. Similarly, Clubs like my Club can do very little in the bigger ideals of Rotary like the International Service. Therefore there should be a division of labour between us. Clubs like the Bombay Club should look after bigger questions of laying down policies for Rotary in the District and International Service for which

there is very little scope for smaller Clubs and we the smaller clubs should look after questions that may be called 'The Burning Questions' of the day concerning these millions of our unfortunate countrymen.

But to undertake this village service extension of Rotary is necessary. Unless the banner of Rotary is taken to smaller towns, this service to villagers cannot be effectively rendered. This brings us to the cost of maintaining a Rotary Club. Unless a Rotary Club is made as less expensive as possible, Rotary cannot be extended to the smaller towns in this country and this naturally involves the reduction of per-capita tax to Rotary International. Unless R. I. agrees to reduce the per-capita tax, looking to the poverty of this country, we cannot think of extension of Rotary in this District. It is provable by facts and figures that the average income of any Indian business man or professional in the mofussil is much less if compared with similar cases in other countries. Therefore this concession by the R.I. to the Rotary Clubs in India is quite necessary.

It is likely that the above demand for reduction of per-capita tax may be met by saying that we do not want such pauper Clubs in our District. But I leave it to you to consider whether it is fair to say that a Community should not have a Rotary Club, other factors being there,—only on account of its poverty. It should not be forgotten that even among poor people the spirit of service may exist and hence why should this opportunity of serving humanity through Rotary be denied to these poorer communities.

It may also be doubted as to how these clubs in smaller communities will be able to assist the villager in improving his condition. This can be done in several ways. The villager wants a real friend and adviser. One way of helping the villager by a Rotarian will be if he calls any village as his 'Own Village' and constantly remains in touch with it, and gives his advice to it, it works wonders. This is my own experience. I called one village as 'My Village' near Sholapur. I visited this village regularly at intervals. I used to sit with them, talk to them of their unhealthy manner of living and what ought to be done for improving their condition. The result was within three years, it was quite a different village from

others. So much so that this village was awarded the first 'Sir Fredrick Sykes' Village Improvement Shield'.

The backing of Rotary Clubs, wherein there are Rotary-minded representatives of different professions and businesses, to the various organizations that are working for the uplift of villagers, will work wonders. In the same manner if Rotary in the mofussil does not interest itself in this burning question vital to the millions of our countrymen, in my humble opinion, Rotary in this country will be failing in its duty.

It may finally be asked why I am raising this cry in the wilderness before the Bombay Club whereas I should have gone to the smaller Clubs for agitating this question. The reason is this:—

We all consider the Bombay Club, which is the premier Club in this District as a Model Club. It has among its membership the best brains in the land. The Club is imbued with real Rotary Spirit and if any views are accepted as correct by a Club of this worth, they may be taken as correct and workable. It is from this point of view that I have placed my humble views before you for testing their validity.

Before I close I once more make an appeal to the members of this Club.

Personally I feel that I am seeing a new light in life since I joined Rotary. The idea that we are serving humanity out of our vocations and that we must train ourselves in that direction is one of the grandest ideas. The goal of the movement that we are attempting to bring about good-will and peace between different castes, creeds and nationalities out of this Rotary Movement is the most appealing one. We may not ourselves see this end achieved but if the movement is progressive and is moving in the proper direction if not ourselves at least our children or grandchildren will see peace and good-will restored in the world and the butchery of human beings as well as the constant fear of this butchery by wars of our wives, children and friends will come to an end.

As far as my vision goes, Rotary alone can achieve this end and for this reason it makes me extremely anxious that the Rotary movement may not fail in our land and that we as a Nation may add to the weight of this movement.

Thank you once more.

## Never Another World War

By George Bernard Shaw

(In the course of an interview.)

So tragic are the developments of warfare, relates the author, that once hostilities break out, Governments will sue for peace.

WHAT would happen first in a world war? The airplanes of A, B, C, and D would bomb the cities of E, F, G, and H so effectively that the white flag would be hoisted at approximately the same time in the several capitals, and abject pleas for peace would cross each other in the air.

The tragic nastiness of this latest development of warfare is that the attack of the civilian populations is now absurdly easy, and defense—adequate defense—is impossible.

When ministers of defense express satisfaction at their schemes for protecting their

urban citizens, they are talking through their top hats.

One of our professors was once credited with having in his pocket a quite effective means of repelling attacks by hostile aircraft. He must have kept it there, or surely the Minister of Defense would have been told about it, and the British public would have been spared many sleepless nights.

No, the danger to civilians of wholesale extinction persists. And the Governments of the civilized countries—that is, all those well equipped with the latest means of destruction—know it only too well. They

dread the coming of war as they have never dreaded a general election.

Therefore, there is not the least chance of a war happening in the near future. If there were, it would have happened during that fortnight last September when there was far more inflammatory talk and even feeling than ever there was from the Agadir incident to the bombarding of Liège.

Everybody today is a pacifist. Soldiers, of course—but even the politicians. Yes, even the professional pacifists, who are calling for war only because they know that they won't get it.

Civil wars may happen. For when you bomb your own cities, you keep it in the family, and each side can appeal against the air atrocities of the other side to powers that are preparing atrocities on a much larger scale, and are proportionately shocked at this retail slaughter.

What happens in a civil war is plain enough. The country emerges from it utterly exhausted, and takes a generation to repair the damage. But it is repaired. With the help of the airplane, the damage will now be much greater, and will take a longer time to repair.

So that your question, 'What would be the probable effect upon civilization of a new world war?' is not of great importance at the moment. I could give you a string of questions that have far more urgency.

In any case, I think I have answered your question: almost at once all the nations concerned would sue for peace.

No doubt there is a dim possibility that the destruction of the cities would suddenly snap the civilian's habit of obedience. In this case, you might get civil wars everywhere. But I suggest that this is unlikely. You get civil war, as a rule, when a number of exceptional people are discontented, not when a lot of ordinary people are angry.

As for the sort of government that would be set up in any country, if and when civil war occurred, of course I don't know. Do you? In *Back to Methuselah* it may be said that I have adopted the rôle of prophet; but, like my Greek and Hebrew predecessors in the part, I have carefully confined myself to generalities.

**I**F you want a little thunder and lightning—well, you shall have it. I think that man is on trial. I think that what you call God proceeds by a method of trial and error,

and that what we call evil is simply the result of His mistakes. Possibly man is one of the worst of His mistakes. Possibly not. It is up to us to prove that we are not.

If we are proved definitely to be a mistake, we shall be scrapped, and God will use some other creature a trifle less stupid to carry on His purpose. Our opportunities have been great, our stupidities have been monstrous. And, no doubt, war is one of the greatest of these.

But don't delude yourself with the notion that when nations are at peace with each other, they are at peace with themselves, or that slums and unemployment and inhuman working conditions and sweating wages are far more admirable than the miserable squalor of war. As long as pugnacity is considered to be a virtue, you will have international war, and you will have all the blessings of peace that I have enumerated.

I see no signs that, however great a mistake man may be, he is likely to be superseded in the lifetimes of our present national leaders. God works on a big canvas, and we are only an inch or so away from the Siege of Troy. I think that even those few ladies and gentlemen who are interested in what will happen to their grandchildren may continue to play their contract bridge without qualms.

To return to the more debatable question of the immediate future, we must not overestimate the consequences even of such a tragic and absurd catastrophe as a long-continued world war—just as I warned my countrymen not to expect the millennium to result from the 1914-1918 War, when, it will be remembered, Mr. Lloyd George told us that the world would be made safe for democracy and Britain a land fit for heroes to live in. It is my impression that, since then, democrats have felt a little less safe than before, and that it is only true to say that Britain is fit for heroes to live in . . . in the sense that only heroes can do so.

It is always a mistake to overestimate the effects, for good or ill, of world-shaking events. When the volcano ceases erupting, people go back to live near the crater. Habit is hard to break.

A writer once said that on the morrow of a world cataclysm the British survivors would meet among the ruins to celebrate

(Continued on page 39)

## Club News

### AHMEDABAD

*President:* Dr. H. M. Desai.

*Secretary:* R. Natarajan.

At the last Rotary meeting of the Ahmedabad Rotary Club, the impressions of the Colombo Conference were given by the President, Rotarians Iya, Idnani and Natarajan.

The President describing the Colombo Conference said that as far as social side was concerned, Colombo was unbeatable. The entertainments were arranged on a very lavish scale. The accommodation at the various Rotarians' houses, and at Galle Face Hotel was excellent.

Rotarian Iya in describing the beauty of the island went over the 800 miles of tour that he had in the land of Ceylon.

Rotarian Idnani was short and sweet in his description.

Rotarian Natarajan wished to point out that all big Conferences do not transact much of business and whatever decisions are arrived at, are the work of Committees and Sub-Committees.

Prof. Dantwala gave a very interesting and illuminating lecture on 'Some Aspects of Socialism'.

The speaker said that to speak to the Rotary Club on socialism was like preaching atheism from the pulpit of a cathedral.

The one aspect of socialism which appealed to him was the interpretation of history supplied by it. The Materialist interpretation of history did not mean exaltation of matter. It only meant that the motive-spring of historical movements was supplied by relations released by the various factors of production. Socialism as a remedy involved communal ownership of instruments of production. The change from private ownership to communal ownership could not be painful if it was accompanied by change in values, by putting service above private profit.

In conclusion the speaker said that insistence must be laid on the change being effected only by a non-violent technique.

Good ends required good means, and socialism if it was to usher in a non-violent society, must be brought about by non-violent means.

In appropriate words Rotarian Jitendra Mehta thanked the lecturer.

**Visit to Jyoti Sangh.** As published in the previous bulletin the following Rotarians headed by Rotarian Kadri paid a visit to the Jyoti Sangh on Sunday the 19th instant at 4-15 p.m.:

Rotarians S. J. Rustomji, J. D. Romer, K. L. N. Iya, A. G. Mooraj and R. Natarajan.

Here is the report from Rotarian Kadri:

'They were received by Mrs. Lilavati Desai, the energetic President and shown round. First they visited the Art Section where they saw some excellent specimen of paintings already executed and two under execution. The creche for looking after the children which looked neat and clean and the babies were well looked after. Several posters on social, sanitary and educational subjects prepared by ladies at the Sangh were shown. They were very nice and appropriate to the subject sought to be taught.

There are several sewing machines which are purchased out of the funds of the Sangh and given to indigent women for use. Out of their earnings, they make part payments and in course of time become owners of the machines.

The visit terminated after thanking the lady President, and the visitors signing their names and addresses in the visitors' book.'

### AMRITSAR

*President:* G. Durrant.

*Secretary:* P. C. Bhandari.

**The Future of the Fruit Industry in the Punjab.** In the course of his address on the Future of the Fruit Industry in the Punjab, Mr. S. Bal Singh—Fruit Specialist—said:—(1) Fruit Essential for Health. Fruits should not be considered as a luxury but as an essential part of our diet because

they are rich in vitamins. Mangoes, citrus, papaya, banana, apples and oranges are rich in these vitamins.

(2) Suitability of our Country for Fruit-growing:—India is essentially a vegetarian country and so the development of its fruit and vegetable industries should be on a national wide scale. The country possesses ample facilities in the largest canal system in the world, in a great variety of climate, and in a rich soil and the hardest peasantry. Those facilities are particularly combined together in a preeminent degree in the Punjab.

Fruits which grow in the temperate climate like apple, pears, etc., are now cultivated on a commercial scale in the Kulu valley and Kot Garh in the Simla Hills. On the Mountain slopes peaches, plums, almonds, etc., grow easily and well. In spite of these great facilities India has not developed any trade in them worth mentioning. While we are potentially in a position to export fruit we are actually importing lacs of tons of these from abroad.

(3) Fruit Industries of other countries:—As compared to other horticulturally advanced countries Punjab is backward in fruit farming. The acreage under fruit cultivation was only 16 per cent of the total cultivated area while in California it is more than 25 per cent. Other countries like Egypt, Italy are granting liberal concessions to fruit growers. That is one of the ways in which the fruit industry in the land can be greatly developed.

(4) Graduates taking to Agriculture:—Among the other efforts recently made to popularise fruit culture may be mentioned: The grant of Government lands to Agricultural Graduates and starting fruit farms. Scientific methods of developing fruit farms are also helpful in reducing cost of production as well as raising the quality of the yield. Here is an opening for educated unemployed since fruit farming is not so arduous as other kinds of agricultural activities.

The development of fruit industries would mean a substantial addition not only to the income of the people but to their physical stamina and general physical growth.

The author concludes by detailing the various methods by which the Government of Punjab is promoting the growth of fruit culture through its own efforts.

## BANGALORE

*President:* K. V. Anantharaman.

*Secretary:* M. N. Mahadevan.

**Dinner Meeting on Wednesday, 1st March.** The speaker for the evening was Rotarian Sarma who had attended the Colombo District Conference and gave us a very interesting resume of the social activities that the Colombo Club had arranged for their guests.

The Conference was a wonderful success, he said.

Bifurcation is now an accomplished fact and the District has been divided into Districts 88 and 89. This having been accomplished at Colombo, makes that town a landmark in Rotary history for this District.

The Governors Designate of the two Districts are Sir Sapurji Billimoria for the South-Western District which includes Colombo, Madras, Cochin, Salem, Bangalore, Bijapur, Bombay, Madura and other Clubs; and Rotarian B. T. Thakur, ex-President of the Karachi Rotary Club for the North-Eastern District which includes Karachi, Amritsar, Lahore, Delhi, Calcutta, Rangoon and other clubs.

Rotarian Sarma told us that as he arrived at the Conference one day late, he felt it wiser to be a 'silent' member rather than to take part in the discussions which had already commenced.

He then paid tribute to the Rotarians who afforded them the hospitality of their homes and to the magnificent arrangements the Colombo Club had made for their entertainment at the Galle Face Hotel where a banquet was provided, at which Mr. A. Gardiner, President of the Colombo Club, received the guests amongst whom was the Governor of Ceylon with Lady Caldecott.

He also described the Garden Party given by Sir Andrew and Lady Caldecott when they entertained some 300 Rotarians and their wives.

## BOMBAY

*President:* T. W. Brough.

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

**Marketing in India.** 'Business in India is conducted on a notoriously unsocial, unethical, and dishonest plane,' remarked Mr. H. G. Mudgal, Editor, *Indian Market*, speaking on 'Marketing in India' at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Bombay Rotary Club held at Green's Restaurant on Tuesday.

The speaker added that 'unless our business men are taught the importance of marketing as a social service and that modern merchandising will bring them greater legitimate profits than the present practices, the infinite opportunities that are now waiting to be exploited will remain untapped.'

Marketing was not merely profit-taking, but it was, according to Mr. Mudgal, one of the three great economic activities. He thought that without proper marketing there could not be proper consumption, without which there could not be proper production. It was, therefore, necessary that those holding the key position of marketing should be well equipped to discharge their obligations.

Referring to India, the speaker said that the country was reeking with business men who had not got the least notion about marketing being a social or national service, which, in its turn, meant propaganda for better living.

Our people are underconsuming and living tortured lives because they have become victims of a perverted philosophy of living. If a man whose stomach is full and whose body well-clad, and whose dwelling has cultured amenities cannot remain 'moral' and cannot retain the purity of his soul he should be considered unfit to be classed among cultured human beings.

Because of this tormented philosophy of living we see an extraordinary situation in our society in which all the pillars of the society lead a very religious life outwardly but have no compunction in making a lot of money by preying upon their fellows and then hoard it all without spending it all, living a full healthy normal life. The India of today needs a bubbling healthy philosophy. Our people have to be taught the Joy of life. They have to be taught a good

living. It is a mark of spiritual balance as well as an expression of sound patriotism.

After detailing the spheres for marketing in the country, the speaker concluded that marketing in India had a great future, not only for greater profits, but also for bringing about a healthy and constructive change in the social and cultural organisation of the country. That could be achieved if the importance of good living was stressed. For this purpose business men and publishers should learn to work as a team, which would bring about balanced prosperity to the country.

**Meeting of 14th March 1939**

### WHY PEOPLE ARE FORGETFUL

**Hidden Struggle in the mind:** A talk on the 'Psycho-pathology of Everyday Life' was delivered by Prof. Dr. Servadio at the luncheon meeting of members of the Rotary Club of Bombay at Green's Restaurant, Bombay, on Tuesday afternoon. Rotarian President T. W. Brough presided.

The speaker said that some of psychic reactions detected by psycho-analysis were not confined to the insane mind but might take place in anyone, anywhere and at any time. If it could be realised that the smallest deeds and incidents of daily life could be taken as a study for psycho-analytical study, it could be more easily understood that psycho-analysis was not only a special and efficient way of treating nervous diseases, but was a new general psychology devised to discover and reclaim very large fields of the human mind.

Prof. Freud was the first man, Dr. Servadio said, to ask himself whether trifling incidents which might happen at any time—like not remembering a name, forgetting to post a letter, failing to recognise a friend—were actually occasional as everybody believed, or due to some definite cause. Patient research persuaded him that the real causes of these lapses could be detected in the deep, unknown ground of the unconscious. They were not things that just happened, due to chance or circumstance. They had, Prof. Freud had concluded, a psychological value and could be very well accounted for.

**Causes of Mistakes:** In an analysis of some striking mistakes, Dr. Servadio said that one was induced to believe that

mistakes were caused by the clash of two tendencies, one of which was clear and conscious, while the other remained in the shade forcing its own way out, changing the words in the very mouth of the person uttering them, or making him forget most evident things. Also, the reason why some very familiar and important things were forgotten were because some name, some object or some person might appear very unpleasant to the unconscious, or might be connected, by unconscious mental association, to unpleasant thoughts or experiences. In that case, he said, the unpleasant things found strong opposition on the part of the unconscious 'resistances'.

The settlement of the most profound and hidden psychic situations was made through a method which had become more and more perfect with the passing of time. The psycho-analyst availed himself of it chiefly for the rational cure of the most varying psychic disturbances. The method was grounded on the so-called free associations—the chains of ideas linked to each element of the phenomenon under consideration. The patient was invited freely to describe whatever came to his mind in connection with the phenomenon. By talking as long as he liked about his subject, he unawaredly weakened the system of defences which had since long been built round the deepest ground of his unconscious tendencies, thus supplying the analyst with precious clues to the innermost nature of the process being analysed.

Rotarian Rev. J. McKenzie proposed a vote of thanks.

#### Meeting of 28th March 1939

#### UPLIFT OF INDIAN VILLAGERS

**Appeal to Rotarians.** A view that the Rotary in India will never prosper unless it strove to uplift the down-trodden population of the land was advanced by Rotarian Diwan Bahadur N. C. Limaye, speaking on 'Rotary and the Village' at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay at Green's Hotel on Tuesday. He said that there would be no nobler service for Rotary in India than to help its unfortunate population.

Speaking generally, Rotarian Limaye said an Indian village would be found in ruins. Roads leading to it were irregular and the sanitation bad. The villager lived without

adequate accommodation and with an insufficiency of light and air. He had practically no education and was deep in debt.

When the majority of Indians were in this pitiable condition, what, he asked, were they as Rotarians to do. If it was a burning question of the day, was it not the job of Rotary in India to help the villager to grow up healthy and happy?

He suggested that there should be a division of labour—clubs like the Bombay Club should assume charge of the larger questions of laying down policies for Rotary in the District and International Service, and the smaller clubs should look after questions concerning these millions of Indians.

**Extension Necessary.** But, he thought, to undertake this village service an extension of Rotary was necessary. Unless the banner of Rotary was taken to the smaller towns, service to villagers could not be effectively rendered. Unless a Rotary Club was made less expensive, Rotary could not be extended to the smaller towns, but unless the Rotary International agreed to a reduction of a *per capita* tax they could not think of an extension of Rotary to the district.

The speaker said that the clubs in the smaller communities could help the villager in many ways. The villager wanted a real friend and adviser. One way was for a Rotarian to call a village 'his village' and constantly keep in touch with it and guide and advise the inhabitants. This was his experience. If Rotary in the mofussil did not interest itself in this burning question vital to millions of Indians, Rotary in India, in his opinion, would be failing in its duty.

Rotarian Vice-President Sultan Chinoy presided over the meeting and a vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Rotarian H. F. Knight.

## CALCUTTA

*President:* Lieut.-Col. C. G. Warren-Boulton.

*Secretary:* C. A. Newbery.

**Annual Dinner and Dance, 7th March 1939.** At an early stage of the meeting it was announced that a very cordial letter was received from Rotarian Governor F. E. James thanking the Calcutta Club for the excellent turn-out at a special lunch to meet him when he was in Calcutta on Thursday the 2nd March, also conveying his

heartiest congratulations to the President and his best wishes to the Club.

Towards the end of the meeting there was a very happy incident when Visiting Rotarian Jehudu Nedivi presented the flag of the Jaffa-Tel-Aviv Rotary Club and in a brief speech told us how the Rotary movement was bringing together the disputing factions in Palestine. Rotarians in that country he said were confident that although the outcome of the present Conferences might be in some doubt the influence of Rotary would play a large part in settling the problems of Palestine. In thanking Rotarian Nedivi for his good wishes the President pointed out that the flag which he wished him to convey to his home Club was three years old and it only represented nine Rotary Clubs in India, whereas to-day the movement had grown to 33 Clubs with several others in the course of formation. He was delighted to hear what Rotarian Nedivi had said about the work of the movement in Palestine but he assured him that the growth of Rotary in India would prove no less beneficial to the problems in this country, for Rotary was bringing together under the ideal of 'Service above Self' men from the various communities in India who were beginning to understand each other better.

Some idea of the enormous size of the system for the distribution of gas in Calcutta was given by Rotarian W. J. Savage, General Manager of the Oriental Gas Co., Ltd., when he said that there were about 450 miles of mains which would cost somewhere in the neighbourhood of a crore of rupees to lay to-day, buried beneath the city drawing supplies from three holders at Sealdah with a total capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet. In order to maintain a constant pressure, gas was supplied through governors, but in the South-West of Calcutta, some eight miles from the mainworks, a boosting station was installed which kept up the normal pressure in the surrounding district.

It was usual in many cities to have the gas works situated in the lowest part of the town in order that gas, which was lighter than air, would increase in pressure with altitude, but in Calcutta the engineers had not this natural advantage. Similarly, with a system on these lines, condensates were easily dealt with by a few syphons situated

at the lowest point in the mains, but in Calcutta there were no less than 3,500 syphons which required regular attention in order to preserve an uninterrupted supply.

The Oriental Gas Company was, Rotarian Savage said, the oldest public utility company in India, and perhaps in the whole of Asia, and when it first came into being passed through a very difficult time. Within one year during the building of the works, three of the five European employed had died of enteric or cholera. Chowringhee was the first street in Calcutta to be illuminated with gas, and in 1857 flat flame burners were employed which gave a flickering effect which was, at that time, very much appreciated. The first private consumer on the books of the Company was Prosono Coomer Tagore.

In Calcutta to-day there were 19,000 burners in the street lamps, and during the whole time the Company had been operating there had never been one involuntary failure of supply. Remarking that the Company were not responsible for the type of lantern used in street lighting, but only for the illuminant, Rotarian Savage said that there were gas lamps employed elsewhere in Calcutta giving 2,000 candle power each.

