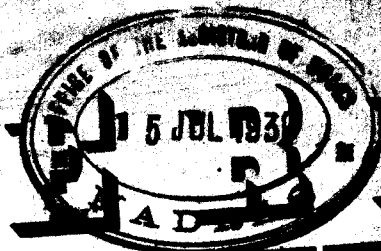


THE
ROTARY WHEEL



392

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DL. VII

No. 2

JUNE

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.

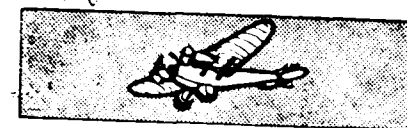
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ELECTED PRESIDENT ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

1939-1940

WALTER D. HEAD, *Montclair, New Jersey, U.S.A.*

Walter D. Head, headmaster of the Montclair Academy at Montclair, New Jersey, was born at Revere, Massachusetts. He received the B.A. degree from Harvard University and the M.A. degree from Columbia University.

From 1920 to 1926 Rotarian Head was a member of the Rotary Club of Buffalo, New York, and served as club president. Since 1926 he has been a member of the Rotary Club of Montclair, New Jersey, where he has served on several committees and as president of the club.

Rotarian Head has served Rotary International as governor of District 26 (old), 1931-32; as a member of the international service committee, 1932-33; chairman of the international service committee, 1933-34; director and third vice-president of Rotary International, 1934-35; chairman of the vocational service committee and member of the aims and objects committee, 1935-36; and was a member of the aims and objects committee and chairman of the international service advisers, 1937-38. At present, Rotarian Head is chairman of the aims and objects committee and a member of the convention committee of Rotary International. March—1939





Cleveland Calling! Elsewhere we publish an account of the proceedings of Convention week at Cleveland. Full proceedings will come in, we expect, before the next issue is out. We hope to include them in our next issue. That the Convention was a success from every point of view is evident from the brief summary published elsewhere.

Mr. Gandhi on Prohibition: With the publication in this issue of Mr. Gandhi's reply to the Archbishop, we flatter ourselves we have stated the case fairly both for and against. On account of pressure on our space, we have had to be content only with extracts from Mr. Gandhi's reply. But we hope we have not misrepresented him.

Ave atque Vale! With the end of June, Rotarian F. E. James lays down his office as Governor of Rotary District No. 89, since divided into two districts Nos. 88 and 89. We are not indulging in any exaggeration when we say that Rotarian James is the most conspicuous discovery of Rotary since the days of its inception in this country. He was first elected Governor in July 1936, and continued till 1st January 1938 when the late lamented Sir Pheroze Sethna succeeded him. Sir Pheroze unhappily passed away in the middle of the year, and Rotarian F. E. James agreed again to carry on for the rest of the term. Sir Pheroze was an ornament of the Indian Business Community, a man of wide culture and a great Parsee. His induction to the high office of President of Rotary was a tangible proof of the international character of the Rotary movement.

Rotarian F. E. James has given us of his

best, and laboured unremittingly to spread the ideals of Rotary in many parts of India. He is one of our busiest publicists. As M.L.A. he has carved for himself a secure niche in the Indian political Pantheon by his eloquence, tact and admirable grasp of affairs. He has demonstrated the genius of the European community in India to adjust itself to the changing conditions of the political scene, and still to play a worthy and leading part in shaping public opinion. He has as warm admirers and friends among Europeans as among Indians, and is a *persona grata* all round. He has in an abundant measure the Graces which furnish a solvent to the acerbities of political controversy. He has travelled unweariedly, specially in the cause of Rotary, and has set an example of zealous ministration which will certainly strain others. All clubs in the district will, we are convinced, join with us in wishing Rotarian James long life, and more and more opportunities for being of service to the community. We have no doubt that a still greater future awaits him in Rotary. Long may he be spared to us to act as guide, philosopher and friend. Great as has been the services rendered by Rotary, it also owes to the character and personality of men like Rotarian James not a little of the dynamic vigour which informs its activities and ideals.

From July onwards, we are to have two governors for the two districts, 88 and 89. Sir Shapoorjee Billimoria and Mr. B. T. Thakur inherit a great tradition. We wish them all success in their responsible offices, and assure them of our full co-operation.

Governor Speaking

15th June, 1939

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

NEW Districts. This is the last Monthly Letter which I shall write as Governor of the 89th District. From the 1st July the 89th District will be divided into the 88th and the 89th Districts, and for the convenient reference of clubs the following is the effect of this division:—

88th District. Afghanistan, Sind, Punjab, the Rajputana and Central India Agency, Northern Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar, Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Burma, wherein exist the following Clubs at present:—

Calcutta	Delhi
Asansol	Amritsar
Jamshedpur	Lahore
Dacca	Jubbulpore
Rangoon	Karachi
Thayetmyo	Hyderabad (Sind) and
Mandaly	Henzada and
Lucknow	Agra

District Governor: Rotarian B. T. Thakur (c/o the Central Bank of India Ltd., Karachi).

89th District. Bombay Presidency, Kathiawar, Hyderabad State, Berar, Madras Province, Mysore, Southern Indian States, Southern Central Provinces, and Ceylon, wherein exist the following Clubs at present:—

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

District Governor: Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, K.T., M.B.E., J. P. (113, Esplanade Road, Bombay).

The District Governor of the 89th District, Sir Shapoorjee Billimoria, returns to Bombay on the 20th July. Rotarian B. T. Thakur does not return until the middle of September. As from the end of this month all clubs in the 89th District should address communications to their District Governor Sir Shapoorjee Billimoria. As far as the 88th District is concerned I have agreed to carry on until Rotarian B. T. Thakur returns to India, and

therefore clubs in that District may continue to address me until further notice.

I should like to thank all clubs in the 89th District for the support that they have given me during the past year since I assumed the office of District Governor after the death of Sir Phiroze Sethna. Owing to many other preoccupations I have not been able to visit as many clubs as I should have wished, but I am sure that all clubs may now count upon regular visitations by the Governors of their respective Districts.

Extension. I am glad to announce that the clubs of Jubbulpore and Henzada (Burma) have been admitted to membership in Rotary International, and that their Charter Numbers are 5064 and 5065 respectively.

Salem Rotary Club—Secretaryship. Will all clubs please note the change in the Secretaryship of the Salem Club. The new Secretary is Rotarian T. M. Chinnaiya Pillai, M.A., B.L., Salem.

Attendance Averages. I have received a letter from Rotarian Hillier, the Secretary of the Jamshedpur club suggesting that the attendance averages which are published in the Monthly Letter and which have for their basis the percentage of attendance to the total membership are not really an accurate indication of the actual attendance position of a club. He points out that in some clubs amongst whose membership there are a number of senior Government servants and covenanted employees in firms who periodically go to Europe every now and then, the real test is not the average attendance to total membership but the average attendance to the total available membership. It is not always possible, for example, for a member who is on tour or on leave to attend meetings of other clubs; even if he does, intimation of such attendance is usually received by the club concerned until it is too late to be counted in the figures for the month.

The Jamshedpur club considers that for the purposes of the proposed Inter-Club Attendance Contest, the adoption of the 'percentage of attendance to number of members available' is the only reasonable basis.

(Continued on page 29)

The Thirtieth Annual Convention of Rotary International

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A., JUNE 19-23, 1939

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 23.—There is no single word which so aptly describes the atmosphere of the 30th Annual Convention of Rotary International, as INTERNATIONAL. Even the most casual observer, had there been one present, could not have failed to have been impressed by the congeniality, the warm friendship, the true Rotary spirit which prevailed in Cleveland. Rotarians of different nationalities and political and religious beliefs, from the majority of countries of a world torn by strife and hatred, met to renew old friendships, to create new ones, to enjoy together the thrills and inspiration and fellowship of the 1939 Convention of Rotary, one of whose aims is to bring together all men and to avoid all that which tends to keep them apart.

More than 9189* Rotarians, many accompanied by their wives and families, travelled by boat, by plane, by train, by automobile, to participate in this, the greatest single event in a year of Rotary development, progress, and achievement.

Those who arrived in Cleveland on Sunday, June 18, registered in the great Convention Auditorium and then spent the day commingling with their fellow Rotarians, many in the beautifully decorated and congenial surroundings of the International House of Friendship. Others took the opportunity to enjoy the wonders of the city of Cleveland. As a fitting climax to an enjoyable day came the Concert staged in the Convention Hall of the Cleveland Auditorium and sponsored by the Singers Club of Cleveland.