In reference to the Public Utility Companies generally, Rotarian Savage said one heard a great deal of the word 'Monopoly', but he reminded his hearers that whereas an ordinary commercial firm was in a position to extend its business to limit reached by its canvassers and publicity, the Public Utility Company was restricted to a definite area. Enormous sums were spent on plant which did not meet the public eye with the result that some people with little knowledge talked a good deal of nonsense about 'favourable position' and 'monopoly'. They forget that the heavy capital invested could only yield returns from a limited area.

'The Anglo-Indian community,' he said, 'is one that is trying to recover its self-respect. It has always suffered a great deal from the stigma so unjustifiably attaching to mixed blood, though the history of the community amply refutes the prejudice, but years of labouring under this stigma has left its mark and we are to-day an oversensitive and difficult people to deal with in many ways.' This was the underlying reason for many of the failures of the community, and could not really be removed until such time

as the Anglo-Indian was recognised as a vehicle of humanity no worse and no better than any one else.

Tracing the anxiety which the economic situation caused the community, Mr. Wallace referred to the handicap under which it had been placed years ago by the edict of the Directors of the East India Company in which Eurasians were reduced to such lowly callings as drummers, fifiers and clerks at the same time being restrained from proceeding to England for their education or from the privilege of holding land. Later on, the failure of Palmer's Bank, in which many Anglo-Indians had deposited their all added to the trouble, and it was not until the middle of last century that the Railways, Telegraph Department and Customs provided an outlet for the community on which its internal economy had been founded, as two-thirds of its total strength might be said to depend on these services.

In recent years there had been a falling off in the number of Anglo-Indians employed, which he attributed to a perversion of the policy of Indianisation as well as retrenchment and non-recruitment, and although Sir Henry Gidney had succeeded in securing statutory protection for Anglo-Indians in certain Government services, the numbers so affected did not represent all the employable members of the community, who had been forced to seek employment in other directions. Probably the first of these was with the European business houses, but unless there was a great expansion of European business, opportunities were bound to be limited. In private enterprise, the community lacked both capital and experience, but they were making efforts, such as at McCluskiegunj, to get people to take an interest in agriculture. The speaker was glad to say that they had secured a small opening in the Army, and they were engaged in recruiting one hundred fitters for the Royal Army Ordnance Corps as a special Anglo Indian section for service in Egypt and Palestine and he hoped that there would be further growth from this small beginning.

The Anglo-Indian situation was bound up with the fortunes of India generally, but there was the special feature so far as they were concerned in the fact that the higher standard of living generally adopted by the community placed it at a disadvantage and

narrowed considerably the avenues of employment. He hoped that, as the Indian and Anglo-Indian standards approached each other, this disadvantage would gradually disappear. In the general desire for economy, the revised rates of pay on the Railways made it almost impossible for Anglo-Indians to live.

To a small struggling community, seeking a respectable place in the sun and struggling to express itself and to be understood, the symbol of the Rotary movement, standing for international and communal concord, gave them encouragement and hope.

## COCHIN

*President:* R. C. Bristow.

*Secretary:* V. N. Sundaresan.

(March 4, 1939.)

Rotarian R. C. Bristow, the President was in the chair and the Hon. Mrs. Copland-Griffiths, Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem addressed the Meeting on 'THE WORK OF THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE'. Mrs. Copland-Griffiths said that the Order of St. John was one of the oldest in the world and had a fine record of service in giving succour to the sick and the injured in times of peace and war. Especially in a country like India where the number of medical men in proportion to the population was small, there was need for a body of men and women workers trained in the essentials of first aid in accidents. She urged the Rotarians of Cochin to interest themselves in the formation of a St. John Ambulance unit in Cochin.

The speaker answered questions from Rotarians T. C. Sankara Menon and A. K. Kunhalu. Rotarian P. Neelakanta Menon thanked Mrs. Copland-Griffiths for her interesting address.

(March 18, 1939.)

In the absence of the President, Rotarian P. Neelakanta Menon, Vice-President of the Club was in the chair and Mr. T. Bhaskaran, B.A. (Hons.) (Lond.) addressed the Club on 'THE FRENCH HAVE A WORD FOR IT'. The lecturer referred to the beautiful landscape of France, its charming scenery, its hospitable population and the rich treasures of French literature. He laid stress on the fervent patriotism of the French nation and said he was struck with

the intellectual attainment of the average Frenchman who was jealous of France and her culture. The French were a rational people and were born talkers unlike the Anglo-Saxons.

What would chiefly impress the visitor to France was her intellectual eminence and her varied achievements in the realms of Literature, Art and Science. There was no country in the world which honoured culture and intellect as much as France and the speaker was tempted to characterise the French as the Greeks of the modern world.

Rotarian T. C. Sankara Menon proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

## COLOMBO

*President:* K. W. Taylor

*Secretary:* Wm. Falconer

At our first March Meeting, Rotarian F. J. de Saram was to give us his 'Reflections on a Busman's Holiday'. The time at his disposal had to be curtailed, there being business to transact. The speaker nevertheless managed to give us a few glimpses into his activities and pleasures while on leave in England last year. This will be followed by an 'encore' soon, for Rotarian de Saram has yet a number of stories and observations up his sleeve.—Rotarian Kulairaine thanked the speaker on behalf of the Club.

At our third meeting, on the 16th March, we listened to a very interesting discourse on the 'History of the Dutch Burghers in Ceylon', by Mr. J. R. Toussaint, President of the Dutch Burgher Union. Mr. Toussaint who knows his subject intimately, explained the origin of the term 'Burgher' and then traced the history of the Burghers, and their relations to the other communities, in a most fascinating speech, in the course of which he also told us of the achievements which stand to the credit of distinguished members of his community. Rotarian Vice-President Taylor thanked Mr. Toussaint for his address, one of the best we have listened to for a long time.

Another member of the Burgher Community in the person of Rotarian E. Reimers, Ceylon Government Archivist, addressed us on the 23rd March, on 'Mercantile Colombo a Century ago'. Rotarian Reimers' paper too was full of interest, especially at a time

when preparations for the Centenary Celebrations of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce were in full swing. The interesting things Rotarian Reimers had to say and to which Rotarian Gibbs replied with a few witty remarks, have since appeared in print.

At our last meeting of the month, 30th March, we had the pleasure of welcoming back at the top-table, President Gardiner who had undergone a few weeks hospital treatment under the good care of Rotarian Doctor Jayasuriya.

Professor Maklezzoff, a master at the piano, entertained us with a good programme in which Rachmaninoff, Debussy, Scriabin and Chopin were heard. It was an excellent performance on a not so excellent piano.

Our President proclaimed two weeks' holiday from Rotary meetings, which announcement was received with hearty applause. And so we shall start again with renewed vigour after the worst of the April heat is over.

## DACCA

*President:* Dr. R. C. Majumdar

*Secretary:* S. K. Chatterji

Mr. S. Das Gupta, Sub Divisional Officer of Dacca in addressing the meeting of the Dacca Rotary Club on March 13th last on 'Reconstruction of Rural Bengal' said that during the last two decades or more a tendency for rapid urbanization had been in evidence and there had been an influx of population in the towns with considerable extension of their limits with the result that it caused a positive deterioration of the countryside.

The true picture of the villages, the speaker said, was that they were full of squalor and unhealthiness, full of jungles and ditches and dunghills, houses scattered pell mell—each a nuisance to the next house-holder. There was hardly any pure or reasonably safe water to quench the thirst, no doctor to cure but plenty of quacks to kill you, not a drop of medicine to alleviate the suffering of the sick. Village life was steeped in ignorance, rent up with party faction and full of perversity consequent upon ignorance and feuds.

Mr. Das Gupta said that various measures were of late adopted and schemes

propounded by the Government Free Primary schools had been established in some places for removing the illiteracy of the masses. The number of village dispensaries had been increased. Sources of drinking water supply had been multiplied. Village pathways which served as feeder roads for facilitating the marketing of agricultural produce had been improved at places, and arrangements had been made for improving the peasants' stock of cattle.

Removal of mass-illiteracy, the speaker said, was the foundation of rural upliftment. The prevailing ignorance and apathy of the people constituted the greatest hindrance in any project of rural development. The horizon of the people's knowledge must be expanded. If the villagers could be made to assemble somewhere in the evening and if instructive pamphlets and posters, the current prices of agricultural commodities and the days news could be read to them, it would be so very beneficial to them and would create in their minds an inquisitiveness for more knowledge. This work would have to be a labour of love and must be undertaken by educated young men assisted by the teacher of the village Primary school where there was any. In the scheme for the furtherance of education, in the villages where there were educated men books should be compiled on lives of great men whom the village produced and on great events which had taken place in the villages and such books should be prescribed for study in the village school or read to the boys.

Ambitious schemes calculated to revolutionise the whole method of agriculture would be more or less chimerical. Schemes of agricultural improvement which were within the range of practical politics having regard to the conditions of the country should be formulated. Cottage industry should be revived on a rational basis.

Improvement of sanitary conditions and public health projects must be divided into major and minor heads. In the major head would come schemes relating to the cutting of the mouths of rivers and khals to secure proper drainage of the countryside and flush the Beels and marshes which had become stagnant, in order to eradicate malaria from west and north Bengal. The establishment of hospitals and dispensaries for treatment of diseases, and of sources of

pure drinking water must also come under the major head. Under the minor head would come small remedies that conduced to healthier living.

## HYDERABAD

*President* : H. P. Hinchcliffe.

*Secretaries* : C. M. Babla and F. P. Golwalla.

**11th and Charter Meeting.** Sunday, March 5th, 1939.

Our Charter Meeting was a great success. Eighty-four people sat down to dinner and we had the pleasure of having with us Mrs. James as well as our District Governor. The Band of the 3rd Batt. (D. C. O.) 7th Rajput Regt. played during dinner. The President gave a brief account of his stewardship and recounted the history of the formation of the Club. He emphasised the important place that it had already taken in the life of Hyderabad, particularly in becoming a meeting place for Cantonment and City, thus filling a much needed want. He concluded by proposing the health of Rotarian and Mrs. James which was drunk with great enthusiasm. Rotarian James before presenting our Charter gave an interesting and graphic description of what Rotary was, what it did in the world today and the part it could play in promoting international friendship. He then presented the Charter to the President. Rotarian Jethsing proposed a vote of thanks to the District Governor and Rotarian Halford proposed our Visitors to which Rotarian Dalal, Col. Studdert and Mrs. Durnford replied.

**Visit of our District Governor.** Rotarian and Mrs. James arrived here on the morning of the 5th March and were met at the station by all members of the Board and a large number of Club members. Rotarian Framji was At Home to all members attending at the station to give them an opportunity of talking with the District Governor. In the evening Rotarians Shaikh and Menon took them for a tour of the city. Next day Mrs. James was shown over the jail, etc., by Rotarians Babla and Golwalla. It was a great inspiration to us to have Rotarian James and his charming wife with us and their visit has done a great deal of good to the Rotary movement in Hyderabad.

## JAMSHEDPUR

*President* : E. D. Johnson.

*Secretary* : E. P. Hillier.

**Leprosy Relief Committee.**—Rotarian Percival, Secretary of the Committee briefly reported on the progress of the Leprosy Relief Scheme. He stated that in consultation with the Chief Town Administrator, buildings for two treatment centres were being erected and that in consultation with Dr. Santra, Propaganda Officer of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, the personnel of the Survey Staff was being selected and that arrangements were in hand for organizing at an early date a local Leprosy Relief Association to direct the survey work.

**Delegate's Report on Colombo Conference.**—Rotarian E. C. J. Cunningham, the Club's Delegate to the Conference, presented a very interesting report of the doings at Colombo. There were 210 Rotarians with 68 ladies present. The Conference represented a greater cross-section of the different communities, races and religions in our District than it has been possible to get together on any previous occasion. He spoke in glowing terms of the lavish hospitality which was extended to all the delegates during their stay in Colombo itself and in connection with the very interesting trip to Kandy organised for the delegates. He did not attempt to comment on the business of the Conference since that will be covered in the special report to be issued shortly by the District Governor's Office. A very interesting collection of press-cuttings, photographs, etc., was passed round for perusal. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Rotarian Cunningham for his report and the excellent services rendered by him to the Club in making the trip.

**Farewell to Rotarian Imm. Past President Leyshon.**—Rotarian President Johnson in a brief but appropriate speech stated that every member who could possibly attend that day was present to do honour to Charter Member, and Imm. Past President, Leyshon who was attending the last meeting of the Club before leaving India for good.

He referred to Rotarian Leyshon's enthusiastic interest in Rotary and the invaluable services he had rendered this Club both in its formation at Jamshedpur and in building up its activities ever since.

The President then sprung what was quite evidently a complete surprise on Rotn. Leyshon, by presenting him on behalf of the members of the Club with a gold signet ring engraved with the Rotary Wheel and suitably inscribed on the inside. In addition to this, he handed Rotarian Leyshon his Credential Certificate as a Delegate of the Club to the Cleveland (U.S.A.) Convention in June this year.

The Toast of Rotarian and Mrs. Leyshon was than drunk to the strains of 'For he's a jolly good fellow' terminating with prolonged applause.

**Address.**—Rotarian J. Buchanan of Calcutta Rotary who is a popular and well known figure in Jamshedpur, but seldom heard to speak in public, treated the Club to some interesting and amusing reminiscences of his early career as a Blast Furnaceman in Scotland. His humorous assertion that the present day operation of a Blast Furnace is child's play as compared to his day provoked a retort from Rotn. Warren, who stated that modern operation methods are highly specialized and require greater technical skill, though less manual labour, than in the good old days. Major General Lindsay, Rotarians Haley and Mitra contributed to the discussion.

The General pleasantly surprised his audience with his familiarity with the conditions prevailing in iron and steel industrial areas in South Wales, and speaking as a soldier, he laid great emphasis on the responsibility devolving upon both the employers and employees engaged in basic industries of vital national importance.

The loud applause with which the vote of thanks proposed by Rotn. Naoroji was carried was evidence of the great appreciation of those present in Rotn. Buchanan's interesting paper.

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## KARACHI

*President:* Partaprai D. Punwani.

*Secretary:* T. B. Dalal.

**At Karachi.** Rotary Governor James and Mrs. James were accorded on Monday evening an official reception by the Karachi Rotary Club at an 'At Home' arranged by Rotarian P. H. Gidwani and Mrs. Gidwani. In welcoming the Rotary Governor, Rotarian President Partabrai said:—

'Fellow Rotarians, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Rotary Club of Karachi, I have very great pleasure in welcoming in our midst Rotarian Governor F. E. James and his worthy spouse. About 28 months ago Mr. James paid his first visit to Karachi in his capacity as the District Governor. On that occasion he was not accompanied by his wife. Now we have the pleasure of welcoming both.

Some of you perhaps, are wondering as to what Rotary means. Rotary may be described as a promissory note of fellowship, negotiable anywhere and at anytime. It is an international pass-port more important and more valuable than any Government pass-port.

It is not my purpose at this evening's function to dwell on the objects of the activities of "Rotary" as I intend only to introduce to you, Mr. and Mrs. James and to say a few words of welcome to them.

I believe Mr. James really needs no introduction as he is a well-known personality in India. He has been a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly for a number of years and his political record has been a brilliant one. His political views and activities, appreciation of India's needs, and consideration and study of India's manifold problems are well known.

Political life is a strenuous life and is full of heavy duties and responsibilities. In spite of this, Mr. James has been serving India in an important direction, and that is in the field of Rotary. Mr. James symbolises "Rotary" and its objects.

When India was not a full-fledged Rotary District, he most ably performed the duties of the Hon. Commissioner of our District for over a period of seven years. Not only has he been an Hon. Commissioner for India, but he has also been Hon. Commissioner for two other Districts (1) The Dutch Indies

and (2) Malaya, Siam and French Indo-China.

In 1936 our Provisional District was raised to the status of a pucca District, and Mr. James was elected as the first Governor.

What Rotary in India is to-day is largely due to guidance and invaluable help of Mr. James. Rotary International elected him a member of the Board of Directors in 1934-35, and Chairman of an important Commission in 1935-36. The Commission was known as the James Commission and the report of this Commission has been very much appreciated.

After 2 years of his Governorship of the District, it was Mr. James who sponsored the idea of an Indian Governor for the District, and our first Indian Governor was the late Sir Phiroze Sethna. Our District received a great blow by the passing away of Sir Phiroze Sethna in September last.

Again at the call of duty Rotarian James took up the reins of the office of Governor. James' record and services as a Rotarian are indeed such as to make us proud of his example and should guide us and spur us to similar work in Rotary.

Though ladies are not members of Rotary Clubs, yet I have no doubt that Mr. James gets encouragement and support in his work as a Rotarian, from Mrs. James.

The Rotary Governor, I believe, has come to inspect our work. I may admit that on examination he may find that our work has not been of the same standard or so satisfactory as he found it on his last visit in 1936. We are, if I may say so, in the same predicament in which a boy was, when he found that the report of his work and progress in the school which he had to show to his father to obtain his signature on, was none too pleasant. The boy asked his father if he could write his name with his eyes shut. The father replied in the affirmative. The boy then asked his father to close his eyes and sign the report card. We might have adopted some such method, but I am reliably informed that our Governor is liberal enough to overlook our shortcomings and that he has come to encourage us.

I may however assure our Governor, that we in Karachi, individually and as a Club, are doing everything possible in the cause of Rotary.

Rotarian Governor James and Mrs. James, we are indeed thankful to you for your visit

to us, and we hope you will carry with you very happy memories of our city.'

Rotarian Governor James and Mrs. James then dined with the Rotarian President Punwani and Mrs. Punwani and the Board of Directors.

Rotarian Governor James and Mrs. James lunched with Rotarian Avari and Mrs. Avari and friends at the Karachi Club on Tuesday 7th March; and in the evening had tea with Mrs. Thakur. Karachi Rotarians and friends bade him farewell in the evening of 7th March, and the honoured guests left for New Delhi by plane early morning of the 8th March.

**International Crisis.** Our hearts are again heavy; dark clouds are again on the horizon. We are again on the edge of an abyss; a catastrophe the consequences of which we cannot imagine, stares the world in the face. Every second, every minute that passes brings forebodings of evil. But hope reigns eternal in the human heart; the mass of humanity throughout the world wants peace, friendship, neighbourliness—those things which Rotary propagates. Totalitarian States, to meet their particular exigencies, have banned Rotary; but even in those countries the mass of humanity wants peace. Though Rotary cannot stem the flood of fast-approaching destruction, Rotary's seeds which have gone deep down shall remain and fructify. At this time of crisis, Rotary should once more re-iterate faith in the principles of international goodwill and friendship and should pray that God in His infinite mercy grant to Statesmen guiding the destinies of nations wisdom and light. 1st April, 1939, the birthdate of Rotary Club of Karachi be devoted to this object.

## LAHORE

*President:* J. G. Bhandari

*Secretary:* S. Saudagar Singh

The Meeting was addressed by R. B. Rotarian Man Mohan, M.A., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, on the subject of 'Educational Reconstruction'. Mr. Man Mohan said that he was feeling very diffident to speak because of the presence of Hon'ble Finance Minister, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and especially his wife. The speaker began by saying that education was

perhaps the only subject on which every person seemed to have an expert opinion; and so there was quite a lot of criticism on the present system of education. Unfortunately, however, most of this criticism was a destructive type, and it was very seldom that any constructive suggestions were made. He proceeded to refer to the different schemes which have recently been propounded in different places in the country, for example, the Wardha Scheme, the Vidya Mandir Scheme, etc., and said that the Punjab Education Department in its efforts at educational reconstruction was trying to take the best and the most useful points from all such schemes and to adapt them to the needs and requirements of the Province.

He admitted that the present system of education is full of defects; it is out of date, it is not suited to the needs of the present day world and it was necessary, therefore, to devise in its place a more useful, a more elastic and more practical system. Should the existing system be completely demolished or should it be altered or modified to suit modern conditions and requirements? He preferred the latter method, for in his opinion complete demolition and break from the past was a very dangerous and frightfully expensive business. He thought that in educational reconstruction the reformer should proceed very carefully and cautiously, and take his steps forward after mature thought and consideration, and said that that was exactly what was being attempted in the Punjab under an Education Minister and 'a Director of Public Instruction, who were both full of reforming zeal, and who were anxious to see that the Punjab did not lag behind other Provinces in educational advance. He said further that the Education Department had taken stock of the existing situation, had diagnosed the diseases which the present system is suffering or is likely to suffer from, that consultations had been held and public opinion elicited, that modern trends and drifts had been carefully studied and suggestions and constructive criticism welcomed, and that various expert committees had been appointed and had reported and certain important steps taken to implement the plans and schemes which had been recommended.

**Installation of New President.**—After the Royal toast the retiring President Rotarian B. L. Rallia Ram handed over the

Presidential Chair to Rotarian J.G. Bhandari newly elected President.

**Address by the District Governor.**—In India men of all races, political opinions and communities are found among its membership. In some centres it has been a powerful, pacifying and reconciling influence between different communities; in many places it has a unique record of service to the community. Every Rotary Club is an individual member of the 'International Fellowship' and thus even the smallest Club can have international contacts, and thus open the windows of the minds of its members upon a wider scene. This does not make a member less but more patriotic. International understanding is in no way inconsistent with national pride and loyalty. The movement has great possibilities in India, and the Punjab, instead of having only two Clubs, ought to have at least 6 more, the opening of which should be the immediate task of the Lahore and Amritsar Clubs.

**Remarks by Sir J. D. Young.**—The President requested Honorary Rotarian Sir J. D. Young to address a few remarks to the members. The chief Justice was reluctant to do so and said that the first thing he wanted to do was to congratulate Mr. Bhandari and Rotary Club of Lahore in having in the chair such an eminent person. The Chief Justice felt in view of the new President's past activities as Accountant General, Punjab, he had no doubt that the finances of the Club will flourish during his regime and the Treasurer will have to be very careful in keeping his accounts up-to-date. He was glad to find from the Ex-President that he had left a good legacy to his successor. The Ex-President had not, however, spoken well of himself but he knew that he had done a great deal for the Club and it was only his modesty that prevented him from speaking in more cheerful tone. The new President's remarks, said the Chief Justice, were obviously addressed to 'our friend in Germany' and his Lordship hoped that the new President as well as the Ex-President will wait upon Mr. Hitler; the only objection being that we might not see them again. It was not his business, continued the Chief Justice, to address any remarks to that distinguished gathering and as there were masses of people willing to address them it was his firm intention to resume his seat.

## LUCKNOW

*President:* G. M. Harper

*Secretary:* Rai Bahadur R. P. Varma

**Annual Dinner Meeting.** His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces was received at the Carlton Hotel at 8-15 p.m. on the 13th March 1939 by the President of the Lucknow Rotary Club Mr. G. M. Harper, Commissioner, Lucknow Division, who introduced Rai Bahadur Dr. B. N. Vyas, Vice-President, Rai Bahadur Ram Prasad Varma, Honorary Secretary and Chaudhary Hyder Husain Honorary Treasurer respectively to his Excellency. Other Rotarians and distinguished guests were then presented to His Excellency.