On Monday, June 19, the early part of the morning was devoted to the opening session of the Council on Legislation, the Rotary Public Relations Conference, the Crippled Children Assembly, the Extension Assembly, and the Club Song Leaders Assembly. The First Plenary Session of the 1939 convention opened on Monday afternoon with all the auspiciousness befitting such a great occasion. From the very beginning

* This number will be the first item in the cabled or wired information.

of the First Plenary Session, thrilling events transpired with an almost mechanical precision, indicative of the well-laid plans of those in charge of arrangements. Never a dull movement—the assembly—the thrill of thousands of voices united in song—the call to order by Convention Committee Chairman Abit Nix—the addresses of welcome by John W. Bricker, Governor of the State of Ohio, by Harold H. Burton, Mayor of the City of Cleveland, and by Jack North, president of the Rotary Club of Cleveland—the presentation of R. I. President George C. Hager, the other general officers of R.I. the District Governors, the committee men—the address of President Hager, in which he stated that never before had he been so deeply impressed by the full significance of Rotary. He declared it indeed inspiring to address a group so truly international—people who had gathered, in a common accord, from so many countries of the world.

President Hager urged all Rotarians and clubs to take an active part in 'Rotary Observance Week', which has been officially designated as the week of 18-24 February, 1940.

Too soon the First Plenary Session came to an end. Afterwards, there were held the meetings of delegates from the United States, from Great Britain and Ireland, and from Canada and Newfoundland; the Latin-American Advisory Assembly, the Get-Acquainted Meeting for Young People, the meeting of the leaders of Vocational Craft Assemblies, and other Assemblies. On Monday evening, Rotarians and others enjoyed the music of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra conducted by Rotarian Rudolph Kingwall.

At the Second Plenary Session, on Tuesday morning, the preliminary reports of the Registration Committee, the Credentials Committee, and the Council on Legislation were presented, after which Rotarian Peter K. Emmons of Scranton, Pennsylvania, delivered a stirring address on Club Service, emphasizing fellowship as the heart of Rotary. Then came the inspiring message of President Emeritus Paul P. Harris,

Following Founder Paul Harris' address, the subject, 'What can Rotary Do for Youth,' was ably and interestingly discussed from the standpoint of youth by young Miss Viola Ilma of New York City, a well-known leader in youth movements, and young Mr. Darrell Brady of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Second Plenary Session concluded with nominations for President and for Treasurer of R. I., and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Nomination and Election of the President and the Treasurer of R. I.

On Tuesday afternoon the Council on Legislation again met in the Public Auditorium. Later in the afternoon, hundreds of Rotarians attended the 47 Vocational Craft Assemblies, in which men of similar vocations discussed their common problems. On Tuesday evening were held the three traditional events to which Rotarians from all over the world always look forward with a great deal of anticipation: the British Commonwealth of Nations Dinner, the Spanish-Portuguese Dinner, and the President's Ball. Both dinners were well attended and it is a certainty that all who participated had a thoroughly enjoyable time. Convention Hall, the scene of the President's Ball, was almost breath-taking in the beauty of the decorations and the general air of festivity which prevailed. Although thousands of Rotarians and their ladies attended the Ball, the floor space of the hall proved ample for comfortable accommodations. The music for this great event, furnished by an orchestra of 70 pieces, was especially delightful for dancing.

Wednesday morning, June 21, was devoted to the balloting by delegates from the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, for directors nominee; assemblies on Boys' Work, Vocational Service, Youth Service, and for Club Presidents, Club Secretaries, and for all Spanish-speaking and Portuguese-speaking Rotarians. Later in the morning, assemblies were held on Club Program Planning, Club Service, Community Service, and International Service, and for Club Publication Editors, and a second assembly for Spanish-speaking and Portuguese-speaking Rotarians. Every assembly and conference was marked by keen interest on the part of the many who attended. Wednesday afternoon was almost entirely free, and special entertainment expressly for the ladies

was provided. Some of the ladies enjoyed a delightful cruise on beautiful Lake Erie, and others a sight-seeing tour through the city of Cleveland and the suburban district. Light refreshments and entertainment were provided for the ladies at the end of the tour. On Wednesday evening were held the dinners of United States and Canadian districts.

Before the opening of the Third Plenary Session on Thursday morning, balloting was held for the election of the President and the Treasurer of R. I. The President and the Treasurer of R. I. for 1939-40 are Walter D. Head (U.S.A.), and Rufus F. Chapin (U.S.A.).

The Third Plenary Session featured addresses on Extension and on Vocational Service, the presentation by Past President Maurice Duperrey of Paris, France, of the 1937-38 Winners of the 'Club-of-the-Year' Contest, and the International Round Table.

The Fourth Plenary Session (Business Session) was held on Thursday afternoon. The assembled Rotarians heard the reports of the Registration, Credentials, and Nomination and Election Arrangements Committees, and the reports of the President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer of R. I., and the report of the Council on Legislation.

Nomination and election of R. I. directors for 1939-40 were elected:

First Vice-President:

T. A. Warren, Wolverhampton, England.

Second Vice-President:

Nelson Ramirez, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

Third Vice-President:

Frank Phillips, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.

Directors:

1. **Charles Cadwallader**, Lincoln, Nebraska.
2. **J. Edd McLaughlin**, Ralls, Texas.
3. **Elbridge W. Palmer**, Kingsport, Tenn.
4. **Roy J. Weaver**, Pueblo, Colorado.
5. **Richard R. Currie**, Johannesburg, South Africa.
6. **Emile Deckers**, Antwerp, Belgium.
7. **William Allan Eley**, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
8. **Jerzy Loth**, Warsaw, Poland.
9. **George C. Hager**, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
10. **Spencer**.

Of the proposed enactments and resolutions presented at the Convention and voted upon by the delegates in the Fourth Plenary Session, the following were passed:

39-1, 7, 10, 11 and 21

and the following were amended and passed:

39-3 and 5

The following were withdrawn and referred to the Board:—

39-4, 6, 8, 14 and 18

The rest of the day, after the conclusion of the Fourth Plenary Session, was devoted to entertainment for the ladies, to the presentation of gifts and trophies in the House of Friendship, and to the spectacular Ice Carnival which was held in the evening at the Cleveland Arena.

Friday morning brought a fitting climax to the week of convention activities—the final Plenary Session, at which those who played such a splendid part in the conven-

tion arrangements were presented. Next came the presentation and election of the District Governors, and of the Elective Officers of the General Council and the R. I. Representatives in Great Britain and Ireland. The final Plenary Session came swiftly and impressively to a close with an address on International Understanding and Good Will by Mr. Ben M. Cherrington, Head of the Division of Cultural Relations of the U. S. Department of State, the presentation of the incoming President and officers of R. I., the inaugural message of the President-Elect, and the closing message of the outgoing President.

Thousands of voices raised in the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne'—adjournment—and Rotary's Thirtieth Annual Convention had gone down into history—another epoch in the history of Rotary International.

List of Proposed Enactments

39-1.

To provide more effective methods for the nomination of the president of Rotary International and to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International. (Page 9-17.)

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

39-2.

To provide for the election of the president and treasurer of Rotary International by the Board of Directors of Rotary International. (Pages 18-20.)

Proposed by the Rotary Club of Hope, Arkansas. U.S.A.

39-3.

To provide for the nomination of directors from the United States by zones and to generally clarify the provisions relating to the procedure for the nomination and election of officers of Rotary International. (Pages 21-27.)

Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

39-5.

To modify the provisions of the by-laws of Rotary International relating to the budget. (Page 32.)

39-7.

To provide that the conference of a district, under exceptional circumstances, may be held outside the boundaries of the district. (Page 35.)

39-10.

To clarify the provisions relating to amending the standard club constitution. (Pages 53-54.)

39-11.

To provide for a senior member class of membership in a Rotary Club. (Pages 55-61.)

Rotary's Part in World Peace

COMMUNITY SERVICE EXAMPLE

HINTS on the directions in which the vocational and community services of Rotary Clubs could be developed were given by Rotarian Dr. Alex. O. Potter of Rotary International, speaking at the luncheon-meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay at Green's Restaurant on Friday. He also spoke of the part which Rotary could play in settling things peacefully and bringing about peace on earth.

Rotarian T. W. Brough presided.

Dr. Potter referred to Rotary International, which, he said, had an organisation of almost 5,000 clubs spread in practically every part of the world, with a few exceptions like Russia, Germany, Italy and Turkey. The clubs were held together by the desire to co-operate.

He expressed the hope that when the movement developed in India, the clubs would plan to have an inter-district advisory committee to co-ordinate their activities and an advisory committee for India, Burma, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Siam. The object of such committees should be to gather information and to help the clubs. It must be strictly understood that the machinery existed to help the organisation. It would be a sad day for Rotary if one thought that the organisation existed for the machinery.

Vocational Service. Speaking of the vocational service which a Rotary Club could render, Rotarian Potter remarked that in the United States at least 200 crafts associations were formed through Rotary inspiration. Such associations might be something as simple as a milk-distributors' association. Then there were instances of business professions laying down codes and regulating themselves long before government thought of doing so.

The Rotary Club of Manila had a National Youth Guidance organisation, in which students in commercial schools and colleges went to Rotarians for vocational guidance. A club in Switzerland had rest-rooms for the unemployed. In these rooms certain members were present to give guidance and counsel to the unemployed.