The President, in a brief speech, formally welcomed His Excellency the Governor to the anniversary meeting of the Lucknow Rotary Club, and Rotarian Chaudhary Hyder Husain welcomed other guests on behalf of the club.

The Toast of His Majesty the King-Emperor was proposed by His Excellency the Governor and the toast of the Rotary International was proposed by Rai Bahadur Dr. B. N. Vyas.

Rai Bahadur Ram Prasad Varma, Honorary Secretary then delivered his speech on the 'Aims and Objects of the Rotary Club' and the work so far done by the Lucknow Club. He referred to the High ideals of the Rotary International and their value at the present stage through which the world was passing. He emphasised the need for better understanding amongst the communities and for the removal of the causes of conflict by mutual agreement. He said that trifling disputes like playing of music before mosque, etc., which often lead to riots and bloodsheds could basily be settled by friendly negotiations and mutual understanding. He then referred to the Rotary code of Ethics which was of vital importance for lifting up the level of human ideals and achievements. With regard to concrete measures done under the auspices of the Rotary Club of Lucknow, he particularly referred to the tackling of the Beggar Problem by Rotarians H. K. Ghosh, H. G. Walford and Chaudhary Hyder Husain and of the Safety First problem by Rotarian Dr. R. D. Wellons and other members of the

committee. In the last he summarised the Ideals of Rotary in the following lines:

'A little less self seeking, a little more for men,

Less bitter in our speaking, more kindly with the pen;

A little less of swerving from paths of truth and right,

A little more of serving and less of dollar might.

More peaceful with our neighbors, and stauncher to our friends,

For this all Rotary labors, on this its hope depends.

His Excellency then delivered an extempore speech as follows:—

Replying to an informal address of welcome at the Anniversary Dinner of the Lucknow Rotary Club at the Carlton Hotel, Lucknow on 13th March, 1939 His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, Governor, U.P., said that he had no previous occasion to attend a meeting of any Rotary Club, and he had no clear idea about the functions of the Rotary. When he accepted the invitation of the President of the Lucknow Rotary Club, he had no intention of delivering a speech. But after hearing the illuminating address of Mr. Varma about the Aims and Objects and the work done so far by the Lucknow Club, and also after glancing through the literature about the ideals of the Rotary International, he felt that it was difficult for him to remain silent and to leave the meeting without saying a few words of deep appreciation.

In the first place he was struck by the fact that the Rotary Clubs accepted the ordinary economic organization of the society, which allows profit-making, and considers that labour to be worthy of its wages, an employee deserves his salary and a professional man his fee for the work he does. Accepting these deeprooted instincts of human nature, Rotary did not try to repress them, but endeavoured to guide, purify and sublimate them by superimposing on them the ideals of Service. This fine combination of high idealism and of practical conformation, is typical of the U.S.A. and is a very sound policy to follow.

In the second place, the policy of the advancement of International understanding and goodwill, and the settlement of conflicts by mutual agreement must command the sincere support of every right thinking person. Unfortunately during the recent

times there were crudest manifestations of power for the settlement of political problems. It was not the question of the forms of Government, democratic or otherwise that was involved; what was ruinous, was the determination of certain countries to get what they wanted by means of force. Force would beget force, and the whole world would be deflected from the path of progress. The whole world was feverishly running after armaments and Great Britain which was sunk deeply in ordinary peaceful enjoyment of life, was awakened to the stern realities of the situation and her resolution has been restored. Resolution did not mean reaction. Settlements of conflicts were to be effected not by means of force, but by adjustments based on mutual agreement. When the present critical stage would over, through war or without war, many things should have to be adjusted and many injustices should have to be put right. At that time there would be a great need for concerted action and for real belief in the principles of morality, and the spirit of Rotary would play even a greater part.

The President of the Club then thanked His Excellency on behalf of the Rotarians for the honour that he had done to the Club by his presence and acknowledged that the success so far achieved by the Lucknow Rotary Club was mainly due to the untiring energy and tactfulness of Rai Bahadur Ram Prasad Varma, the Honorary Secretary of the Club.

## AN OUTLINE OF VOCATIONAL SERVICE

He who knows and understands his customers will have trade.

He who knows and understands his competitors will have safety.

He who knows and understands his business will have riches, but

He who knows and understands his workmen will have peace.

(Contributed by Joe Herrick)

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Business seems to be waiting for the green light.

It may be all right to be content with what you have; never with what you are.

\* \*

The most profitless thing to manufacture is excuses.

## MADRAS

*President:* M. Ruthnaswamy

*Secretary:* M. Abdul Hamid

**'Communal Harmony':** This was the subject of a most interesting address delivered by Rotarian M. Ruthnaswamy, C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, at the last meeting:—

Rotarian Ruthnaswamy said that one of the greatest political needs of this country was communal harmony. That they had not yet reached any secure and stable communal harmony, no one could deny. Communal disharmony prevailed not only in India, but in other countries as well, for instance in Palestine and Burma. The communal problem arose because the communities were divided from each other by differences of religion, civilisation and culture. In many instances, the press had got into the hands of persons who had no sense of responsibility and contributed to the rousing of communal passions.

The suppression of communal riots by force, Rotarian Ruthnaswamy said, was not a permanent remedy. Partition was suggested in the case of Palestine. Though such a solution might look reasonable, it would not solve the problem. Fortunately, in this country Hindus and Muslims had got so much mixed up that partition or segregation of one community from another was not desirable or possible. Joint electorates were not going to solve the problem either. As a matter of fact, communal electorates were not the cause but the result of communal troubles.

Rotarian Ruthnaswamy suggested that they should appoint permanent Peace Committees—not *ad hoc* committees appointed as occasion arose—in all towns and villages. The leaders of all the communities, as also representatives of newspapers should be brought into the committees. The committees should not merely content themselves with making formulae, but would have to sit and settle the problem. They should consider questions relating to the immigration of foreigners, labour, etc. The majority community in India, Rotarian Ruthnaswamy added, should try to meet the demands of the minorities as far as possible.

Rotarian Ruthnaswamy stressed the need for mixed schools for all the communities

and concluded by saying that the general public should develop an international spirit.

Rotarian C. E. Jones, proposing a vote of thanks to Rotarian Ruthnaswamy, said that it was not true that communal problems arose because of foreign domination.

**'The Middle-aged—the Salt of the Earth':** The Speaker for the day who was Dr. C. G. Pandit was prevented from coming on account of a personal bereavement and his place was ably filled up by Rotarian Immediate Past President A. G. Vere who spoke on 'The Middle-aged—the Salt of the Earth.' His speech was greatly appreciated as may be judged from the volley of questions it evoked.

In the course of his address, Rotarian Vere said that many millions who lost their lives in the Great War would have to-day been middle-aged and who could say that the world to-day would not have been a more serene and saner place had they been spared. They would have provided that leavening of sanity and sound judgment of which the world to-day was so sadly in need. They would have increased enormously the forces ranged against hate and violence and by their sound common-sense would have been able to avert the distressing state in which the world now found itself.

One of life's tragedies was that fame for the accomplishment of things worth while could rarely be acquired when it was due. Thus they found frequently men and women famous in their old age for achievements actually accomplished when they were middle-aged. The world flocked to their doors for advice and instruction not when they were in full possession of their powers but when those powers of construction and unbiassed thinking were definitely on the wane, hampered by inability to concentrate on anything but ideas which were frequently obsessions, but which were nevertheless given to the world by an avid Press as pearls of wisdom whereas in reality they were more often senile drivelings. Thus opinions and utterances of youth and age were preferred to those of world's workers who spent their days unrecognised and unnoticed.

The industry, perseverance and stability of middle age were not showy attributes and therefore passed unnoticed beside the athletic wonders of youth and the crabbed utterances of old age.

Rotarian Vere concluded with an assurance to the middle-aged that not only were they the salt of the earth but that they were more; they were the complete cruet of condiments and without them the world would lose its savour.

## POONA

*President:* S. N. Moss

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

(Thursday, 23rd March 1939)

**Meeting Notes:** We were most fortunate in having Dr. E. Stanley Jones, author, traveller and lecturer, to address us. We took advantage of this and so opened the meeting to ladies and other guests. Forty-four in all were present. Mr. Jones said that he was in China in connection with student and other social problems just before Japan made war and was asked by the Chinese to use his influence to avert the conflict, but this was impossible as he showed in his address later when he stated that an Indian Judge whom he met in Japan some years previously had told him that the Japanese programme was the subjection of China in 5 years, and 10 or 15 years later the penetration of India. The Ex-Indian Judge had received this information from a Japanese diplomat. He detailed his difficulties in entering the Shanghai Settlement after the opening of the campaign and of the callous bombardment by aeroplanes of Shanghai, Changcha, Canton, etc.

He claimed to be a friend of both Japan and China, that he could not advocate war against Japan as that would be contrary to his principles and thought that in matters such as these we best served the interests of peace by boycotting aggressors or at least refusing to sell armaments, etc., to them.

He would not commit himself to a prophecy but showed what had happened to Napoleon, Rome, Greece, Alexander the Great, Persia, the Moghuls, etc.—which by the way came into his recollection during his aeroplane passage from Croydon to Karachi when he passed over Calvary and historical Palestine proving that the only eternal kingdom was one based on the factors of love to God and love to our neighbours as much as we love ourselves. He ended his brilliant and interesting address

giving us comfort and hope by quoting the words of Bread the historian:

- (a) When it is dark the stars come out.
- (b) The bees steal honey and in so doing fertilize the flowers.
- (c) Those whom the Gods wish to destroy are first turned mad.
- (d) The mills of God grind slowly but grind exceedingly small.

Rotn. Cooper proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the renowned lecturer for his most inspiring address.

## RANGOON

*President:* U. Ba Win

*Secretary:* S. Chatterjee

**'Some Impressions of Motoring in America.'** Rotarian U Tun Nyoe who spent several months in America during 1937-38 and attended San Francisco R. I. Convention gave a talk on subject, displaying variety of road maps collected by him during his motoring trips covering 22,000 miles in America, crossing Continent twice from coast to coast. He referred to Sales Tax, maintenance and conditions of roads, toll of the road and speed limits and service given by oil companies to motoring public which is enormous in that country. Prevention of monopoly reduced petrol prices there and helped to maintain a high standard of service by oil companies which are eager not to serve only but also to satisfy motorists. He detailed how parking problem solved there and how he contributed to City Fund twice. America is not only motor manufacturing but also motoring country where there are 26 million cars for 130 millions of people.

Rotarian P. J. Roche thanked the lecturer.

This meeting was confined to Rotarians only to meet Rotarian His Excellency Sir Archibald D. Cochrane, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Governor of Burma and to acquaint him with club activities, extension problem and the next District Conference to be held in Rangoon.

After the lunch, President U Ba Win welcomed Rotarian His Excellency saying that although it was his second visit it was the first time they had the privilege of receiving him as Rotarian among Rotarians. President then outlined history and development of Rangoon Club and its activities

particularly for the general welfare, without interfering with existing organisations in any way. Existence of Club had been of benefit to country as club had put Burma on world map creating closer touch between countries and closer contacts between men. He also referred to romantic growth of Rotary in world and club's attempt to promote clubs in district towns to foster fellowship and create better understanding between men in locality and outside. President lastly referred to district conference invited by Rangoon Club and after informing His Excellency what Governors as honorary members in other countries did on such occasions, asked His Excellency to assist the club in tremendous task facing the club in matters of hospitality and arrangement.

Rotarian His Excellency thanking club for inviting to the pleasant lunch and making crystal clear why he was invited and what club wanted and expected of him, expressed pleasure to meet them and assured that he was ready and willing to assist them in all possible way in connection with the conference. He said he accepted and promised to be present but expressed regret at his inability to attend Charter meeting of Mandalay Rotary Club as he had to come down suddenly. He was glad to learn of the progress Rotary was making in Burma and other parts of world and hoped it would continue to do so. His Excellency concluded wishing Rangoon Club and coming conference an outstanding success.

**'Rangoon Literary Society.'** Mrs. Peacock, wife of Past President Peacock and Hony. Secretary of the Society gave an interesting talk on the history of birth and growth of the Society and incidentally said more about old Rangoon, freely quoting from 'History of Rangoon' recently compiled by Prof. Pearn for Corporation of Rangoon. This Society is the oldest circulating library in Burma, being established in 1857 shortly after second Burmese War in 1857 when a new Rangoon was rising on ashes of the old. She related incidents that led to its formation and how it was maintained in past and at present. It contains literature to suit all tastes and has many rare publications. Attractive part is reading room with comfortable chairs and easy access to books. Membership is open to all but its membership and fortune both fluctuate and now the Society was in need of both.

I know of no other place in Rangoon, said Mrs. Peacock, more interesting even thrilling. Because of the open access system in the library, a reader may contentedly prowl, dipping first into one, then the other of the fascinating, shocking, amusing, queer and erudite volumes until he finds the creature of his choice. Not for him any book that is new, just a drug, an escape from reality but an exchange of ideas, a thrill of new experience, a fresh outlook on life. Here he will find treasure—things new and old. Full text of her speech appeared in *Rangoon Times* of Friday the 24th March 1939.

Rotarian U Tun Nyoe thanked Mrs. Peacock for her interesting talk.

## SHOLAPUR

*President:* N. S. Sen

*Secretary:* Dr. M. Subramanyam

Rotarian D. B. Limaye gave an interesting account of the Colombo Conference dwelling at length on both entertainment as well as the business side of the Conference. Rotarians Chaugule and Kapadia also spoke giving their own expressions as delegates for the Conference.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Divatia, Chairman of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee was the chief guest on March 21.

The President gave a brief account of the club activities in his welcome speech and made introductory remarks about the chief guest. Hon. Mr. Justice Divatia spoke on the value and importance of the essential unity underlying the various creeds and cultures and expressed satisfaction for the ideals aimed at by the Rotary Movement in its efforts to work its fourth object.

## SURAT

*President:* Sardar Davar T. K. Modi

*Secretary:* Dhun Framji

The Speaker of the Day Rotarian Sardar Davar T. K. Modi gave a very interesting talk on 'His Impressions of the District Conference at Colombo'.

Rotarian Jhaveri proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker for his very interesting an eye-opener speech, which was carried with acclamations.

With a vote of thanks to the host Rotarian Jhaveri and to the Chair, the meeting terminated.

The letter of Rotarian Bryant intimating about Rotarian Dr. Alex. O. Potter's visit to our District, was noted and it was decided to send him our Club's greetings on his arrival in India.

(Continued from page 15)

principal function of his club and of Rotary International of which his club is a constituent member. While making a programme of work for his year of office, the president should make a survey of the service needs of the community, find out what other organisations are administering to those needs and think out ways and means of co-operating with those organisations and of avoiding overlapping of effort. It is desirable that the president should get into touch with the principal charitable and welfare societies of the locality, the local press, the heads of the Government and the Municipality acting as a liaison between his club and those various organisations and bodies. Attempts should be made personally by the presidents of the clubs of Capital Cities to make Governors of provinces honorary members of the club and the presidents of clubs of provincial towns should try to enlist the District Magistrate, the District Judge as member of the club. A first rate Rotary Club should have most of the leading men of the place as members and its efficiency in rendering useful service will depend largely upon the influence that its members wield on the community.

### 5. Duties to the Sponsored Club:—

Rotary organisation is not static but is constantly growing. In our district we have got a Field Representative, Rotn. Bryant, who is always on the move to form new clubs. Presidents of each club should render him effective help in his Rotary Extension Work. Older clubs are expected to sponsor new clubs in their neighbourhood and presidents of older clubs should always help the newly sponsored clubs to get on their feet. The president of the senior club should visit the sponsored clubs and address it preferably on Rotary subjects at least once during his term of office and always arrange to send interesting speakers from his own club or outside to sponsored clubs.

Rotarian Dr. A. H. Patel gave a very interesting talk on the 'Milk Problem in Surat'.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

(Continued from page 22)

the event with a dinner. They would certainly hold a number of committee meetings, and somebody would present a report. I imagine that much the same would happen in America and on the Continent.

I can think of quite a number of habits that even a world war, lasting for years, would not break. And habits make Governments. Most of our habits are bad habits, so we have bad government.

The really deplorable fact is that even such a major tragedy would make so little difference. Ignoring altogether the obvious conclusion that our bad habits were responsible for the bloody mess the world got into, we should laboriously piece the world together again.

No, wars will teach us nothing—until, perhaps, in the end they teach us that wars don't pay anybody, and that to be pugnacious is to be insane.

In a war everybody loses, but formerly it was possible for one side to think—for a year or two—that it had won. The single redeeming feature of the next world war, when it happens, is that this will not be possible. In reflecting upon that, perhaps you may find some particle of hope.

## ROTARY

Rotary is spreading a gospel of peace because it is spreading a gospel of understanding.

We are learning to see our neighbor's viewpoint, to see and understand his problems, to understand his character and his psychology.

This understanding between nations is promoting friendship between nations.

Eventually, it is going to promote peace between nations.

(Contributed by Pinkey Hunter)

# 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. Past President: Sir Mahbubinia Kadri, Kt. Directors: J. S. Cama, Dr. G. B. Mohile, W. U. White and Dr. G. B. Mankad.

Meetings: First and third Tuesdays, 8-30 p.m., Grand Hotel.

## 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.

## AMRITSAR

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

President: G. Durrant. Vice-President: Dr. S. B. Solan Singh. Secretary: P. C. Bhandari, New Court Road, Amritsar (Phone Nos. 400 and 499). Treasurer: Satya Paul Virmani. Directors: Parkash Chand Mehra, A. Paton and Rai Sahab G. R. Sethi.

Meetings: Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8-15 p.m., Library Room, Rambagh Gardens.

## ASANSOL

May 1938. Charter No. 4767.

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. Snedden, S. K. Mondol and G. L. Hudspeth.

Meetings: Second and fourth Mondays, 7-15 p.m., at Madath's Hotel.

## BANGALORE

May 21, 1934. Charter No. 3323 (b).

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.

Meetings: Dinner meeting first 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. Jt. Hon. Secretaries: T. M. Desai and D. M. Desai, 'Saraswati Niwas', Pratapganj, Baroda (Phone No. 666). Hon. Treasurer: M. B. Amin. Directors: B. D. Amin and L. G. Temple.

Meetings: Second and fourth Fridays, Baroda Guest House.

## BARSI

October 17, 1937. Charter No. 4495.

President: G. R. Zadbuke. Vice-President: B. S. Kathale, M.L.A. Hon. Treasurer: S. R. Dhople. Hon. Jt. Secretaries: V. R. Binge, Chief Officer, Municipal Borough, Barsi; and J. G. Coelho, Electrical Engineer, Jayashankar Mills, Barsi.

Meetings: First and third Sundays, Anna-sahab Kathale Memorial Hall.

## 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. Deshmukhi. Directors: Rtn. B. R. Kembhavi, 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 22031). 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. Vimalalal.

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.

## COLOMBO

July 1929. Charter No. 3198.

President: K. W. Taylor. Vice-President: H. S. Perera. Hon. Secretary: Wm. Falconer, C/o Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Post Box No. 36, Colombo (Phone Nos. 420 and 421). Hon. Treasurer: A. P. Browne. Directors: H. E. Newnham, G. L. Yule, F. C. Gibbs, A. Mamujee.

Meetings: Every Thursday, 1 p.m., Grand Oriental 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, 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. 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: Shamsdas Dandumal Bhatia. Directors: Shavex Pestonji Dastur and Rev. Reginald Cain Bartels.

Meetings: Second and fourth Thursdays, 7-30 p.m., Masonic Hall.

## JAMSHEDPUR

November 23, 1936. Charter No. 4118.

President: E. D. Johnson. Imm. Past President: 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: First and third Mondays at noon, Tisco Hotel.

## 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: Rochiram Thakurdas, S. V. Kithari, P. H. Gidwani, M. K. Patel, T. J. Bhojwani and K. R. Bhide.

Meetings: First and third 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. Sandagar 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.

## 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: 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.

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

## 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: Second Saturday, Madura Club, 1-15 p.m.; fourth Saturday, Cosmopolitan Club, 1-15 p.m.

## 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. Galliar.

Meetings: First and third Friday every month at 7 p.m. at the Hindu Gujarati School Hall.

## NEGOMBO

January 1938. Charter No. 4645.

President: T. Weeraratne. Vice-President: Dr. T. S. Nair. 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: Second and fourth Sundays every month at the Union Bank Buildings, at 6-30 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: Second and fourth Thursdays, 1-30 p.m., Poona Club.

## RAJKOT

August 10, 1938. Charter No. 4694.

Vice-President: Dr. D. H. Variava, F.C.P.S. Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer: B. N. Atal.

## RANGOON

September 2, 1929. Charter No. 3240.

President: U Ba Win. Vice-President: E. J. Dunkley. Imm. Past President: S. N. Haji. Hon. Secretary: S. Chatterjee, 204, Sparks Street, Rangoon (Phone 507). Hon. Jt. Secretary: R. B. Rashall (Jr.). Hon. Treasurer: W. B. Goldrick. Directors: C. P. Wilton, Dr. J. H. Gray, Dr. P. K. Dey and U Hla Aung.

Meetings: Every Wednesday, 1 p.m., Strand Hotel.

## SALEM

January 22, 1939. Charter No. 5007.

President: A. F. W. Dixon, I.C.S. Secretary: O. V. Raju, Gandhinagar, Salem.

Meetings: First and third 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. Chaugule. Hon. Secretary: Rtn. Dr. M. Subramanyam, Health Officer, Sholapur Municipality, Sholapur.

Meetings: 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 7-30 p.m., Dist. Local Board.

## SURAT

August 14, 1937. Charter No. 4398.

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: Dabhyabhai B. Modi. Directors: Chimanlal D. Clerk and Chaitanyalal S. Thackkar.

Meetings: Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p.m., at Taleyarkhan's Bungalow.

## 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. Ab Nam.

## WHY DO YOU?

You told it to your friend; his oath was deep;

Well, here's a question for your wisdom-shelf;

Why do you hope some other one will keep

The secret that you cannot keep yourself?

—Edwin Markham.

## CARRY ON

Who knows what our beginning was,

Or what our end shall be?

Why worry? Only the eternal

Now is our concern.

Not what is yet to be.

Yesterday had its problems

And its solutions too.

So will tomorrow hold

Its questions and its answers.

Carry On! So much

there is to do.

### Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma and Ceylon) for March 1939

| CLUBS            | No. of meetings held during month. | Average attendance of members. | % 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 month. |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ahmedabad        | 2                                  | 36                             | 50                                   | 3                                         | 52                                           | 71                                    | 0                                 | 0                          | 71                              |
| Amritsar         | 3                                  | 19                             | 56                                   | 6                                         | 68                                           | 34                                    | 0                                 | 0                          | 34                              |
| Asar sol         | ...                                | ...                            | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                             |
| Bangalore        | 2                                  | 19                             | 47                                   | 5                                         | 51                                           | 40                                    | 0                                 | 0                          | 40                              |
| Baroda           | 1                                  | 15                             | 33                                   | 9                                         | 42                                           | 42                                    | 3                                 | 0                          | 45                              |
| Barsi            | ...                                | ...                            | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                             |
| Bijapur          | ...                                | ...                            | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                             |
| Bombay           | 3                                  | 106                            | 63                                   | 12                                        | 68                                           | 167                                   | 6                                 | 3                          | 170                             |
| Calcutta         | 4                                  | 47                             | 46                                   | 22                                        | 59                                           | 102                                   | 0                                 | 0                          | 102                             |
| Cochin           | 2                                  | 13                             | 45                                   | 5                                         | 53                                           | 28                                    | 1                                 | 0                          | 29                              |
| Colombo          | 5                                  | 54                             | 60                                   | 8                                         | 65                                           | 87                                    | 7                                 | 1                          | 93                              |
| Dacca            | 2                                  | 13                             | 58                                   | 6                                         | 80                                           | 20                                    | 3                                 | 1                          | 22                              |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | 2                                  | 28                             | 80                                   | 6                                         | 97                                           | 31                                    | 4                                 | 0                          | 35                              |
| Jamshedpur       | ...                                | ...                            | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                             |
| Karachi          | 2                                  | 25                             | 59                                   | 7                                         | 71                                           | 42                                    | 0                                 | 0                          | 42                              |
| Lahore           | 3                                  | 27                             | 44                                   | 2                                         | 45                                           | 67                                    | 0                                 | 3                          | 64                              |
| Lucknow          | 2                                  | 63                             | 60                                   | 3                                         | 63                                           | 54                                    | 1                                 | 2                          | 53                              |
| Madras           | 5                                  | 32                             | 46                                   | 12                                        | 55                                           | 68                                    | 0                                 | 0                          | 68                              |
| Madura           | ...                                | ...                            | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                             |
| Mandalay         | ...                                | ...                            | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                             |
| Negombo          | ...                                | ...                            | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                             |
| Pandharpur       | ...                                | ...                            | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                             |
| Poona            | 2                                  | 25                             | 71                                   | 3                                         | 78                                           | 35                                    | 0                                 | 0                          | 35                              |
| Rajkot           | ...                                | ...                            | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                             |
| Rangoon          | ...                                | ...                            | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                             |
| Sholapur         | 2                                  | 27                             | 65                                   | 4                                         | 73                                           | 42                                    | 0                                 | 0                          | 42                              |
| Surat            | 2                                  | 12                             | 57                                   | 0                                         | 57                                           | 21                                    | 2                                 | 0                          | 23                              |
| Thayetmyo        | ...                                | ...                            | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                             |

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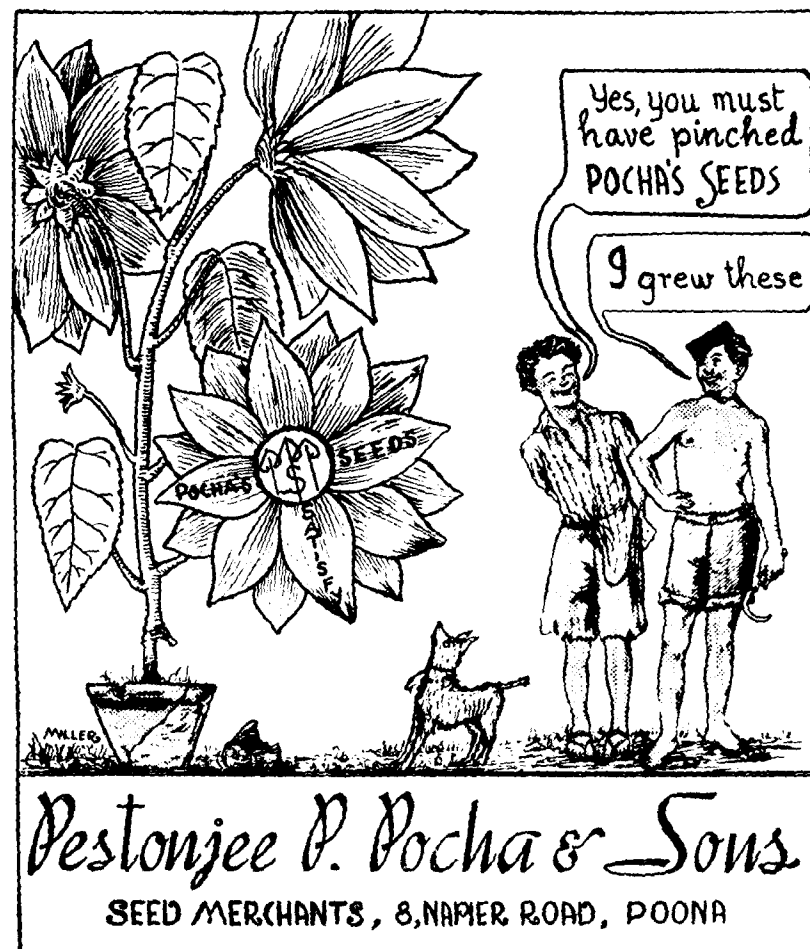
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Editor—J. Munro.



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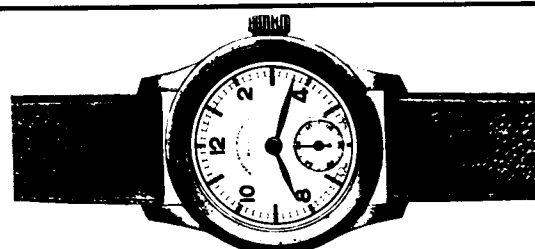
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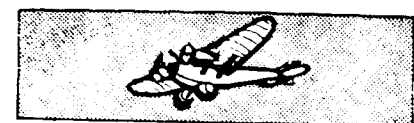
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# THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL



**MAY**

**1939**



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# ROTARY WHEEL

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

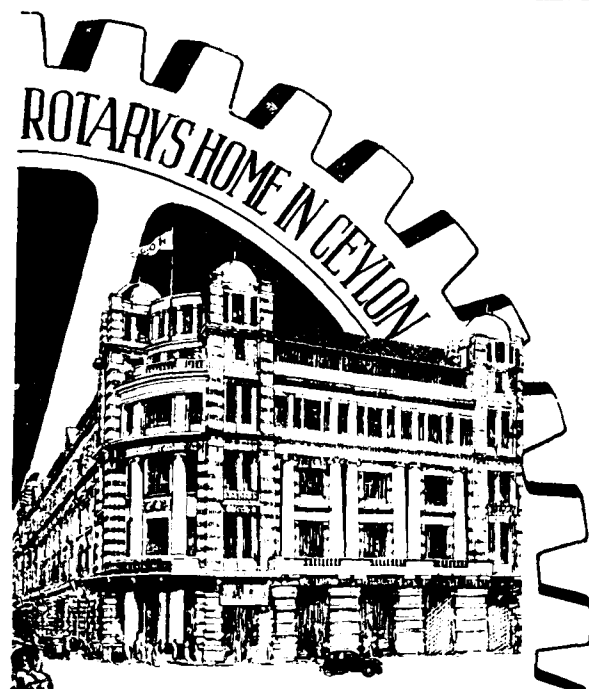
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MAY, 1939

No. 1

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## Editorial Notes and Comments

**Prohibition:** We publish in this issue two articles on Prohibition representing two different points of view. This is the first time, we believe, that *Rotary*, in our part of the world, has thus brought together opposing points of view on a 'burning topic'. We do not think that the discussion which we had some time ago on 'Man and Machinery' was of the same kind as the present All-India Controversy over Prohibition. In doing so, we need not point out that we are not, and have no intention of, contravening one of the basic ideas of Rotary. We have no desire to take part in a controversy either directly or indirectly. But we realize at the same time that Rotarians are also men, and, being men, are bound to have definite views on current problems of more than current interest. If we simply burke discussion we are not thereby doing anything heroic. What we have therefore decided to do is to contribute what we can towards an understanding of the question on its merits, both from the point of view of the ideology behind it and from that of its practical bearings.

The peculiarity of the Indian view of Prohibition is that different aspects of it are emphasized by different groups in different ways. These are religious, ethical and economic. The non-Indian view of the matter—by non-Indian is meant not necessarily anti-Indian—starts from premises which are part of the Western conceptions of Freedom, Liberty and Individualism. Or, to put it in another way, the Indian view seems to be conditioned by absolute standards, while the Western view is marked by relative values. This fundamental difference in outlook is, we think, mainly responsible for the acerbity with which the problem is tackled by *extremists on both sides*.

These considerations will be evident from the articles published in this issue. Dr.

Gilder represents the orthodox Indian opinion. The Archbishop of Bombay has given an eloquent, yet good-tempered and urbane, statement of the view-point of the opposition. To the casual or hasty reader, there might be something piquant in a divine apparently denouncing prohibition. But that is just exactly what he *does not do*. The fact is that Prohibition is the manifestation of puritanism in the political sphere: and in the peculiar conditions of the life of the Indian masses, the puritan appeal is bound, for a long time to come, to be practically irresistible.

If we may indulge in a generalization, the outcome of the present reformatory movement would be neither a nation of teatotalers, nor one of boot-legging gangsters; but a state which does not depend upon revenue from drink to the great extent that it now does. With the removal of temptations from the lowest classes of people, and the gradual weaning of them from the chief of their suicidal pleasures, it is almost certain that restrictions would also be gradually removed.

The cry of vested interests is supposed, for some reason or other, to be unworthy of consideration. And yet, when the British government abolished slavery, it paid to the slave-owners compensation to the extent of £20 millions. The dislocation arising from such a revolutionary reform as Prohibition is bound to be great; and the government have a clear duty to perform in providing compensation to the affected interests. This point is incidentally touched upon by the Archbishop, and requires more consideration at the hands of the ministry.

In the next issue, we propose to give extracts from Mahatma Gandhi's reply to the Archbishop, so that all concerned may see themselves as *others* see them.

## The Governor Speaking!

### Governor James's Monthly Letter for May

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS

**NEXT District Conference:** This is to remind all clubs of the Annual Conference of the 83rd District to be held in Rangoon from *January 24th to 26th, 1940*, and the Annual Conference of the 89th District to be held in Poona from *December 18th to 20th, 1939*. These dates are now confirmed.

Also please note that the registration fee for each visiting Rotarian will be Rs. 10. This appears to coincide with the general opinion received from clubs. Some clubs have suggested Rs. 15, but it is probably better to leave the increase in the fee at Rs. 10.

**Extension:** I am glad to announce that I have forwarded to Rotary International applications for membership from provisional Rotary clubs at Jubbulpore and Henzada (Burma). I hope during the month of June I will be able to present the Charters to the new clubs at Madura and Salem.

Rotary International has accepted into full membership the provisional Rotary Club of Agra, and granted it Charter No. 5028 on the 9th May, 1939.

**Dr. Alex. O. Potter:** Dr. Potter paid our District a short visit during this month and was able to visit Colombo, Bombay, Poona, Madras and Sholapur. Unfortunately he had to leave out Bangalore partly owing to pressure of work in Bombay and partly owing to ill-health caused by the strain of incessant travelling during the hot months.

**Lord Baldwin Fund for Child Refugees:** I am glad to announce that the Jamshepur and the Lucknow Clubs have sent Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 respectively to this Fund. I should like again to commend this Fund to the interest of all clubs in the District.

**Baron Harold de Bildt:** At the end of last month I received a copy of the *Monthly Letter* for April from the District Governor of the 83rd District (Baron Harold de Bildt of Cairo, Egypt). The first few

paragraphs of this letter so impressed me that I asked Baron de Bildt's permission to reprint them. He very kindly agreed, and I have pleasure in reproducing them as follows:—

'The great events in the world are absorbing the interest of everybody, and our attention is frequently called from our work to listen to the great happenings going on and to wonder what will follow. Clearly, it is not the spirit of unselfish service that is now ruling the world. Must we conclude that the ideals that Rotary champions are definitely being opposed, and temporarily vanquished? Several people have drawn that conclusion. Must we believe that certain governments, who have dissolved Rotary in their territories, will also exterminate its spirit from their peoples? To replace it by the desire for selfish profit and the glory of conquest? Many do believe so, and look with despondent eyes on the future, while they are getting their gas masks ready to put on, and examining their bomb-proof shelters. I fear that a man who insists on seeing some silver lining to the dark clouds is looked on as irresponsible and unduly light-hearted. And yet, the Fourth Object of Rotary is to 'promote good will and understanding' among the various nations. Is there nothing but selfishness among some of them?

'I believe that while deploring the policy of aggression now going on, we should keep watch for signs of a more hopeful future. And such a sign I perceive in the spirit of sacrifice and fellowship developed in some dissatisfied nations, though limited only to their own nationals. Undoubtedly, the armaments are imposing a great renunciation of material comfort on some peoples, "Guns rather than butter" is a grim alternative, for to do without "butter", the pleasant things of life, demands much of the spirit of sacrifice. Yet we hear that these privations are borne silently and in a spirit of self-denial, out of "patriotism".—At the time of the French Revolution a prospective victim

exclaimed: "Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!"—And yet, Liberty survived these crimes and became the foundation of our Western civilization. May we not hope that Patriotism, shorn of its selfishness and vain-glory, may survive the crimes committed in its name, and become an altruistic and broadened sentiment, capable of co-operation with people of other races?—Self-denial, even for a low purpose, is a training in self-denial for higher things, a stern school of moral virtue.

'Comradeship within a smaller sphere is likewise a good training to the broader feeling of human solidarity which sees a brother not only in one's own village, or regiment, or nation, but in every human being. The man who is now taught to love and serve his comrade in barracks, may develop later on understanding of a wider and nobler spirit of fraternal feeling. The poet Schiller gave expression to a truly cosmic sense of brotherhood when he sang "Be embraced, ye millions (Seid umschlungen, Millionen), my kiss I give to the whole world". The poem containing these words, the Ode to Joy, was chosen by Beethoven as the text for his Ninth Symphony, and inspires the great finishing chorus.—These exalted sentiments of a noble poet and the greatest of all musicians are perhaps as yet too grand to be understood and practised by humanity, but they certainly are in accordance with the ideals of Rotary. May we not say that they express a fundamental principle of human nature? If so, they are immortal, and will survive any period of national egotism. Brothers, there is still hope.....

"The Art of the Possible." "A man who had been a guest at a Rotary meeting and heard us talk of International Service had expressed a desire to become a Rotarian. But now he has changed his mind. He writes that he had expected a protestation from the five thousand Rotary Clubs of the world when independent nations suddenly lost their freedom and a young Queen was driven from her home two days after the birth of her first baby. He says that Rotarians are "not men of action, but snobs and hypocrites". Hard words, but are they justified? Where we can serve our ideals, we should do so. But would we be doing them any real service by giving verbal expression to our disapproval of the actions of

governments? Would they heed our voices? Have they heeded the voices of the Churches, which have greater numbers and older traditions than we have? Many wise men think that it is useless to protest against outrages and abuses unless you have power to enforce your protest. "Politics are the art of the possible", said a great statesman. Our aim is not to manifest disapproval, but to influence opinions. It is not at present possible for us to influence the actions of governments, but it may be possible for us to create a universal opinion that may have such influence. The writer of the said letter may have noble feelings, but his judgment does not seem wise nor practical'.

**Congratulations.** Congratulations to Rotarian C. G. Warren-Boulton, the President of the Calcutta Club in having been appointed as Hon. A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Yours sincerely,

F. E. JAMES,

District Governor.

### READ—RE-READ—CLIP AND SAVE!!

An attractive, magnetic personality usually may be found in a person who speaks gently and kindly, selecting words which do not offend; who selects clothing of appropriate style varying in colours that properly harmonize; who is unselfish and willing to serve others; who is a friend to all humanity, regardless of wealth or creed, nationality or color; who refrains from speaking unkindly of those who are not present; who manages to converse without being drawn into an argument or idle gossip; who sees the good there is in people and overlooks the bad; who seeks neither to reform nor reprimand others; who smiles frequently and deeply; who loves children, flowers, birds, the growing grass, the trees, the running brooks and the open air; who sympathizes with those who are in trouble; who forgives acts of unkindness; who willingly grants to others the right to believe as they choose regarding politics and religion; who earnestly strives to be constructive in every thought and act; who encourages others and spurs them on to do some useful work for humanity.

(Contributed by Bob Porter)

## Race and Nationality

'VIRTUE is not the monopoly of one particular people or country, but is widely distributed among all peoples and countries' said Dr. B. S. Guha in summing up his interesting paper on 'Race and Nationality'.

Popular notions about Race were sometimes loose and often, behind them, lurked an emotional background rendering dispassionate analysis difficult. The term 'Race' means etymologically, source or origin, but the term had often been used in Europe, not only in its original sense, but also with linguistic and cultural implications. A little reflection, however, made it clear that such use of the word was unwarranted; language could not be equated with any particular race in the zoological sense. The mere fact of acquisition of a particular language did not produce a change in the genetic composition of a people. It might be acquired either by contact or imposed by conquest, but was never a criterion of race.

In the same way, the term 'race' could never be substituted for 'people' for a 'people' was composed of many varying types. In all geographical divisions, there were, with few exceptions, more than one ethnic type present.

Disassociated from its cultural and geographical settings, we were left with the biological aspect of the concept of race. During the process of human evolution, there had undoubtedly arisen several distinct genera, of which the *genus homo* had alone survived and within the last hundred thousand years none had lived except the *homo sapiens*. Man, as he existed today, belonged to this species, though differentiated into several well-marked sub-species like the Negro, the Mongolian and the Caucasian. Although the difference between these subdivisions was striking, fertility was not lost when intercrossing took place between them. The hereditary constitution of man, consisted of a large number of discrete living particles called *Genes*, but as these *genes*, in the case of man were not linked, but handed on separately, it followed that when interbreeding took place between different human groups, all kinds of combinations of characteristics appeared in the hybrids, but there was no blending of characteristics as was

once supposed to be the case. Man as he existed today was thoroughly mixed everywhere and it was not possible to trace the original stocks or to assume from the presence of a particular characteristic that there was an ancestral race-breeding reason for it.

The concept of 'nation', on the other hand, was purely social implying a group of people occupying contiguous territory and alike in speech and culture and capable of united action regardless of the component ethnic entities. The speaker went on to trace how national ideas had been the product of kindred interests and languages which established a basis for mutual understanding.

There was no doubt that marked differences in physical characteristics created vast feelings of contrast, and when some of these differences led to the placing of greater aesthetic value on such things as a lighter skin colour or regular features, it engendered in those possessing them a spirit of superiority. The exaltation of one particular race at the expense of all others as the embodiment of all physical and mental virtues, which was a feature of the political development of recent years was a fallacy. Virtue was not the monopoly of one particular people or country but was widely distributed among all peoples and countries. The so-called national character was mostly the product of environment and was liable to change with its changing condition. It was mainly artificial and based on self-interest and kept bolstered up by prejudice; it was not in agreement with actualities when facts, rather than fancies, were taken into consideration.

There was no doubt that the betterment of the physical and moral health of the people was an indisputable duty of civilised governments, but it could not be done by misdirected racial policies. It was not possible to give a definite genetic entity to any particular type, each one of which was the result of recombinations of *genes* from different human groups. All advances in civilisation seemed to have been due to cultural contact between different peoples, which entailed a large amount of racial admixture. There was no evidence for the necessity for racial

(Continued on page 7)

## 'My Impressions of Japan'

By Dr. Alex. O. Potter,

Hon. Assistant to the Secretary of R.I.

MY all too brief visit to Japan was sufficient to give me a 'taste' of your country—a 'taste' which was so delicious and appetizing that I know I want to return some day to spend a longer time with you.

I was impressed by your diligence, your industry, your ability, and especially by your loyalty and devotion to your Emperor.

While I content myself with thus briefly giving my general impressions of Japan, I feel I can write at greater length concerning my impressions of Rotary in Japan, because for the past eleven years I have gradually become more and more familiar with Rotary in your district. I have learned about your Rotary activities from the statements your successive governors have made concerning your Rotary work, from the scintillating bulletin of the Tokyo Rotary Club and, more recently, from the excellent district publication, *The Rotary Wheel*. Thus I came to Japan with a fairly good knowledge of Rotary in the 70th District, with a very high regard for the Rotarians and the Rotary Clubs of your district. What I learned in my discussions with individual Rotarians, in club visits to Tokyo, Yokohama, and Kobe in conferences with present and past officers at Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe, not only confirmed that high regard but served to increase it. This visit has taught me much more about Rotary in Japan. I congratulate your district, its clubs and their Rotarians on the splendid Rotary work you have been doing and which you now are doing. I congratulate you on the care with which you have established your clubs, the thorough organization, the fine spirit of friendship. I felicitate you on your steady and continuous growth both in adding new members to existing clubs and in organizing new clubs.

If I may be so bold as to offer advice it is that you participate more fully in the affairs of your world-wide movement. To do that will require a realization of the fact that the clubs of the 70th District are as much a part of Rotary International as are the clubs of any other district. In a few instances in Japan, I observed a tendency to look upon Rotary International as an organization

which has or might have some sort of separate existence and with which clubs in the 70th District are somehow connected. This is a fallacious concept. Every club in your district is as integral a part of Rotary International as is any club in the U.S.A., or Canada or England or France or Australia or Chile. Naturally if you do not participate fully in your world-wide organization your influence will be lessened to that extent. But if you feel you have a worth-while contribution to make to Rotary International—which is *your* organization as much as anyone else's—then you should continue to develop Rotary in the 70th District, increasing the number of clubs and Rotarians and above all you should participate to the fullest extent possible in the important international meetings of your world-wide organization.

In these troublous times when unfortunately there is so much ill will, hatred, strife, misunderstanding, it is more important than ever that throughout the world a group of men of good will, pledged to the ideal of service, should increase and intensify their efforts to encourage and foster the advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace. Rotary gives each individual who is a Rotarian the opportunity to strengthen his good will, to develop his understanding, and thus, by his example and influence, to advance the cause of that just, enduring peace which all men desire. May we who are members of clubs composing Rotary International ever work closely together toward the worthy objects of Rotary?

(*The Rotary Wheel*).

(Continued from page 6)

antipathy; it could be broken down by the creation of a congenial atmosphere and the removal of the artificial barriers such as the myths of superiority and inferiority, but whether such an ideal state would come in this world, the speaker found it difficult to say. The experiments being made in Soviet Russia on these lines would be watched with great interest.

## 'Prohibition'

Clear Cut Policy of Congress declares the  
Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister of Health,  
Government of Bombay

**WE** can proceed slowly in rural areas, but we cannot proceed slowly certainly in urban areas, declared the Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister of Health, Government of Bombay, speaking on 'Prohibition', at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay, at Green's Restaurant on Tuesday.

The Minister explained the excise policy of the previous Governments, and said that immediately they assumed office in July 1937, Government declared that it was their intention to carry out prohibition in the next three years. Rotarian President T. W. Brough was in the chair.

There was a large attendance, among those present being the Hon. Sir Manekji Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State, and the Archbishop of Bombay. A record of Dr. Gilder's speech was taken by All-India Radio, which was highly appreciated by the Minister, who after the meeting heard his own speech perfectly reproduced.

Mr. C. W. Hayden welcomed the principal guest, Dr. Gilder, and the other guests.

The Minister began his speech by tracing the origin of the Excise Department, pointing out that the excise revenue in 1878 was Rs. 32,50,300, to which Bombay contributed Rs. 9,00,000. The revenue gradually rose to Rs. 450 lakhs.

**Rationing System.** So firm was Indian opinion about prohibition that soon after the Montford Reforms, in fact in the first session of the Bombay Legislative Council, Sir Chunilal Mehta, the then Excise Minister, talked about the excise policy stating that it was Government's intention to reduce the number of liquor shops, curtail the hours of these shops, etc. The following year he introduced the rationing system, which, however, failed in the end in achieving its object.

At the same session of the Council, the late Dr. K. E. Dadachanji had moved a resolution recommending to Government to appoint a committee to consider the question of drink and drug traffic and to adopt the policy of total prohibition. Amongst those

who spoke on that occasion were Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Naoroji Dumasia. The committee was appointed and its report was published in 1924, suggesting that Government should declare that their excise policy should be prohibition and that it should be achieved within 20 years.

Before the report was considered, a resolution was adopted in the Council that total prohibition was the goal of Government. Eventually Government declared that in view of the strong public opinion on the question they had come to the conclusion that their ultimate object of excise policy was total prohibition.

**Policy Confirmed.** That policy was confirmed by the succeeding Bombay Governments. The Interim Ministry (before the Congress accepted office) also evolved a scheme of prohibition in ten years. Then came the Congress, which from the earliest days had been fighting for prohibition and had made prohibition its goal. The Congress policy was a clear cut one aiming at complete prohibition of all drugs, alcohol and toddy. That policy was strongly applauded by members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Dr. Gilder added that if Government succeeded, in their object, and he was sure they would succeed in Ahmedabad and Bombay city, they would have broken the back of the anti-prohibition movement. Then prohibition would come all over India.

Referring to taxation, the Minister said that Government considered a good many methods of taxation, and they had chosen one. It might be that it was not liked by all people. 'But we are perfectly prepared to be convinced that another tax is better,' he said.

Sir Richard Temple, proposing a vote of thanks to the Minister, said that although some of the Rotarians were not in favour of the prohibition policy of Government, he assured Dr. Gilder that when prohibition became law, they would loyally abide by it.

—Times of India

## 'Prohibition'

Address delivered by His Grace the  
Archbishop of Bombay at the Rotary  
Luncheon at Green's Restaurant on  
Tuesday the 30th May

**FORGIVE** me if I spend a moment on telling you how I came to undertake this address to you. Not long ago, your secretary Mr. Higham reminded me that it is part of the programme of Rotary to offer an open forum for the presentation of views on matters of public interest. Mr. Higham told me that the Hon'ble Dr. Gilder, Minister for Health and Excise was to speak for Prohibition, and asked me if I would state the case on the other side. I answered half in joke, that I would gladly speak for Prohibition if Dr. Gilder would speak against it. I say 'half in joke' for the answer was half serious. Apart from the danger of a contest in which the wrestlers might be introduced (not by Rotary) to the public 'Against drink, The Minister of Health', 'For drink, the Archbishop of Bombay', I have to avoid giving the impression that I or those whom I represent are committed to one side or the other in the matter of Prohibition. Finally, a certain bent has been given to my mind by a method of training which appeals to me very strongly; this method consists in proving every belief of your own by stating as fairly, fully and exactly as you can any objection ever brought against it, and adding any other you can devise yourself. Then you answer the objections if you can. If you can't, you either fall back on some human or divine authority whom you can reasonably trust, or else you change your mind.

If Dr. Gilder, had submitted the Prohibitionist heights to terrific bombardment, I might have run away rather than attempt a defence, and Dr. Gilder would then have revealed all the strength of the Prohibition defences as known only to himself. But he has saved me the embarrassment. In fact he did not state a case either for or against

Prohibition. He told us that he and some others had been faithful to Prohibition for a very long time. That is interesting, but I cannot see that it is relevant. The question before us, if I understand it aright, is not what the Bombay Government proposed in 1921 but whether its decision now in 1939 is a wise one or an unwise one. He did indeed tell us why Prohibition, to succeed, must be introduced in cities, and very quickly, but I cannot honestly recall any reason given why it should be introduced at all.

Being, then, in the happy position of not having to attack anything because I have been given nothing to attack (even an Irishman cannot hit a head that is not there), I believe that I may usefully propose to you certain questions which we ought to answer in order to solve Dr. Gilder's problem. Indeed it is the point of a democracy that this is our problem; if it is a sound democracy, these questions will be honestly put and honestly answered, then decisions will be taken without reference to vested interest whether commercial or political. The first question I make no apology for asking, since you will agree with me that foundations are always fundamental but often neglected. 'What is law?' The definition to which the world's greatest thinkers have subscribed is 'Law is an ordinance of reason for the common good made and promulgated for community by the competent authority'. No one will question the law that a man must not deliberately drink, for mere pleasure's sake, until he loses the use of his reason. Yet that is not a law of any State as far as I know, it is a law implanted in every reasonable being by Nature itself or if you like by its Author. Man's very reason cries out that there *should be*,

must be such a law. Even the worst drunkard does not get drunk because the law is there, but because a craving shared by us with animals sometimes gets the better of the reason we share with God. A very good example is found in the rich man, real or legendary, who paid a small army of detectives and pugilists to follow him to his haunts of drink and throw him out. Like all forms of Prohibition, this proved expensive. It would have cost less and accomplished more to employ a *Guru*, some wise man whom modesty forbids me to specify more exactly, who for nothing at all would undertake to impart a new taste for celestial spirit. In fact this very thing has been done not for one man but for millions. It is a matter of History that Ireland was once threatened in her very soul by the demon of drink. I have often watched Irish Gurus exorcising this demon, and they do so chiefly by letting the drink go round the dinner table and never touching it themselves. At the same time they maintain a constant campaign against the evils of drunkenness; note the evils of *drunkenness* not the evils of drink, for though you may count by the hundred of thousands total abstainers who say 'I will not drink' you will hardly ever find a man there to say 'you shall not drink'. It was another variety of *Guru* who tried to impose on the United States his religion of 'You shall not drink' and the whole world knows with what results.

Now I think that Dr. Gilder's battery thunders in response at this stage 'India is not America or Ireland'. We may safely agree, but Indians are men, neither more nor less than Americans, Irishmen or Dutchmen. It is not as any particular kind of man at any time or place but as a human being that a man needs to love a law to keep it well; that is the lesson which the history not of two or three nations but of the whole human race brings home to us again and again; and the same moral is repeated in the story of every great religious movement that has left its mark upon the world. Sir Richard Temple, in the course of his thanks to Dr. Gilder for his speech last Tuesday, pointed out that the Indian child will tend, like any other, to convert 'don't' into 'do'. That is probably true of the average child anywhere, but I do not think it is true of the average man or of the average woman.

What is proved by observation and indeed by analysing man's composition is that any 'don't' will command a man's compliance in proportion as it obtains the free assent of his will and judgment. I say 'the free assent' for it is possible, as we know too well, that millions of men assent in one country to a law which is execrated by as many millions over the frontier. So must it remain until the press, the cinema, the radio cease to be slaves of propaganda and become servants of truth. A free assent must be an informed assent; that is why an energetic campaign by all the concentrated forces of religion, education and social welfare seems to many a far better weapon against drunkenness than the lightning stroke announced for next August. It may be, of course that the compulsion generally condemned outside India is the only means here, that the moral and educational way approved by experience elsewhere will not work in India. I hope that I should be willing to believe this, if it were proved. Perhaps some of our Congress friends will make it clear to us why they not only assume this as proved but require the adoption of the Prohibition creed as a condition of membership. That a man should not be able to serve India through the Party which has done so much to win her freedom, unless he forswears the glass of beer which cheers him up, that may well be admirable as an example. But I would like to hear a more creditable explanation than I have yet had of the further condition that he must pledge himself to stop any other Indian from using his freedom to drink with moderation. I have been told, rightly or wrongly, that Hindus who form the great majority of Indians, cleave to Prohibition (not merely to temperance) as part of their religion. If that is so, it seems a possible argument for Prohibition; but I have heard it as strongly denied and it is hard to reconcile with the widespread drunkenness alleged to justify drastic measures. Allow me to quote a personal experience to illustrate the point that observance of Law rests ultimately on love of the Law. Some twenty years ago, Liverpool had the experience, almost unique among English cities, of a police strike. It was at the beginning of the Summer holiday season just after the war, when hundreds of thousands were trying to get away to the holiday resorts, the landing stage was thronged

by crowds which had to wait for 24 hours or more to board one of the few small steamers which had survived the years of war service. I had joined a crowd about 5 o'clock one morning most which had been there all night. Shortly after that, the police marched off, leaving to their own devices thousands of people hungry and tired. What happened? Nothing. Nothing, at least, that interrupted the routine of other days. As ships came in at intervals of several hours, the crowds waited till passengers had disembarked, formed in the usual queue for tickets, waited to see if there would be room for them or if there would be yet another long wait. All day the people went on doing what the police, if present, would have made them do. Why? Obviously because it was recognised that the police regulations were for the general good, made for their safety and comfort, that each must be a better friend of order on the one day that its ordinary guardians had failed it. A French detective of world-wide fame once wrote that the English policeman was the finest in the world not because he was stronger, more clever or better trained than others, but because the English policeman always had the crowd on his side. I do not say that Chief-constable Dr. Gilder has not got the crowd on his side, he knows better than I do—, but I do say that the Congress Party will not succeed with Prohibition unless India itself, the real India is solidly behind it.

To win the allegiance of body, of mind and of heart needed by any law but most of all by a law making great demands, that law must be just. It is not enough that the Legislator says 'This is just'. But the conscience of the millions must say 'This is just'. For every law properly so-called depends in the last resort not on party nor on police nor on money but on conscience. There are people in India, as everywhere in the world, not drunkards but temperate men, good men, educated men who doubt the justice of a law which interferes so drastically with a *natural right*. They do not proclaim through loud-speakers the injustice of the law but they ask of conscience, quietly, whether really it is just. Frankly, I wonder that the party of Truth and non-violence has not taken the question more seriously. One would have expected Mr. Gandhi, of all people, to be the first to see that a law doubtfully just is certainly unwise.

I will not pursue in detail the question of justice with relation to the hardship involved, the unemployment, the concentration of enormous resources on this single object, with so much loss to others regarded by many as far more urgent. On the question of justice I will add only this:—I believe that if you put to a competent judge and jury this question:—'Have the liquor interests of the Bombay Presidency *any case* for establishing a moral claim to the capital invested by them in the trade?', I believe that the verdict would be 'Yes, they have a case'. You, many of you business men and lawyers, know better than I whether it is a good case or a less good case. My point is that a *reasonable case* is enough to make this law only doubtfully just, and again I simply cannot see how a law doubtfully just can be certainly wise.

You would all agree with me, I think, in postulating for a law certain other qualities besides that of reasonably clear justice, but I have no time to enumerate them. It is worth nothing that a law might possess all the virtues and yet do harm if the price to be paid for it were out of proportion to the good attempted, or if the same end could be obtained by better means.

I have nearly finished asking questions of Dr. Gilder—my only purpose,—but there remain one or two pertinent questions. Does he admit that there are several kinds of intoxication which have nothing at all to do with drink? Drunkenness paralyses the reason and wrecks homes. But the intoxication of false ideals is now wrecking whole nations and the world itself. Moreover, does Dr. Gilder admit that such intoxication is highly infectious? He will hardly deny it, knowing as he does the recent history of the nations. Then will he tell us, 'Is India necessarily immune from the infection of false ideals which intoxicate?' I am far from putting Prohibition on a level with the creed of warfare of class and race. But equally with those ideals, Prohibition is being proposed to us as an ideal to be obtained at all costs and at any sacrifice; equally with the other ideals named, Prohibition tends to be regarded by its advocates not as one possible course but as the only possible religion. The author of the creed of truth and non-violence will not resent this last question, 'Is he still quite certain that all religions are true'?

## Gleanings from R. I. Weekly Letters and Circulars

### Italians in Rotary

ALTHOUGH there are no longer any Rotary clubs in Italy, apparently there is nothing to prevent Italians resident in other countries from belonging to Rotary clubs. For example, there are a number of Italian members of Rotary clubs in the 83rd District (Alexandretta, Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, The Sudan, Syria and Turkey) and Governor de Bildt announces in his bulletin that 'Inquiries have been made in Rome and resulted in the news that Italians may remain in Rotary outside Italy. This is good news, indeed, and we are glad to retain our Italian comrades in our midst.'

\* \* \* \*

Almost universally the reports recognize that the strength of Rotary and its growth to date are explained by the ideals which characterize its objects and program. It is reiterated or assumed in practically all of the reports that people in all countries and in all classes of society are sympathetic to what Rotary calls the ideal of service. Also recognized is the fact that specialization is a characteristic of modern civilization. Rotary's policy of bringing together in Rotary clubs specialists in their several classifications, has demonstrated that an important unity of thought exists and can be developed in spite of the specialization. As one Rotarian puts it: 'The development of Rotary is mainly a consequence of the fact that Rotary brings together on a basis of reality men who are separated by the specialization of professions and business, and teaches them to appreciate the work of each other, and to understand that everyone's labor forms a part of the whole unity.'

The need for increasing the opportunities for understanding is recognized in a number of the reports. It is fine as far as it goes that business and professional leaders have these opportunities to know each other and discover their common ground of interest and purpose. Other people, however, need the same kind of opportunity. Repeated

suggestions are made that young people, 'who possess the future', are needed in the membership of the clubs. Either directly or indirectly, there is expressed the desirability of disseminating Rotary principles among the masses whose cumulative influence plays so important a part in present day culture. One Rotarian expresses a danger which he thinks Rotary faces in these words: 'We are in danger of becoming complacent middle-class.'

Suggestions for realizing the recognized opportunities and for avoiding recognized dangers usually include the following:

Each club must strengthen itself by encouraging its individual members to become real Rotarians, appreciative of the significance of Rotary ideals and active in their promulgation.

Each club should build up its membership to be a truly representative group in its community.

More young men should be taken into the clubs.

Specifically, or by implication, the extension of Rotary into new areas is urged by some.

The closing words of Rotarian Leber of Malang, Java, will serve as a fair summary of the reports received:

'If Rotary gives and takes, at home and at the club, between associates and competitors, weak and strong, subalterns and masters, if the spirit of Rotary promotes mutual understanding and disinterested service, it will be in the future a valuable co-worker of all who serve mankind. Si non, non!'

\* \* \* \*

**Rotarians, Attend your District Conferences:** The time required to attend a district conference is short. The expense entailed in attending a district conference is small. The happiness it gives the district governor to have a large attendance is great. He deserves that reward for the generous devotion of his time and thought to the clubs of his district during the year. The joy of

meeting and fraternizing with Rotarians from the other cities of the district is exquisite, and the thrill of participating in the various elements of the district conference is one that comes to even those who have been habitual attenders.

\* \* \* \*

**Hyderabad Attendance Cup:** The recently formed Rotary Club of Hyderabad (Sind) India, stimulates attendance by means of a contest among its members who are divided into teams of five. A cup, donated by one of the members, is presented to the team having the best average attendance over a three-month period. If a member misses a meeting he can only get credit by attending at another club before the next meeting. The enthusiasm with which the members have entered into the contest is demonstrated by the fact that one member, a doctor who missed a meeting because of his professional duties, made up his attendance by visiting the nearest neighboring club, about 100 miles away. Another member who happened to be 80 miles from Hyderabad on the club's meeting day motored in to maintain his attendance record.

\* \* \* \*

**Quotes from Japan:** The monster of the world today is the selfish ideology so predominant in the relations between nations. Each seems to believe that the world is made for its own selfish purposes. Until that false idea is cast away and the yardstick that each wants to apply to others in judgment of justice and fair play should be used in measuring its own thoughts or actions in a broadminded way universal understanding and peace will not be realized. Present world politics is run on an axis fundamentally opposite to our motto. That is why we want Rotary to become universal.

\* \* \* \*

For a number of years we Rotarians of the 70th district have been aspiring to make our Rotary a truly homogeneous institution in perfect harmony with our national customs and racial traditions. The committee appointed for his purpose at the last district assembly has been studying the subject with diligence. We feel gratified that they have reached the first stage of success by coming into an agreement after long discussions and against

various hindrances. We all hope that the proposed new constitution which was compiled by the committee will be truly comprehensive of the spirit and ideology of our people, and be approved by Rotary International.

\* \* \* \*

Confucianism, Buddhism and Christianity, to say nothing of western culture and civilization, which were all introduced in the past into our country have been made our own through the process of assimilation with our own customs and traditions. Rotary will follow the same process before we really begin to think and live in Rotary.

We believe that it fits in with our racial spirit and national mission that all modern inventions and every enlightened thought are cast into our melting pot to be newly blended and recast so that the East and the West may equally share in benefits and help each other. We believe that no one hemisphere is superior to the other, and real understanding between all peoples of the world will be realized only when all begin to realize universal equality and common interests and look at each other with sympathy and appreciation.

KENJIRO MATSUMOTO  
Governor, 70th Rotary District

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**Pittsburgh says 'Stop and see us'** Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Rotarians promise real hospitality to Rotarians and their ladies, especially from overseas clubs if they'll stop at this great American city coming or going. The Pittsburgh Rotarians say that their city 'is the steel centre of the United States and is considered the workshop of the world, and leads the world in the manufacture of iron, steel, glass, electrical machinery, steel cars, tin plate, airbrakes, firebricks, white lead, pickles and preserves, cork and aluminum, and is the acknowledged center of scientific and industrial research.' They say 'advise us by letter or wire the day or time of your arrival and what interests you most.'

**Rotary in China:** Apparently there are about 13 clubs that are meeting regularly and continuing to carry on more or less as usual, and about 13 clubs that have had

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## Objects and Obstacles

By W. Howlett (Hon. Secretary, London)

To criticize the fundamental structure of the Rotary organization is to lay oneself open to personal criticism from a large section of its membership. Therefore, in anticipation of a certain amount of unfavourable reaction to this article, I feel I should make it quite clear at the beginning that it represents my personal viewpoint, and not necessarily that of the London Club of which I have the honour to be Honorary Secretary

The constitution of Rotary was drawn up in accordance with the aims and objects of Rotary at the time of its inception and was, no doubt, eminently suited to these purposes. But since that time, the objects of Rotary have been altered to such an extent that, if they are to be carried to their logical conclusion, similar revision of certain constitutional laws is essential.

Rotary is unique, principally because of its classification and attendance rules.

The rigid enforcement of these rules was unquestionably ideal at the time when one of the chief objects of Rotary was an interchange of business among its members. The attendance rule ensured personal contacts, and the classification rule eliminated any possibility of disagreement through competition.

But Rotary has assumed wider and more important responsibilities, not the least of which is Vocational Service, and the question is whether or not it is possible for Rotary to achieve any worthwhile results in this wide sphere and, at the same time, keep within the bounds of a constitution which has not been revised to meet new conditions.

Consider for a moment, whether the existing classification rules fairly regulate the representation of trades and professions.

Is it not correct to say that in certain centres served by one Club or another we will find almost all the recognized leaders

of certain professions, only one of whom can join Rotary and that, at any vocational meeting, the Rotarians taking part have little influence among the body which actually rules the vocation?

Take for instance, as only one among hundreds, the coal mining industry of this country. There are nearly one million workers engaged in this trade and, according to the last census, 3,951 owners, agents and managers.

Since, for obvious reasons, the whole of this trade is concentrated in specific areas, the classification rule permits only a minor representation in Rotary of this vast industry. In fact, there are only 21 members in R.I.B.I. holding this classification.

On the other hand, there are 496 Rotarians holding a professional classification involving little or no employment of labour, out of a total of 16,000 practitioners of this profession in the country.

**The Best Excluded.** How then can Rotary's ideal of Vocational Service be achieved when constitutional restrictions exclude from the Movement the very people best able to put its precepts into practice?

I contend that if Rotary, by reason of its structural rules, is unable to achieve any of its objects to the full, then it should either alter its constitution or confine its activities to projects attainable within it.

To evade the issue is moral cowardice.

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## Safety is Making Gains

THE Annual Report of the Safety First Association of India for the year ended 31st December 1938 states that the year stood out as a period of national awakening to the need of accident prevention. The year recorded substantial progress in the Association's service to members, to the public and to Government, that should lead to a more intelligent and sympathetic acceptance of the obligations for accident prevention.

Launched in the year 1933, the lecture demonstration service of the Association was availed of by as many as 200 schools and attended by more than 50,000 scholars. The year witnessed a wholesome effort on the part of a number of schools to solve the accident problem and over 80 more schools subscribed to the Association's Games Lessons which are now approved by the heads of the Educational Departments of the Governments of Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, Central Provinces, Assam and Sind. Besides, the Government of Bombay approved the principle of Safety First instruction for children and have promised their co-operation in bringing the activities of the Association and the syllabus drawn by it to the notice of all schools and also to advise them to include these topics in the ordinary school work.

**Industrial Safety:** Constituting the best reference work a Safety Engineer can acquire, 12 communiques were issued to Industrial Members and the Technical Press. Since the service was instituted in 1935, 38 communiques had been issued to the end of the year. To meet the statutory requirement under the Indian Electricity Rules 1937, a regular training class in the Schaeffer method of Artificial Respiration was also organised. In all 44 organisations sent 192 employees to take the course. To supplement the training, the Association published a Resuscitation Chart. The year witnessed a good demand for posters but owing to lack of funds, the Council was obliged to meet the requirements with specially prepared ozalid prints. A notable contribution was the preparation of a draft Textile Safety Code in co-operation with the Bombay European

Textile Association. When this Code is published the Textile Industry, which ranks as the foremost industry in India, will be provided for the first time with an authoritative safety code for the guidance of employees and supervisory staff.

**Traffic Safety:** During the year the Council endeavoured to weld tightly together the three guiding principles—engineering revision, education, and enforcement—as the basis of a continuous and vigorous effort to achieve greater safety on the road. The Report states that in this regard mention should be made of the work of the Bombay Joint Town Planning Committee and its finding that the problem was essentially an engineering one and the solution to it must be based on accurate facts and engineering principles.

To train new entrants into the driving profession, the monthly lecture demonstration for learner-drivers started in 1937 was continued during the year, and over 1,000 candidates took advantage of the course. Pedestrian education also received the attention of the Council. The Courtesy Week held for this purpose was a notable success. Further the Association's films were exhibited in several provinces. This service reached its highest watermark during the Ganesh Ustav when a series of film exhibitions were held on road, school and water safety before audiences packed to capacity. In all this work the Association received the support and co-operation of the Police Department in all the Provinces. The Association's Games Lessons are now in regular use in many recruit training centres.

**Home Safety:** Home Safety continued to be the biggest problem. On the principle that 'seeing is believing' a number of Home Safety exhibitions were held. An exhibition of an all India nature was the one that was held when the Fourteenth All-India Educational Conference met in Bombay towards the end of the year. The women folk particularly appreciated the exhibits and posters that emphasised the need for caution and care in handling pressure stoves.

**Publications:** *Safety News*, the official organ of the Association continued to appear in print regularly every month and has now become a reference book for the house-holder, road user and factory manager. Three new publications were: *Stop—Look—Listen*, a primer for school children; *You Held Their Safety in Your Hand*, a pamphlet for the mother; *Radiant Youth*, an interesting magazine for school children; and *Traffic News*, which is a collection of short paragraphs pertaining to traffic published in co-operation with the Publicity Officer of the Western India Automobile Association.

With Branches of the Association established on sound lines in Bombay, Bengal, Bihar, Ahmedabad and Surat, and with correspondents in a number of principal cities, the Report clearly demonstrates that intensive safety efforts, carried on consistently for a period of years, will inevitably bring savings to organisations and communities that sponsor them.

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Rotary is to many members an ideal social centre. The hours spent in friendly intercourse make for a good fellowship which is much needed in the troubled world of today, but all too often are the more material purposes of our meeting overlooked.

Admittedly, it is within this friendship that the value of Rotary lies and upon which all its objects are based, but care should be taken to ensure that the effort expended on purely social activities does not outweigh the more serious purpose of Rotary.

Is the attention of Rotary sufficiently directed to appropriate channels of usefulness?

When the Commissioner for the Special Areas was desirous of formulating a plan to aid the distressed districts, he circulated 5,839 firms for information. More than 70 per cent. did not reply, and his report contained his regrets at the lack of interest shown in this vital problem.

Could anything be nearer to a Rotary job?

Whilst individual members and individual Clubs deserve full credit for services which

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to suspend meetings chiefly because of absence from the city of club members. From Dr. Y. C. Yang, President of Soochow University and Secretary of the Rotary Club of Soochow who is presently in the United States, we have learned of a bi-weekly meeting of 'refugee' Rotarians in Shanghai chiefly from the clubs of Soochow, Nanking, Chinkiang, Hangchow and Wusih. The group has a chairman and a secretary but has no regular meeting place. They rotate about for luncheon, fellowship and a Rotary program. In all there are about fifty of these Rotarians who meet every other week. They are also attending as visitors the regular meetings of the Shanghai Club.

The Shanghai Rotary Club organized Soochow and Soochow organized Wusih and Dr. Yang says 'It looks as if some of Shanghai's "children" and "grandchildren" have returned home.'

they render in the true spirit of Rotary, the need for Rotary guidance and corporate action in such vital matters is obvious.

Through its manufacturing classifications, Rotary could have done a great deal to assist the Special Commissioner in this humane work.

**A Public Relations Committee.** To my mind Rotary is badly in need of a Public Relations Committee. It requires a Committee with a full knowledge of Rotary's structure and outlook—one which is capable of following events outside Rotary, but in which Rotary can function either as a corporate body or through its individual members in the community's interest.

The General Council, immersed in administrative detail, would undoubtedly benefit by being fully informed by a Committee which was constantly in touch with Government and other bodies in relation to the activities in which Rotary can best serve the Community at large.

Such a Committee would quickly discover the advantages or otherwise of Rotary's attendance and classification rules in relation to possible progress.

—The Rotarian.

## No Time for Whittling

By Herman L. Turner

Rotary Club of Atlanta, Georgia

**An enduring peace can come only when the thinking of men makes possible adjustments which will uproot economic causes of strife.**

EVERY dark hole in the heavens seemed to be throwing out bright meteors that night. To astronomers it was perhaps just another 'shower'.

But to a little neighbourhood of hill folk it seemed to portend the swift end of all life. For them, Nature had grown far too supernatural to be beautiful. In terror they rushed to their parson.

'What shall we do?' they cried.

Pointing to the sky, the old man answered, 'Ain't it pritty? See them little stars shooting across the sky? But none of them big stars hain't moved an inch.'

When pessimism creeps upon me, when the crumbling of those institutions which I admire rumbles in my ears, I like to recall this little story, the source of which I have forgotten. It reassures me that the real things of life abide, that they have not moved an inch.

Yet I am aware of the threats of the future. I have seen a great number of peace movements spring up and flourish, yet fail to bring us any nearer to peace. Not infrequently do I, when thinking of the chasms that divide peoples, feel that frustration of which Dr. Charles Clayton Morrison wrote thus recently: 'We are all one in a common humiliation and extremity. It is not alone disappointment with which we have to contend, but a certain bitter sense of helplessness.'

But this astute contemporary thinker does not end with a lament. He suggests a way out. A modern peace movement, he says, 'cannot proceed in disregard of economic factors. . . . Its real problem is not to create a new economic system, but to create a new cultural order which is capable of sustaining an economic system which does not inherently generate war. . . .'

And therein I take hope. For Rotary itself would create a new order, would,

as its Objects denote, encourage a social culture superior to any today existent.

Just what are the responsibilities of Rotarians in building this cultural world? It would seem to me that:

*First:* We ought to interest ourselves in governments—city, county, state, and national; our aim, to make them more effective and efficient. We blush with shame at the quality of some men who offer themselves for positions of political leadership. To acquaint ourselves with the problems of citizenship close at hand will prepare us for the larger responsibility of international citizenship.

*Second:* We ought to be effective Rotarians rather than good Rotarians. Too often our goodness is marked with the magnetism of a mummy and the aggressiveness of a crawfish.

I once visited a certain community, hoping there to organize a Rotary Club. I called on the editor of the only newspaper in the county. It was a weekly (and it should have been spelled *weakly*). The editor's desk looked as if it had not been touched in years. On the wall hung a diploma from a university. I looked at the newspaper. It was filled with 'canned goods' and had no editorial column. I recalled that the city's streets were dirty and that there seemed a general lack of civic pride.

During my conversation with the editor, he showed me a little monument he had whittled out of a piece of cedar. I thought of that community's needs and of the opportunity that editor had to move his community to a new interest in itself. Sometime later a Rotary Club was organized in the town and my whittling friend caught the vision. It wrought a transformation in his civic life.

History has a way of remembering men of great ability if they were connected with

some great movement. In the present generation there are men who will be remembered only for the tragedy of their wasted lives. They have had ability without character, power without purpose. They have had personality which would have been great if it had but been identified with and dedicated to some great enterprise. Rotary is a means for the development of our best work and our best selves. 'Self-respect,' as Dr. Winfred Ernest Garrison has said, 'is the fruit of loyalty, and loyalty is self-respect forgetting self in devotion to a larger interest.'

Rotarians' lives must be made effective, must translate Rotary ideals into reality. Man has learned that most wars have their origin in economic competition. By placing business ethics on a high level, Rotarians can do much to improve international relations. Rotary is spreading the message of

goodwill and of service throughout the world and by so doing is helping to sever greed and injustice from business and thus to hasten permanent peace.

*Third:* We ought to recognize the privileges of neighbourliness. Science has made the world a neighbourhood. Through international co-operation we are to make the world a brotherhood. We cannot live unto ourselves.

Rotarians have definite responsibilities in international service as citizens and as sharers of 20th Century civilization. They are individual responsibilities, ones that begin at our hearthstones and go out to the horizon.

If you want something demanding in size, tragic in implication, and great in possibilities, accept the challenge to join other Rotarians in the adventure of building a cultural world.

## Rotary and Dictatorship

It so happened that, having selected for publication this month the first of the following two articles—that by Representative Member Hunter,—I received copy of the New York 'Spokes' containing a report of an address by Past R.I. Director Ray Knoeppel on 'Rotary in a World of Fascism, Communism, and Democracy,' and decided to reply to certain of the statements in this address in a second article on the same general theme.—Ed.

### 1. ROTARY CANNOT BE NEUTRAL

By Thomas Hunter (Paisley), *Representative Member, R.I.B.I.*

WE are all aware that the times in which we live are anxious and unsettled. Our duty is to see how that anxiety and uncertainty are to be faced and overcome. The contribution which I believe Rotary can make to the solution of our present difficulties is unique. We are barred as a Movement from taking narrow political or sectarian sides in a controversy. But that gives us the opportunity and the duty of considering what are the fundamental issues that are at stake and of endeavouring to guide ourselves and others, even amidst all the distractions and threats that encompass us, into the path of reason, justice, and true liberty.

Whatever view we may take of recent events, this I believe is true, that apart from actual warfare, there is already a real trial of strength going on in the world of ideas and creeds between two competing views of life—not simply between two political systems. We may call it a struggle between the democratic view and the totalitarian view or the struggle between freedom and enforced discipline, between the religious view of life and the pagan view of life, between the inalienable rights of the individual and the all-embracing claims of the State. And it is not simply a struggle between countries. The struggle is being waged in every country. As I see it, the

struggle is further confused. We are so much in the middle of things that it is often difficult to distinguish between the one principle and the other.

Again the urgency of the times may appear to require compromise of principle and even the acceptance of the wrong principle. We are being urged by some to adopt the methods and theories of our adversaries so that we may the more quickly defeat them; and so while the conflict is serious it is also confused. We do well to ask ourselves, 'Is Rotary to take sides in this struggle or is it to remain neutral?' or again, 'Is the problem outside the jurisdiction of Rotary?' Before we look forward or endeavour to answer this question let us look back for a moment to our short history.

It is, of course, a matter for profound gratitude and pride that the Movement has made wonderful progress when measured in numbers and extension. If Rotary is to have an international basis, it must be world-wide in its jurisdiction and in its membership, and these things have, in large measure, been achieved. What should interest us as much as the numerical growth of Rotary is the evolution of its theory and practice. Based on a somewhat narrow and selfish motive, it has developed an ethic which is altruistic and idealistic. That is common knowledge. What we do not sufficiently realize is that the process of evolution has not ceased; that the policy of our Movement and its technique and government are not final and fixed, but are still capable of further development; and that each of us has the right to influence and mould its destiny. One other point has to be noted. While Rotary has an international government, in the main it leaves the practice of its principles to the individual. It is extremely reluctant to express itself either in pronouncement or action in any collective way. This is especially true in international matters, and subject to one or two exceptions I believe it is a salutary rule. I have always maintained, however, that where some fundamental and clearly recognized issue between right and wrong is at stake, Rotary would stultify itself if it remained silent. In any case, as events have proved, Rotary cannot, however it may try to, escape in some way professing collectively an active creed. It cannot help standing

for something, even if that something is simply that it expects its individual members to practise faithfully the principles of the Movement. That is why it has been banned in Germany and Italy.

When the whole of life, individual, social, and international, is permeated with challenging and conflicting theories, it is simply impossible for Rotary to ignore these things. How is it to meet them and to deal with them?

In a recent number of *The Rotarian*, Paul Harris wrote:—

'Friendliness is the motive power of Rotary... Rotarians realize that they must tread softly when they cross national borders. Politeness, friendliness, and tolerance must be the order; and arrogance and preaching must be avoided.'

I was immediately and for the time at least chastened and rebuked. I was conscious that what Paul Harris said could not be ignored. I believed also that what he said was true. My doubt was whether it was the whole truth.

F. A. Voigt, in 'Unto Cæsar,' writes:—

'The issue in the German religious conflict is perfectly simple. Hitler and his fellow National Socialists have disobeyed and have ordered others to disobey the First Commandment.'

If that soul-destroying edict is sought to be enforced upon us, are we going to obey it?

In the face of a crisis like that, I ask, in all humility, 'Is friendliness enough?'

I maintain that we have here one of those rare, but fundamental issues on which Rotary must not be afraid to make a pronouncement. What is at stake is not a political theory, or the national rights of any other State, or the truth or untruth of any sectarian affirmation. The issue is the essential freedom of the individual to make his choice of creed or country or religious belief—or—to bring it down to our own level—to be and proclaim himself a Rotarian.

Now I know there are those who are suspicious of freedom. They fear that it may lead to the desertion of one's duty, to inefficiency and to sloth. And it is here we are in danger of being confused. This is exactly one of those cases where the

(Continued on Page 22)

## Tennis—Ambassador of Sports

By Kay Stammers

*British Tennis Star*

THE game of tennis might very properly have been invented by a Rotarian, for as I understand Rotary's Fourth Object, and from what I firmly believe are the long-range effects of international tennis, I should say that both are working toward the same goal: a better understanding among nations and their peoples. Rotarians move toward this goal through co-operation and friendship—not primarily as Americans or Englishmen, or Frenchmen, Japanese, Yugoslavians, or South Americans, but as men with the same fundamental interests, ideals, and ideas. In international tennis today one finds the same motivating thought and the same result.

It is natural, I believe, that I should have this view, for tennis has taken up pretty well the best part of my life since I was 6 years old—old enough to hold a racquet in my hand—and I have played it in almost every country under the sun, both as a member of the British Wightman Cup team and as a free-lance competitor. These years have brought me to a point where today if by some extraordinary circumstance I were asked to appoint a roving international ambassador of goodwill, I'd have the answer on the tip of my tongue: a tennis player, a well-known one, that is—Don Budge or 'Bunny' Austin or Jean Borotra or Gottfried Von Cramm, or any one of a dozen others; or, from my own sex, someone like Helen Jacobs or Dorothy Round or Jadwiga Jedrezejowska. Why? Because these young people, and their fellow internationalist players, are welcomed no matter what the country with a smile and the feeling of being glad to see them again. They are regarded not as foreigners, but almost as 'one of us.' Things might be very tight indeed internationally, with feeling and suspicion running high, but not around the tennis court where a big tournament is taking place. The players and the spectators there are united in a common friendly feeling, and I think the atmosphere would be welcomed as a blessing in the halls where statesmen meet. The player on the other side of the net is no longer an American, an Englishman, or

whatever, but a good sport, and, because he is a good sport, a friend.

You will understand, then, the reason for my idea about the inventor of the game of tennis. Of course, the man, or boy, who started it on its way to its present position as the greatest of international sports will never be known; he is hidden far back in the Middle Ages where, in the courtyard of a great French feudal castle, a page boy or lackey devised a new method of whiling away his spare hours, and so planted the germ that in the 20th Century has developed into a game which attracts 20,000 people to a court to watch players from 25 or more countries hit it out for the championship.

Those long-forgotten retainers of some forgotten feudal lord—to delve into the history of the game for just a moment—carved a round ball from wood, and a scimitar-shaped paddle or bat from wood, and, standing in the courtyard, hit the ball up on the sloping roof of what was called the penthouse, trying to aim it so accurately that it would roll through a small opening into the buttery, or the pantry—probably to the disgust of the domestic staff within. The boy who hit the opening most consistently won the game, marking his score in certain French words of that time. Soon the lords themselves discovered the amusing pastime and adopted it. The nobility followed it enthusiastically, so that it became the favorite sport of more than one king of France, notably Henry IV; and special courtyards, now beginning to be called 'courts,' were built for the greater convenience and enjoyment of the players. Soon the royalty and nobility of England learned of the fascinating game, and courts were built. Even now in the direct descendant of this game, our modern 'court tennis,' or racquets, you will find the terms 'penthouse' and 'buttery' still in use, as well as many of those archaic French words once used by the page boys to mark the progress of the game.

Late in the 19th Century the game was brought outside, the roof of the penthouse

replaced with a net stretched across a smooth, flat surface of grass, the bats with racquets strung with gut, the hard ball with one made of felt—and lawn tennis as we know it today, a tender infant, was ushered into life.

As a popular game, it remained for years limited to England. It spread slowly to America, and then to France, Australia, and New Zealand. International competition, however, was limited almost entirely to America, England, and the Antipodes in the early years of the century. It was the flashing, dramatic play of the great Americans McLoughlin, Johnston, and Tilden that more than anything else, I think, stimulated the sudden wildfire spread, for it was they who changed the game from the shrewd but slow-paced play of the Doherty brothers and Norman Brookes to a rousing, thrilling battle of flashing strokes, cannonball serves, sharp-angled annihilating smashes at the net, devastating forehand drives. In the 1920s France came up with Lacoste, Cochet, Borotra, and Brugnon, and the interest of the Continent was aroused. This was a wonderful game! And so where not many years before a good tennis player was an American, an Englishman, or an Australian, now he might very well be a Frenchman, a German, a Chinese, a Spaniard, a Swiss, a Yugoslavian, a Japanese.

I must admit, however, that during those early years of international tennis only the most dogged optimists could have called the game a force for international good feeling. It was too new—the discovery that one's countrymen could give the English and the Americans a hard fight at what was felt to be their own game, and even beat them; they were 'foreigners,' after all, and it was good to see them licked. The spectators in the different countries considered the game from the point of view of national prestige.

I can remember some interesting experiences illustrating this during my early years of playing for my country, when, as a matter of fact, I still wore a pigtail, as a 16-year-old English schoolgirl. It was an accepted fact in our group of roving American and English players that in tournaments in certain countries, if the game was close, and the favorite native son was on the verge of losing a match everyone knew he ought

to win, the referee exhibited a notable blind eye. Poor man, he had no choice!

What did we do? Well, we were tennis players, and no game has a more honorable tradition; we'd look the other way and 'grin and bear it'. I can remember how beautifully 'Big Bill' Tilden would manage it. No one likes to make a good shot, a hard-hit, well-placed ball, see it nick the line for a winner, and then hear it calmly called 'out'—but you'd never have known this to see 'Big Bill' smiling at the crowd, his whole face radiating good nature, as if to say, 'Well, that's all right. I know how you feel about it, and if it makes you happy, it's O. K. with me. But it was a pretty good shot all the same, wasn't it?'

What could they do, those ardent partisans in the stands? You simply can't help liking a man like that. It was just this attitude, this demonstration of the true spirit of international competition, this demonstration, rather, that there *could be* such a spirit, that gradually swung the balance. Tilden wasn't an 'American invader' any longer, nor were his fellow members on the American team. He was one of them; they took him to their hearts. They liked the grin and the cheerful acceptance of come what may, and next time, somehow, the shot wasn't called out—it was called true, and no one protested, even if the native son was beaten. They were glad to see the Yankee or the Englishman or whatever he was bring off a good point and win a hard struggle.

I remember the first time I went overseas—not very far overseas, of course, just across the Channel to France, but still out of my own country, into a strange land. I had done fairly well in several local tournaments and I was chosen to accompany an Englishwomen's team to play a French team. I can't recall whether we won or lost, but I do remember I discovered that there was nothing alarming about the French. I played with them, beat them or lost to them, and I might as well have been playing against my own countrywomen. There wasn't any difference. The word 'foreigner' hasn't meant very much to me from that day to this.

Tennis develops the true sporting attitude, of course. You and your opponent are relatively close to each other throughout the game. It is a game that very quickly breeds in one an appreciation of the

man or woman across the net. This attitude is bound to be reflected; the spectators feel it and see their own compatriot shaking the hand of someone of different nationality; there is an almost unavoidable friendliness and mutual respect.

More than anything else, I think, tennis knows no barriers. I have played with and against men and women from every country I can conveniently list. I have come to know them and, as always follows, like them; and when I have played in their countries, I have similarly come to know and to like a cross section of the people of those countries—the crowds that come to the tournament. I am, therefore, the least sympathetic listener when I hear mutterings about this people or that people; I have known them through the medium of international tennis and I know that essentially there isn't a great deal of difference between us. I like to think, too, that perhaps they have something of the same feeling about me and my country. I am perhaps not so successful as Helen Jacobs, who is I think the best goodwill ambassador the United States ever had, but it would please me to think so.

Just how really international is this ambassador of sports? Well, let's take 1935 as an sample tennis season. That year, two American girls met in the finals at Wimbledon, England—Helen Jacobs and Helen Willis Moody—while Fred Perry, of England, just managed to beat Gottfried Von Cramm, of Germany, for the men's championship. In the same year, Palladi, of Yugoslavia, won the all-India championship at Allahabad, and Stefani, of Italy, won the Dutch International in the Netherlands and the Argentine championship at Buenos Aires. Helen Jacobs carried off honors in the women's singles in the Egyptian championship tournament, and in the Japanese nationals Menzel, a Czecho-Slovakian, was runner-up to the champion, Yamagishi. Fran Sperling won the women's singles at Rome, and Palmieri, of Italy, became Austrian champion at Vienna. Anita Lizana, from South America and Jadwiga Jedrezejowska, from Poland, thrilled the crowd at Forest Hills, New York and Kho Sin Kie and G. Cheng, of China, gave a French gallery some first-rate tennis to look at.

That isn't all, but I think it's enough to give weight to the point, which, of course, would not be a point at all if any of these

tournaments had left bitter feelings in their wake. I was in a good many of them in 1935, which, as it happened, was one of my 'travelling years,' and my experiences convinced me, if I had never been convinced before, that this game is much more than a game; it is, as I have called it, the ambassador of sports. I wish there were more things like it.

—The Rotarian

(Continued from Page 19)

evil principle may come along in a most persuasive guise and tempt men to accept error. The effect of all wise discipline and enactment is to limit men's natural tendency to evil in order to enlarge the scope of his moral and religious nature. The enforced discipline which we find in the totalitarian state is a real enemy of this freedom and a curber of the human spirit.

I agree profoundly that we should seek friendship and fellowship not simply with our neighbours, but with Rotarians in other lands whatever their nationality or political faith, for from these beneficent sources greater good has come to the world than we can measure. But behind all these is the individual, the integrity of his soul, his freedom to will and to do these things to which Rotary has called him. However much Rotary may be reluctant to make a general pronouncement of faith, it cannot shirk from affirming that it believes in the worth and sanctity of the individual and in his right to think and to argue according to conscience.

—The Rotary Wheel

## ROTARY'S IDEA OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Peace, security, happiness are never the direct reward of human endeavour, but rather the by-products of SERVICE done and being done. We can have none of these things unless we have helped to create conditions which make it possible for OTHERS also to enjoy peace, security and happiness. They are not blessings which good fortune may drop into our laps, but goals toward which we must strive in COOPERATION WITH OUR FELLOW-MEN.

## Club News

### AGRA

*President:* Lt.-Col. J. C. Bharucha.  
*Secretary:* Prof. Shyama Charan.

The meeting of the 5th April, 1939 was addressed by Rtn. Banarsi Das. He talked about his visits to the Rotary Clubs in Australia and elsewhere.

The meeting held on the 12th April 1939 was addressed by Rtn. Lt.-Col. Bharucha. His subject was 'The Burning Question of the Day'. The talk ranged from the Employment Tax through the World War of the future to Prohibition.

### AHMEDABAD

*President:* Kasturbhai Lalbhai.  
*Secretary:* R. Natarajan.

**Sports for Rotarian Children.** Sports at Nowroji Hall for Rotarian Children went off very well indeed. While every member of the Committee helped to make this function a success, special mention should be made of Mrs. Rustomji, Mrs. Idnani, Mrs. Cama, Mrs. Bilimoria, Mrs. Mohile, Mrs. Laskari and Mrs. Marfatia, not forgetting the keen and energetic convener Rotn. Marfatia.

(18th April, 1939)

**The Possibilities of an Automobile Industry in India.** A very interesting lecture on 'The Possibilities of an Automobile Industry in India' was delivered by Rotn. M. D. Mehta. He began by giving statistics of cars in the whole world which are 4,24,46,824 cars, trucks and buses, out of which 2,96,54,847 are in the United States and the balance of 1,27,91,977 outside the United States. Of this total only 1,73,243 cars and buses are in use in India.

Proceeding, Rotn. Mehta said that four important requirements in successful manufacture and sale of automobiles are:

- (1) A large territory.
- (2) A large population.
- (3) A high standard of living.
- (4) A high degree of industrial technique.

India meets the first two requirements but comes rather low in scale of last two.

In a motor car, there are 287 different types of metal and these are closely guarded secrets. Tata Steel Works make about 10 to 15 of the types required. The capital to be invested is rather large for an Automobile Factory. In order to make that investment worth while, considerable number of units should be produced. It is a question whether India will be able to consume the requisite number of units.

The problem of provision of tools is a very serious one indeed, one of the cheapest six-cylinder cars manufactured in America numbers 12,50,000 units a year, the cost for designing, engineering and making up of the tools comes to about 330 lacs of rupees. Unless, therefore, a large number of units are produced, the average cost will be very high.

The best way, according to the lecturer, to start a Factory is to start with an assembling plant. A few good automobile manufacturers in United States only assemble different parts purchased from other manufacturers. In India, at present, electrical equipment and motor car tyres are manufactured and with a start made by the automobile factory, it can safely be said that other parts will slowly be manufactured.

Rotn. Mehta maintained that Automobile Industry is vitally important to the nation and even though there are several adverse conditions a start has to be made. It is, of course, essential for any such industry to have support of the Government, both Central and Provincial. Concessions from railways and steamship companies should also be obtained both for transportation of raw materials and complete units.

The Automobile Industry will not only be a national asset at present, but it will also pave way for manufacture of aeroplanes and perhaps, if necessary, of armaments.

There is one other alternative of assembling number of different parts; that of associating an Indian Company with a large automobile manufacturing firm either in United States of America, England or the European Continent.

A vote of thanks in suitable words was proposed by Rotn. M. S. Mehta.

## AMRITSAR

*President:* G. Durrant.

*Secretary:* P. C. Bhandari.

**Medical and Educational Uplift.**

The President called upon Mr. Mattison to address the Club on the Medical and Educational Uplift Work of Seventh-Day Adventist Mission. The following are some of the salient points from Mr. Mattison's speech.

Endeavouring to follow the example of the Great Founder of the Christian Faith, 'who went about doing good, healing the sick and teaching the multitudes' they have spread their Medical and Educational Institutions throughout the world as fast and as far as their finances will permit.

Being a small people of about 500,000, or a little less, yet they have established and are maintaining 89 Sanitariums, 64 Hospitals, 75 Publishing houses, 27 Health-food factories, 243 Advanced schools in which industries of a very practical nature are taught, thus training the hand as well as the mind, 2,526 Primary schools and a total enrolment of 120,000, employing a teaching staff of 6,104.

To man their Hospitals and Sanitariums they have a Medical College of A I standing with an average enrolment of 400. These doctors go to the ends of the earth wherever their hospitals and medical units are located. From their sanitariums they draw their nurses who are among the best trained in the world.

Some of their hospitals and sanitariums in India are located in Simla, Nuzvid, Surat, Jalipar, and dispensaries wherever they have Mission stations.

Some of their nearby schools of practical training are in Chuharkana, Roorkee, Hapur, Spicer College, etc. Work is a very part of their schools program being taught and graded in the same way as scholastic subjects.

The meeting concluded after passing a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker.

## BANGALORE

*President:* K. V. Anantharaman.

*Secretary:* M. N. Mahadevan.

**Dinner Meeting** of 5th April, 1939.

|           |     |    |
|-----------|-----|----|
| Present   | ... | 20 |
| Apologies | ... | 3  |
| On Leave  | ... | 1  |
| Absent    | ... | 16 |

Rotarian Krumbiegel spoke about the past year's work and conveyed his gratitude to all the office-bearers, and in particular to Rotarian Richardson for unstinting support and co-operation during his year of office as President. He then handed over the gavel to the President-elect, Rotarian Anantharaman, who gave a short speech. He congratulated the past President, Rotarian Krumbiegel, on his successful year of office and extended an open invitation to all the members to come forward with suggestions which would further the cause of Rotary in Bangalore. He also assured them of his co-operation in any undertaking directed towards this end.

**Luncheon Meeting** on Saturday, 22nd April. As the President was unable to attend, Rotarian Richardson took the chair. He spoke on the working of the several committees appointed for the year and explained the objects and scope of each one of them. He emphasised the fact that the 'Aims and Objects' Committee, being the pivot committee in a Rotary Club, should endeavour to maintain a high standard of efficiency and set an example to other committees in the matter of regular meetings, prompt despatch of business, etc. He drew special attention to the fact that several classifications in our Club remained unfilled and that efforts should be made to invite suitable members to join Rotary. Rotarian Richardson's brief remarks were very much appreciated by all present and should act as an incentive to the efficient functioning of the several committees.

## BARODA

*President:* S. V. Mukerjee.

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

**Impressions of Rotarian A. N. Dikshit.** Rotarian A. N. Dikshit gave an interesting address on 'India and Ceylon'. In the course of his speech he said:

**'Population.**—The majority of the people—who now number 56 lakhs—are Buddhists claiming descent from the Indian Aryans. Hindus, Mohamedans, Dutch Burghers, Malays and Afghans comprise the rest of the population. The earliest people were the Veddas, a very primitive people now disappearing, met only in deep jungles. The island is rich and revenue is about 3 times as much as that of an Indian Province. Total revenue is 13 crores of rupees.

**'Ceylon Rural Economy.**—There is no land revenue in this island. Export duties on cocoanut, tea, rubber and spices, are the main sources of revenue. A fairly heavy income-tax on English model is also levied. Cocoanut is the source of all wealth and supplies the needs of the villagers. Rice is grown but it is not sufficient and it has to be imported. A villager, having a few hundred cocoanut trees and a patch of land for his paddy is considered lucky.

'There is no caste barrier in Buddhism. All religions live in peace. Degobas, temples, mosques and churches are found side by side in many of the larger places. The sight of Colombo streets is most fascinating. A regular cavalcade of colour is noticed. Most picturesque too are Singalese ladies in gay and gorgeous sarrees, walking with perfect grace and poise. With pretty sun shades they ride gracefully in delicate-looking smart rickshaws.

'Let us take rapid air surveys of the important towns and cities—Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Trincomalle and Jaffna. Buried cities of ancient times now given up to the jungle are Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa and the famous rock fortress of Sigiriya. Mahinda, son of Ashok the great Emperor of India first converted the King Tiss of Lanka and his country. He married the King's daughter. Mahinda preached his first sermon and later was cremated on the crest of the rock Mihintele, eight miles from Anuradhapura. Ruins are met with for sixteen miles round about. The ancient Bo-tree

2,200 years old is still found growing there. Abhayagiri Dagoba built by King Walagambahu in 87 B.C. is largest. Dagobas are typical of old Ceylon Architecture. They are huge hemispherical stupas and have the same significance as Pagoda, being derived from Sanskrit "Datu" meaning a relic and "Gabbama" shrine.

'Men and women wore pretty coloured "Sarongs" but in the towns the men are westernised and European dress is very common. Of late the South India saree has made its way into the good graces of the Singalese ladies; and no wonder they look very pretty in it and the foreign visitors, specially Americans and Australians, never fail to enjoy the sight. Even European ladies are tempted to buy the sarrees and few fail to notice how admirably it suits the great majority of them.

'The names are of pure Sanskrit origin. One meets with Jayarathans, Senanayak, Bandar Nayak, Vijayarathna, Gunaratna and Guntalak everywhere. The modern Singalese claim descent from the ancient Vangas, a small kingdom off the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Vijaya the grandson of the Suppadevi is the founder of the race. The substratum of civilization in Ceylon is firmly Aryan, though overlaid with layers of western civilization. The Buddhist temples, quiet, peaceful, sonorous and dignified, may well give a lesson of cleanliness to our Hindu temples.'

## BOMBAY

*President:* T. W. Brough.

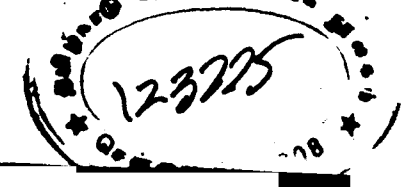
*Secretaries:* R. G. Higham and M. R. A. Baig.

(4th April, 1939)

**Rising Tide of Communal Discord.** 'Ceylon and India' was the theme of a talk given by Rotarian A. N. Dikshit of Baroda at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay, held at Green's Restaurant, on Tuesday. The Rotarian President T. W. Brough was in the chair.

After giving the derivation of Ceylon, Rotarian Dikshit said that the island was about three times as rich as an average Indian Province. The majority of the people were Buddhists, and the rest of the population comprised Hindus, Muslims, Dutch, Burghers, Malays and Afghans. There was

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no land revenue in the island, and export duties on coconuts, tea, rubber and spices were the main sources of revenue. A fairly heavy income-tax on the English model was also levied. Rice was grown, but it was not sufficient, and therefore it had to be imported.

The Singalese were a strong and muscular race. The educated ones were in liberal professions or Government services. Until recently they looked down upon shop-keeping and manual labour and left it to the members of other communities.

There was a rising tide of communal discord, and hence there was a great scope for real Rotarian spirit, continued Rotarian Dikshit. Contact gained by personal touch would prove most useful, and if Rotary took a firm root in Ceylon, there was good hope of peaceful progress being made there in complete harmony and accord.

Rotarian H. R. Gollan proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

(25th April, 1939)

**Value to Country.**—A suggestion to institute a drive to increase the volume of tourist traffic to India was made by Mr. Alastair MacRae in a talk given at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay at Green's Restaurant, on Tuesday. The theme of his talk was 'Come into my parlour'. Rotarian President T. W. Brough was in the chair.

Referring to the tourist traffic to India, Mr. MacRae said that something like 50,000 people came to India annually and about the same number left the country. With the exception of a paltry few thousand they were what one might call 'regulars'. The real tourist trade had not been touched in India. Given peace and a determined effort that miserable 50,000 could be doubled in two years. What was done by the Government of India scarcely caused a ripple in the tourist sea. 'We in Bombay City—the Gateway to India—holding a position which is the envy of every country with any tourist sense, do absolutely nothing to encourage visitors to come here and less to look after them when they do come.'

**Better Services.** With a determined drive in the public interest from Bombay it would be possible to make it necessary for shipping companies to put more steamers on the Bombay run, it would compel the

railways of this country to put on more and better trains to other parts of India, the air lines to put on more machines which could cope with many more passengers as well as mail, 'and we ourselves to see that the newcomers when they do arrive are properly looked after'.

Bombay City's new Mayor was keenly interested in the development of travel, and he wished the world to know more about his city. The Prime Minister of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, was himself sincerely interested in the development of the tourist trade to Bombay. 'The charge has been levelled against him that he has killed the tourist trade by threatening to bring in complete prohibition. I do not for one moment subscribe to that theory. The rest of India is not going dry, and the news that he is not going to get a drink in Bombay without a little difficulty is not going to deter any visitor inspired with the idea that he wants to know Bombay better from doing so.' Mr. MacRae considered that a regular annual income of Rs. 1,00,000 would be sufficient to give Bombay a tourist organisation which would, at the very least, show a 100 per cent. profit to the city.

Rotarian A. H. C. Sykes proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

—*Times of India.*

## CALCUTTA

*President:* Lieut.-Col. C. G. Warren-Boulton.

*Secretary:* C. A. Newbery.

(4th April, 1939)

Mr. Bal, who is the Curator of the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum, (Botanical Survey of India), speaker of the day, confined his remarks to certain insecticides, the product of the Derris root and the *Lonocharpus* species of *Chrysanthemum*, which were producible in India, and, if the enormous sales enjoyed by other parts of the world in which these things grew on a commercial scale were any criterion, were capable of commercial development in India.

While highly instructive from the botanical point of view, most of us found the discourse somewhat disappointing as we were not put on 'familiar' terms with the

subject, and while the speaker was able to tell us of cases of Indian-grown plants which had yielded excellent percentages of the active poison, he did not tell us anything about how it was proposed to develop the commercial side or what that development was capable of producing in revenue.

In the discussion which followed the paper, the President said he was a little sorry that the paper had not touched on the subject of the extraction of snake venom, whereupon Rotn. Neogi gave us quite a lot of information on this subject. Rotn. Ukil called attention to the fact that strychnine and quinine were being commercially produced in India and probably earning more than the insecticides which had been spoken about. Although there were quite a number of other questions, some of them, admittedly a little wide of the subject, the vote of thanks to the speaker was given a few minutes before the 'quarter past'.

(25th April, 1939)

**Inevitable Peace.** Introducing his paper, Rotn. Irvine said that peace was a subject in which the Rotary Club was extremely interested, and due to their activities a resolution had been passed at the last Rotary District Conference whereby all Clubs in the 88th and 89th Districts of Rotary were recommended to start their own Peace Committees to devise ways and means of furthering this great cause.

Rotn. Irvine said it was a truism to state that peace was inevitable; there were two methods of approach to the subject; one through a war of conflicting interests, a peace of war-exhausted nations or, alternatively, a peace arrived at by the mutual co-operation of all nations in the establishment of international law backed by a police force to implement the decrees of a world council. The problem was as to which of these avenues of peace should be taken. The first course presumed that the advocates of force based their arguments upon expectation of realising some immediate or ultimate gain, but if one took a balance sheet of the results of modern warfare, the debit side showed the loss of thousands of youthful lives, the partial destruction of industry, the almost complete disorganisation of national and international trade, political chaos and the prospective mothers of future generations reduced to nervous wrecks, and the

certain knowledge that the existing system could not hope to survive a war, whatever the outcome—victory or defeat. On the credit side there was only one item, the right by conquest to exploit undeveloped territory, and Rotn. Irvine thought it very doubtful if the remnants of victorious nations would maintain their supremacy over rapidly advancing nations whose vitality had been unimpaired by the excesses of war.

Rotn. Irvine asked where were the kings and emperors who reigned prior to the last war—they had gone into oblivion, and history had a habit of repeating itself. No nation would tolerate the power or party that plunged it into the horrors of war when every city became a battlefield and women and children were slaughtered indiscriminately. There were no profits in war, we were the victims of evolution and the world was fighting a losing battle against forces which to all appearances it had no desire to recognise and control, and evolution in the past had shown that failure to adapt oneself to a changing environment invited destruction.

The world today had reached a stage comparable to that in the life of a nation in which hitherto warring factions were compelled to unite in the face of a common enemy. The greatest danger to the peace of the world was the historical precedent which claimed that force was the only solution in the settlement of disputes, but the present exploitation of force was nothing but a manifestation of mental conflict and it remained to be seen whether that mental conflict would find expression in physical violence. The League of Nations had come into being to arrive at some measure of world co-operation and the settlement of international disputes by negotiation, but the neglect on the part of the nations concerned to give the League power to enforce its decrees foredoomed it to failure. The fallacy of attempting to make Germany pay war debts had compelled Germany to recede from the League and to revert to the old principle that economic satisfaction could only be obtained by a display of force. International debts could only be settled when the debtor country sold more than it purchased, the surplus going to debt liquidation, but with the restricted markets prevailing after the war Germany's only hope of obtaining the necessary surplus was

in underselling in the world markets. Creditor countries were thereupon faced with the fact that if they wished their debts to be paid they must lose part of their share in world trade, or if they wished to retain that trade they could not expect their debt to be paid. As the nations had no intention of losing trade, tariff barriers were erected leaving Germany no option but to embark upon a policy of self-sufficiency. Holding no brief for Germany Rotn. Irvine said he merely attempted to give a dispassionate survey of the facts leading up to the present situation. The onus for the present situation lay on the world statesmen of the years following the last war who in a policy without principle could not hope to build a lasting fabric.

Referring to his remarks on the conflict of ideas, Rotn. Irvine said that on the one hand we had the old principle that force was the only solution for international disputes, on the other hand we had the abortive attempt to establish in the League of Nations the expression of a new concept of world politics, the mutual co-operation of all nations. While this idea was only slowly dawning upon the world, its history could be traced throughout the life of man. Circumstances had compelled man to advance from the amalgamation of families into tribes, from tribes into nations, and we were only obeying the dictates of economic forces when we proceeded from nationalism to internationalism. Nature not only demanded but compelled obedience, and while individuals might have their own ideas of their position in the scheme of things, in time they and their adherents would be discarded to make way for others. President Roosevelt's call for a definite period of peace was a landmark in the political history of the world, and if nations could meet to discuss their common problems without fear or anger colouring their decisions, demanding respect for their rights and showing respect for the rights of others, we might yet arrive at some measure of enduring peace.

In the discussion which followed, Rotn. D. R. Mehta said that after thirty years of experience in central Europe he was of the opinion that the only feasible way of maintaining peace was to be prepared for war. Rotn. A. R. Malik contrasted the ideas of various philosophers through the ages asking whether turning the other cheek or returning

blow for blow was best calculated to maintain peace. Rotn. D. G. Bell enquired as to the effect on peace of press propaganda, and replying to this point Rotn. Irvine said that although in Germany today control of the press prevented freedom to discuss politics, it must not be thought that the ideas in the back of men's minds were lost thereby; by the suppression of the press all that happened was that these ideas were driven underground, ready to spring forth at any opportune moment. Rotn. S. K. Sawday said that he saw nothing whatsoever to indicate that the speaker's statement that peace was inevitable was a truism. It would be better to say that war was inevitable and then to adduce arguments against, which might help the situation somewhat. He thoroughly agreed with all the speaker had said about the danger of erecting trade barriers which, no matter how it was viewed, was a species of 'war-mongering' and he called attention to conditions in India in this connection. Rotn. Warren-Boulton said that in his opinion the future of the British Empire lay in its own strength.

Summing up, Rotn. Irvine said in his opinion a League of Nations properly supported to enforce its rulings would be the soundest thing which could be done to maintain world peace. The idea of the old League of Nations was a good one, it only had to be developed.

## COCHIN

*President:* R. C. Bristow.

*Secretary:* V. N. Sundaresan.

(1st April, 1939)

**'The History of Police Administration in Cochin State.'** Rotarian Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, the Immediate past President of the Club was in the chair and Rotarian Rao Bahadur M. Narayana Menon addressed the meeting on 'THE HISTORY OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN COCHIN STATE'. The lecturer classified all humanity into three classes, 'criminals', 'would-be-criminals' and 'innocents'. The first regarded the Police with positive hatred; to the second, the Police were obnoxious and hindrance to their aspirations; and even as regards the last, the innocents, their attitude to the Police generally was one of armed neutrality and

not benevolence. The average law-abiding citizen looked upon a policeman only as a necessary evil in much the same way as the average man or woman looked upon some bitter medicine, endured for the sake of the good it did to the system, but never relished.

After referring to the origin and development of the police force in Cochin State the lecturer said that the success of the police administration of any State depended upon the harmonious co-operation between the police and magistracy of that country. Although there were occasional complaints, in the early stages, of want of such co-operation here, he was happy to state that the utmost cordiality existed between all departments of the State and the Police at the present moment. The department as it existed today, possessed a Criminal Intelligence Bureau modelled on the lines of similar institutions elsewhere. It had a Finger Print Bureau, which came as early as 1912, dealing mainly with the identification of criminals. It possessed a Traffic Department with a Traffic Inspector and a Brake Inspector, in addition to well-trained subordinates; with the coming of the magnificent harbour, it had organised a Harbour Police also. Recently there had been called into existence Vigilance Committees, composed of leading non-official gentlemen of specified areas, to help the Police in giving information regarding offences and in tracing offenders. The ratio of the police to the population in Cochin State was about 1 to 1,766 and 1 to 2 sq. miles. On an average they were dealing with about 900 cases every year and the percentage of detection was more than 90 per cent.

(15th April, 1939)

**Yellow Fever.** In the absence of the President and Vice-President Rotarian W. Grant was in the chair and Rotarian Dr. A. K. Kunhalu spoke on 'YELLOW FEVER'. Referring to the causation of the disease the speaker stated that the virus of the yellow fever was transmitted by a peculiar type of mosquito known as the tiger mosquito which was distinguished from the other types by the presence of white dots on the wings and the body. The virus was often injected first into monkeys and later transferred to human beings.

In India there were plenty of tiger mosquitoes and monkeys to act as reservoirs of the deadly virus. In fact everything was present here except the virus. The disease was at present largely prevalent in West Africa and with the development of aerial transport it is possible that the virus might thus be brought into India. To prevent this, quarantine must be insisted upon in cases of aeroplanes arriving in India within five days of their starting date from Africa, five days being the normal period of incubation of the virus. An anti-tiger-mosquito campaign such as the one already started by the Cochin Government would be an important prophylactic method.

Where a person had an attack of the fever, rest in bed, careful nursing, plenty of fluids to drink, especially glucose and soda water were advisable.

The speaker answered questions from Rotarians Grant, Kappeler, Sheppard, Wooldridge and Satchit. Rotarian Antia thanked the speaker.

## COLOMBO

*President:* K. W. Taylor.

*Secretary:* Wm. Falconer.

Only two meetings were held in April, on the 20th, when Rotarian F. J. de Saram concluded his impressions on 'A busman's holiday', and on the 27th, when Mr. S. Sanmuganathan spoke on 'The modern man and archaeology'. Your reporter attended neither meeting, having been away in the hills, and therefore regrets he is unable to comment on these talks which the weekly bulletin assures us were of great interest.—

**Refugee Fund.** Under the leadership of our President-Elect, Rotarian Taylor, well supported by a team of keen Rotarians, a Refugee Fund was started during April to aid Jewish Refugees passing through Colombo, and this met with good response. The Committee so formed also organised the collection and distribution of suitable clothing, the provision of medical aid where such is required, the posting of correspondence, and generally the granting of facilities and assistance to the hundreds of refugees from Central European countries who continue to pass at Colombo practically penniless on their way to Shanghai where an uncertain future awaits these unfortunate people.

## DACCA

*President:* L. R. Fawcus, C.I.E., I.C.S.

*Secretary:* S. K. Chatterji.

**The Jury System.** Mr. M. Haldar addressing on the 'Jury System in India' gave a historical account of its origin and development. He pointed out that it has not been the result of any legislative enactment but developed out of the community's instinct of self-preservation specially as nomadic habits gave place to life in settled communities. There is evidence to show that the system was prevalent in ancient Rome, Greece, Egypt and India.

In modern times we in India got the Jury System as part of the common law of the English when India came under the sway of the English. Originally it was enjoyed by the European settlers and was extended gradually to nations; similarly from Presidency towns to Mofussils.

Mr. Haldar said that after all is said and done, the institution of trial by jury had so many collateral advantages that notwithstanding unsatisfactory character of verdicts in some particular cases or classes of cases, none would like to see it abolished anywhere.

In conclusion Mr. Haldar said 'If I am to record my experience I am wholly in favour of the system of trial by jury, inspite of its defects. I have seen that on the whole the verdicts of the jury have been quite reasonable and intelligent. There is however a tendency in cases of capital punishment to convict the accused under the lesser charge if that could be helped. The selection of the right type of men in the jury list will remove, in my opinion, most of the defects and to attract that type of gentlemen summoned as jurors both in the matter of their accommodation inside and outside the Courts and compensation and legitimate expenses should be seriously looked into. Complaints in these two directions are general and not without sufficient reasons.'

## HYDERABAD

*President:* H. P. Hinchcliffe.

*Secretaries:* C. M. Babla and F. P. Golwalla.

(Thursday, 13th April, 1939.)

Rotarian the Rev. R. C. Bartels was elected as our Delegate to the International Convention and Rotarian Thakkur, our District Governor elect was nominated as proxy in the event of anything preventing Rotarian Bartels from attending. The position of the Attendance Cup with only one more meeting to go was interesting. Rotarian Jethsing's Team led with 25½ points, with Rotarians Hiranana's and Manghanmal's team close runners up with 24½ and 23½ points respectively.

Rotarian Framji then gave a very thoughtful talk on the origin and ethics of Buddhism.

The President proposed a vote of thanks. This concludes the series of talks on the Great Religions of the World.

(Thursday, 27th April, 1939.)

We were fortunate in having as our chief guest and speaker the Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Lahore who was paying a parochial visit to Hyderabad and had kindly consented to speak to us. He held us spell-bound for half an hour while he talked about his great diocese, seven times the size of Great Britain.

Rotarian Manghanmal proposed the Toast of the Rotary Club of Cairo. The illuminating sidelights that he gave us on the history of Cairo indicated the trouble he had taken in preparing this Toast, thus fulfilling the purpose of these Toasts which is to encourage us to take an interest in and glean knowledge of other places in the world—in other words, to make us more internationally minded. The fact that it is the duty of the proposer to write to the Club concerned forges links with our sister Clubs throughout the Rotary World.

## JAMSHEDPUR

*President:* E. D. Johnson.

*Secretary:* E. P. Hillier.

**Some Musings on Fellowship:—** Rotarian Austin in his characteristic pleasing manner read a most thought-provoking paper entitled 'Some Musings on Fellowship'.

At the close of his talk, the speaker was asked a few questions and the very hearty response to the vote of thanks proposed by the Chairman was an indication of the deep appreciation of all present.

(17th April, 1939)

**Sulphuric Acid Manufacturing in India.**—Rotarian A. G. Keerl of Jamshedpur, who is the Superintendent of the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Coke Ovens, read an interesting paper on 'Sulphuric Acid Manufacturing in India'. The subject was obviously of much local interest, judging from the many questions put to the speaker at the close of his address. Rotarians Yaneske, Russell, S. N. Roy and Percival, took part in the discussion which followed, after which a hearty vote of thanks proposed by Rotarian W. D. Russell was unanimously adopted.

## KARACHI

*President:* Partaprai D. Punwani.

*Secretary:* T. B. Dalal.

**Africa.** Rotarian F. W. Humphrey, by his interesting and instructive talk, took us on a tour of Africa. We had come prepared to hear something of the wild life of Africa; but Rotarian Humphrey being essentially a businessman, and we Karachites being essentially interested in commerce, a survey of the commercial and economic aspect was much welcome. We arrived at Dakar of French Senegal; the Paris of the west coast; a town well-lit, with cafes and places of amusements; a fine harbour. (In cotton circles in Karachi, Dakar is well-known. During the period of sanctions against Italy, thousands of bales of cotton were entered for exports from Karachi to Dakar for transshipment to some European Ports.) We then travelled to Bathurst (Gambia) oldest colony on the Gambia River; originally Portugese discovered this colony in 1447; became British in 1783 by

the Treaty of Versailles; exports ground-nuts, palm-kernels and hides; imports cotton goods, rice, etc. Then we reached Freetown in Sierra Leone, the finest and most important harbour in west Africa; then we travelled to Liberia, Gold Coast, Togoland, Nigeria. We noted the exports and imports. We saw the native Chiefs and ladies too. Wild life is there, but the Europeans have made these places quite modern; fine harbour, railways, etc. The trip was indeed an enjoyable and instructive one.

Rotarian Ramsahac proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker.

## LAHORE

*President:* J. G. Bhandari.

*Secretary:* S. Saudagar Singh.

**Art.** The Meeting of 14th April, 1939 was addressed by Mrs. Razia Siraj-ud-Din on the subject of Art. The address was followed by an interesting discussion in which Rotarians Lakshman Sarup, Prabh Singh and Sita Ram participated.

**The Modern Girl.**—The Meeting of 28th April, 1939 was addressed by Miss W. N. Cocks, Principal, Queen Mary College, Lahore, on the subject of 'The Modern Girl'. The address was followed by a very interesting discussion in which Miss Geary, Miss MacNair, S. B. Prabh Singh, Dr. Dev Raj, Dr. Sita Ram, Thomas and R. B. Man Mohan participated.

\* \* \* \*

## SERVICE ABOVE SELF

Stern Duty said, 'Go walk a mile  
And help thy brother bear his load.  
I walked, reluctant, but meanwhile  
My heart grew soft with help bestowed.  
Then Love said, 'Go another mile';  
I went, and Duty spoke no more;  
But Love arose and with a smile  
Took all the burden that I bore.  
'Tis ever thus when Duty calls,  
If we spring quickly to obey,  
Love comes, and whatso'er befalls  
We're glad to help some other day.  
The second mile we walked with joy;  
Heaven's peace went with us on the road;  
So let us all our powers employ  
To help our brothers bear life's load.

CARLTON BROSIOUS.

## MADRAS

*President:* M. Ruthmaswamy, C.I.E.

*Secretary:* Capt. M. Abdul Hamid.

**Vaccination Problems.** This was the subject of a very interesting address delivered by Dr. C. G. Pandit, Director, King Institute, Guindy.

Dr. Pandit said that it might seem strange that 150 years after Jenner's classical experiments and observations in this line, they should still speak of vaccination as a 'problem'; but problem no doubt it was, not because recent researches and observations had brought to light any new factors which would question the validity of vaccination as a preventive measure against smallpox, but because of the difficulties, administrative and otherwise which had to be dealt with in enforcing effectively that preventive measure.

Dr. Pandit then reviewed the situation as it existed before Jenner's discovery, and the progress that had been made after vaccination had been legally enforced, and said that the practice of inoculation fell into disrepute in India and proved a positive danger, when the stringent precautions adopted earlier were relaxed. He added that for a long time the only evidence that could be adduced in support of the efficacy of vaccination lay in the evaluation of accumulated human experience based on statistical analysis. The recent researches conducted in several laboratories had amply demonstrated, however, the intimate relationship between the causative agents of both smallpox and vaccinia, the condition produced by vaccination with vaccine Lymph. Their study had revealed that not only were the two agents very closely related but the immunological changes which they brought about in experimental animals were to a great extent similar. A person who was highly immune to smallpox was at the same time highly immune to vaccinia, while decreasing immunity to smallpox was accompanied by a parallel decreased immunity to vaccinia, and for practical purposes it was sufficient to create immunity to vaccinia as a protection from smallpox.

Another practical outcome of such a study had been the development of a

new technique for the manufacture of vaccine, which did not require the use of calves. The vaccine was prepared by growing the virus in the presence of tissues obtained from fertile hens' egg. There was, however, a considerable amount of work yet to be done before this practice could be adopted for general use.

**Periodic Re-vaccination.** In one respect, however, observations made originally had not stood the test of time, viz. the observation that one successful vaccination conferred life-long immunity against smallpox. It was now generally accepted that primary infantile vaccination conferred immunity which lasted for about 5 to 7 years, and progressively declined thereafter. It would, therefore, be obvious that the first primary vaccination done in infancy would not give adequate protection which would last throughout life. Re-vaccination was therefore essential. In India the Vaccination Act was promulgated by Government in 1880. This was amended subsequently, but even now the infantile vaccination was not compulsory all over India. Only about 49 per cent. of infants available for vaccination in British India were successfully vaccinated during each year. When it was remembered that over 50 per cent. of infants remained unprotected and so susceptible to smallpox, it should cause no surprise if smallpox still remained a major Public Health Problem in the country. Where vaccination had been enforced effectively as in this province, there was adequate evidence to show its beneficial effects.

Referring to the question of when and at what intervals periodic re-vaccination should be adopted, Dr. Pandit said that the first re-vaccination should be between 7 and 10 years, the second between 18 and 20 years.

Concluding, Dr. Pandit said that the argument that preventive inoculation alone would not stamp out the disease permanently unless considerable advance was made in general hygiene and sanitation, while it was true of such infectious diseases as typhoid and cholera, was not true in its entirety of smallpox.

Rotarian A. Sinclair Rose proposed the vote of thanks to the speaker.

## POONA

*President:* S. N. Moss.

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

**The Present Conditions of Burma.** Rotn. Ua Ba Win of the Rangoon Club gave us a very interesting address on the present conditions of Burma suggesting that the main reason for their present unrest was due to hastiness of development and to the introduction of politics and democratic methods in the schools, the latter causing the young to become indisciplined and to confuse liberty with license. A good deal of this indiscipline and agitation was due to false information disseminated by a cheap press. He suggested that both Burma and India should get to know each other better and in this respect our Rotary Clubs in both countries could help considerably.

Rotn. S. R. Bhagwat proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the speaker which was passed unanimously.

## RAJKOT

*President:* D. H. Variava.

*Secretary:* B. N. Atal.

**The Educational, Social and Economic Life of U.S.A.** The President introduced the speaker of the evening who had widely travelled and was an authority on religion. Mr. M. C. Parekh took a lecture tour of the United States of America and spent over a year and a half on his first visit and again about six months in 1934.

Mr. Parekh dwelt at length at the prosperity of the States and gave glowing accounts of the country's Educational, Social and Economic Life. The speaker went round the Pacific and crossed from San Francisco to New York stopping at various places en route. He was dazed by the city of New York which was the last city he visited before his return.

The second time Mr. Parekh went to the middle West and the South States and gave some aspects of the Negro problem.

It was a very interesting lecture and the Vice-President voiced the feelings of the members when he proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the speaker.

## RANGOON

*President:* U Ba Win, B.Sc., B.L., M.H.R.

*Secretary:* S. Chatterjee, M.J.I.

(5th April, 1939)

**Tuberculosis Problem and Treatment:** Col. S. Lyle Cummins, T. B. Specialist who was invited from United Kingdom to advise Burma T. B. Association how best to tackle this growing menacing problem in Burma gave a short talk on eve of his return to his country. Five months he said he spent in Burma in surveying and studying and dwelt on varied methods of treatment adopted in western countries. He made special reference to Wales where he spent 20 years and said within last 10 years system of treatment had changed. T. B. was no more as hopeless disease as people used to think so as about 60 per cent. patients were being cured in England and ratio was increasing. He expressed surprise to find no hospital in Rangoon with its 433,000 population of which a large number was severely suffering from T. B. But he was glad Burma T. B. and Leprosy Relief Association had been formed to deal with these scourges in the country and hoped they would soon have hospitals and sanatorium in Burma.

Rotarian Dunkley thanked the speaker on behalf of Club and members.

(9th April, 1939)

President U Ba Win (Mayor of Rangoon) welcomed the visiting Rotarian J. Moonie, the Hony. Secretary of Mandalay Rotary Club and District Governor James expressing his pleasure to meet him again. President Ba Win informed that provisional dates for next District Conference had been fixed on January 24-26, 1940 and these would best suit the host club which had just started planning for the same. He also informed Governor that the inauguration meeting had been fixed at Henzada on April 23 and hoped one or two more would come in before he would vacate his office.

The District Governor F. E. James after thanking the President and members of the Club for pleasant time and hospitality, explained implications of some of the resolutions passed at Colombo. He dwelt on progress of Rotary in the district under his

# Rotary International

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

Officials and Club Meeting Days

## AHMEDABAD

March 8, 1936.

Charter No. 4008.

President: Rtn. Kasturbhai Lalbhai. Vice-President: Rtn. R. Natarajan. Hon. Secretary: Rtn. M. D. Mehta. Hon. Treasurer: Rtn. G. R. Idnani. Imm. Past President: Rtn. Dr. H. M. Desai. Directors: Rtn. D. M. Asarpota, Rtn. Dr. M. D. Patel, Rtn. Dr. J. D. Romer and Rtn. M. A. Valiulla.

Meetings: First and third Tuesdays, 8-30 p.m., Grand Hotel.

## 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.

## AMRITSAR

February 17, 1933.

Charter No. 2854 (b).

President: G. Durrant. Vice-President: Dr. S. B. Solan Singh. Secretary: P. C. Bhandari. New Court Road, Amritsar (Phone Nos. 400 and 499). Treasurer: Satya Paul Virmani. Directors: Parkash Chand Mehra, A. Paton and Rai Sahab G. R. Sethi.

Meetings: Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8-15 p.m., Library Room, Rambagh Gardens.

## ASANSOL

May 1938.

Charter No. 4767.

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. Sneddin, S. K. Mondol and G. L. Hudspeth.

Meetings: Second and fourth Mondays, 7-15 p.m., at Madath's Hotel.

## BANGALORE

May 24, 1934.

Charter No. 3323 (b).

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.

Meetings: Dinner meeting first 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. Jt. Hon. Secretaries: T. M. Desai and D. M. Desai, 'Saraswati Niwas', Pratapganj, Baroda (Phone No. 666). Hon. Treasurer: M. B. Amin. Directors: B. D. Amin and L. G. Templin.

Meetings: Second and fourth Fridays, Baroda Guest House.

## BARSI

October 17, 1937.

Charter No. 4195.

President: G. R. Zadbake. Vice-President: B. S. Kathle, M.L.A. Hon. Treasurer: S. R. Dhopre. Hon. Jt. Secretaries: V. R. Binge, Chief Officer, Municipal Borough, Barsi; and J. G. Coelho, Electrical Engineer, Jayashankar Mills, Barsi.

Meetings: First and third Sundays, Annasahab Kathale Memorial Hall.

## BIJAPUR

August 2, 1937.

Charter No. 4439.

President: Dr. V. L. Suryavanshi, Civil Surgeon's Bungalow, Bijapur. Vice-President: Rtn. A. N. Ikai, Bijapur. Imm. Past President: Rao Bahadur S. J. Deshmukh. Directors: Rtn. B. R. Kembhavi, S. S. Basur, 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 Chinnoy. Jt. Hon. Secretaries: R. G. Higham and M. R. A. Baig (Phone: 26021 or 22031). Post Box No. 713, 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. Vinadalal.

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. Dossam 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.

## COLOMBO

July 1929.

Charter No. 3198.

President: K. W. Taylor. Vice-President: H. S. Perera. Hon. Secretary: Wm. Falconer, C/o Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Post Box No. 36, Colombo (Phone Nos. 420 and 421). Hon. Treasurer: A. P. Browne. Directors: H. E. Newnham, G. L. Yule, F. C. Gibbs, A. Mamujee.

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

Charter No. 4882.

President: H. P. Hinchliffe. Vice-President: Mahomed Ibrahim Shaikh. Secretary: C. M. Babla, Opp. Holmsted Hall, Hyderabad (Sind). Jt. Secretary: F. P. Golwala. Treasurer: Shamdas Dandamal Bhatia. Directors: Shavex Pestonji Dastur and Rev. Reginald Cain Bartels.

Meetings: Second and fourth Thursdays, 7-30 p.m., Masonic Hall.

## JAMSHEDPUR

November 23, 1936.

Charter No. 4118.

President: E. D. Johnson. Imm. Past President: 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: First and third Mondays at noon, Tisco Hotel.

## 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: Rochiram Thakurdas, S. V. Kithari, P. H. Gidwani, M. K. Patel, T. J. Bhojwani and K. R. Bhide.

Meetings: First and third 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. Sandagar 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.

## 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: 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.

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

## 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: Second Saturday, Madura Club, 1-15 p.m.; fourth Saturday, Cosmopolitan Club, 1-15 p.m.

## 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. Rao. Directors: H. N. Lett, I.C.S., U Kyaw Hla and N. C. Gallhara.  
Meetings: First and third Friday every month at 7 p.m. at the Hindu Gujarati School Hall.

## NEGOMBO

January 1938. Charter No. 4645.  
President: T. Weeraratne. Vice-President: Dr. T. S. Nair. Hon. Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schuader, 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. Sewale, G. G. Nene and N. P. Uplap.  
Meetings: Second and fourth Sundays every month at the Union Bank Buildings, at 6-30 p.m.

## POONA

January 14, 1936. Charter No. 3094.  
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. Vearage and S. R. Bhagwat.  
Meetings: Second and fourth 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.

## RANGOON

September 2, 1929. Charter No. 3240.  
President: U. Ba Win. Vice-President: E. J. Dunkley. Imm. Past President: S. N. Haji. Hon. Secretary: S. Chatterjee, 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, Dr. P. K. Dey and U Hla Aung.  
Meetings: Every Wednesday, 1 p.m., Strand Hotel.

## SALEM

January 22, 1939. Charter No. 5007.  
President: A. F. W. Dixon, I.C.S. Secretary: O. V. Raju, Gandhinagar, Salem.  
Meetings: First and third 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

August 11, 1937. Charter No. 4398.  
President: Sardar Dayar T. K. Modi. Vice-President: Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik. Imm. Past President: P. J. Taleyarkhan. Hon. Secretary: Dhun Framji (Phone No. 111). Agent, The Central Bank of India Ltd., Kanpith, Surat. Hon. Treasurer: Dabhyabhai B. Modi. Directors: Chimanlal D. Clerk and Chantanyalal S. Thackkar.  
Meetings: Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p.m., at Taleyarkhan's Bungalow.

## THAYETMYO

1929. Charter No. 3215.  
President: M. M. Banerji. Vice-President: U Ba Thein. Hon. Secretary: U Samu Hla, A.B.M. Chin School, Thayetmyo. Hon. Treasurer: U Maung Gyi. Directors: Dr. Joshi and Mr. Ab Nam.

## MY DAILY DESIRE

To awaken each morning with a smile  
brightening my face; to greet the day with  
reverence for the opportunities it contains;  
to approach my work with a clear mind;  
to hold ever before me, even in the doing of  
little things, the Ultimate Purpose toward  
which I am working; to meet men and  
women with laughter on my lips and love  
in my heart; to be gentle and kind and  
courteous through all the hours; to approach  
the night with the weariness that ever woos  
sleep and the joy that comes from work well  
done.

## CARRY ON

Who knows what our beginning was,  
Or what our end shall be?  
Why worry? Only the eternal  
Now is our concern.  
Not what is yet to be.  
Yesterday had its problems  
And its solutions too.  
So will tomorrow hold  
Its questions and its answers.  
Carry On! So much  
there is to do.

Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma and Ceylon)  
for April 1939

| CLUBS            | No. of meetings held during month. | Average attendance to total members. | % 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                                  | 48                                   | 65                                   | 4                                         | 69                                           | 72                                    | 3                                 | 0                          | 75                                  |
| Amritsar         | 2                                  | 10                                   | 29                                   | 7                                         | 35                                           | 34                                    | 1                                 | 0                          | 35                                  |
| Asansol          | 2                                  | 36                                   | 71                                   | 7                                         | 81                                           | 50                                    | 3                                 | 1                          | 52                                  |
| Bangalore        | 2                                  | 41                                   | 16                                   | 4                                         | 46                                           | 40                                    | 0                                 | 1                          | 39                                  |
| Baroda           | 1                                  | 8                                    | 20                                   | 10                                        | 23                                           | 45                                    | 0                                 | 0                          | 45                                  |
| Barsi            | ...                                | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | 0                                 | 1                          | 21                                  |
| Bijapur          | 1                                  | 5                                    | 18                                   | 11                                        | 72                                           | 22                                    | 0                                 | 0                          | 171                                 |
| Bombay           | 3                                  | 97                                   | 57                                   | 23                                        | 62                                           | 171                                   | 5                                 | 4                          | 103                                 |
| Calcutta         | 4                                  | 49                                   | 48                                   | 2                                         | 46                                           | 102                                   | 0                                 | 0                          | 29                                  |
| Cochin           | 3                                  | 13                                   | 43                                   | 2                                         | 62                                           | 29                                    | 0                                 | 2                          | 91                                  |
| Colombo          | 2                                  | 52                                   | 57                                   | 8                                         | 82                                           | 93                                    | 3                                 | 0                          | 23                                  |
| Dacca            | 2                                  | 11                                   | 49                                   | 5                                         | 92                                           | 20                                    | 1                                 | 4                          | 32                                  |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | 2                                  | 23                                   | 72                                   | 7                                         | 35                                           | 35                                    | 3                                 | 0                          | 58                                  |
| Jamshedpur       | 2                                  | 35                                   | 61                                   | 4                                         | 66                                           | 55                                    | 5                                 | 0                          | 47                                  |
| Karachi          | 2                                  | 21                                   | 45                                   | 6                                         | 51                                           | 42                                    | 2                                 | 3                          | 63                                  |
| Lahore           | 2                                  | 21                                   | 35                                   | 7                                         | 40                                           | 64                                    | ...                               | ...                        | 67                                  |
| Lucknow          | ...                                | ...                                  | ...                                  | 15                                        | 60                                           | 68                                    | 1                                 | 2                          | ...                                 |
| Madras           | 1                                  | 31                                   | 46                                   | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                                 |
| Madura           | ...                                | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                                 |
| Mandalay         | ...                                | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                                 |
| Negombo          | ...                                | ...                                  | ...                                  | 5                                         | 78                                           | 35                                    | 0                                 | 0                          | 37                                  |
| Pandharpur       | 2                                  | 18                                   | 53                                   | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | 5                                 | 0                          | 77                                  |
| Poona            | ...                                | ...                                  | ...                                  | 15                                        | 45                                           | 72                                    | 0                                 | 0                          | 41                                  |
| Rajkot           | 5                                  | 28                                   | 37                                   | 4                                         | 59                                           | 41                                    | ...                               | ...                        | ...                                 |
| Rangoon          | 2                                  | 22                                   | 54                                   | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                                 |
| Sholapur         | ...                                | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                                 |
| Surat            | ...                                | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                                 |
| Thayetmyo        | ...                                | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...                                       | ...                                          | ...                                   | ...                               | ...                        | ...                                 |

## OFFICERS IN THE 89TH DISTRICT

Ag. District Governor: F. E. JAMES, 200 Mount Road, Madras. Telegrams: 'Care Eurasso', Phone: 2623.

Field Representative and Office for Middle Asia to serve District Governors and Rotary Clubs in Districts 79, 80 and 89: Herbert W. Bryant, Esq., G. P. O. Box No. 5, Poona. Phone: 760.

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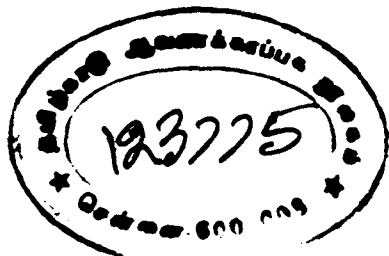
Editor—J. Munro.

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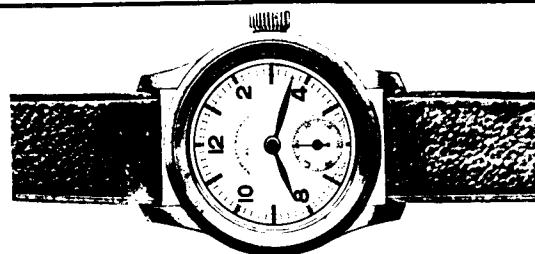
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