Of community service, the lecturer said, he could give hundreds of examples. A club in the Federated Malay States had sponsored a Youth Hostel for waifs. The boys were sent to communal schools and jobs were found for them when they were old enough. Cairo had an institution to provide recreation and teach crafts to poor boys, while Penang had a club for market-boys. The Rotary Club of Kansas City had a most remarkable summer camp, where poor children enjoying their holidays for a couple of weeks gained six to seven pounds in weight.

Shanghai's Example. Shanghai provided one of the most remarkable instances of community service. Medical aid was provided to the Chinese refugee camps. For the first few months medical members of the Club had themselves attended to the work, but later the services of a Chinese doctor, who was himself a refugee, were engaged.

During the Gran Chaco war, gifts were exchanged between prisoners of war through Rotarians.

Rotarian Potter concluded by referring to the part Rotary could play in bringing about international understanding. He added: 'We are sufficiently endowed that we can settle things peacefully. We can have peace on earth, but it will be peace to men of goodwill. So it behoves men of goodwill to try to develop that goodwill and to understand the other man's point of view. It is only through mutual understanding that you can arrive at mutually acceptable and agreeable contracts.'

'The error of the past generation was that they made contracts based on force and tried to give to those contracts the sanctity of law. In the vanguard of the forces trying to develop goodwill and understanding is Rotary.'—*Times of India*.

The world is full of cactus, but
you don't have to sit on it.

Institution of Marriage

(By Mrs. K. Thakore, M.A., Baroda)

IT gives me great pleasure to express a few of my reflections and ideas on the most important and vital subject with which the



fate of humanity is connected and cast, namely the institution of marriage. Property, marriage and religion are perhaps the most primary institutions of our civilization and their importance is felt throughout the ages, as they directly deal with human happiness and with the fate of the unborn generations. I think it was Mr. Bernard Shaw who said that more nonsense has been uttered on the subject of marriage than on any other topic in the world. Prophets and poets have exalted marriage almost as high as the divine law: The following lines express the aim of marriage and its importance:—

You were meant for each other
And to stand together
And together you may ever be.
But let there be spaces in your
Togetherness. And let the winds
Of Heaven dance between you.
Love one another but make not
A bond of love.
Let there be a moving sea of
Emotions between the shores of
Your souls.

Thus the higher standard of marriage presupposes growth of minds and sentiments. The affection of Rama, and Prince

Sidharth for humanity as well as the homage paid to the bliss of home by the world's greatest monarchs, warriors, artists, poets, revolutionists, witness the importance of the institution. The chariot of life moves smoothly only if there is harmony between the two wheels. Aristotle says that in order to live alone a man must be an angel or an animal.

We all know that the most harmonious system of marriage was devised in ancient times in our country. Life was simple, temptations few and above everything the foundation of marriage was based on solid ground. Cultural unity, biological considerations and adjustable equality in family status were given due consideration. But during the medieval ages, on account of the political upheavals, and foreign invasions in India we have digressed from the lofty yet rational idealism of Vedic periods. With the general awakening of our political and social life, we find luckily many socially tabooed phases of our life are openly questioned, discussed and challenged. We are aware of all the trials, errors and struggles going on actively in the forms of reforms in this country. Rajputana, Mysore, Malabar, and Baroda have tried to lift the institution to its own dignity by introducing new bills. Brahmo Samaj, Arya-Samaj, Sharda Act and the recent bills under consideration also reflect that still all is not well with our marriage institution. An astonishingly great percentage of our marriages, act as a barrier to our progress and civilization rather than as a stimulus or support. It is not only ignorant or illiterate mass which suffers from this degradation of marriage institution but also the wise find it difficult to accommodate themselves to it. What streams of tears, what wailings of dying hopes, and what corpse of happiness have gathered at the shrine which promiseth the contrast.

A glance at the history of the institution of marriage shows that this institution has changed its ways from time to time, and place to place as the demand was made upon it by the circumstances. Monogamy, polygamy, polyandry, as well as group marriages, have existed in different parts of

the world and sometimes men, and sometimes women have worked as the heads of home. This supports the fact that all the social organizations are men-made, and there is nothing definitely divine in it; and that they should be dynamic with the march of time. To-day the cry of change is heard everywhere and we feel that the old institution of marriage is rapidly losing its control over our young minds. Most of us have always been imitators of Western countries and now also we find some of the social reformers are trying to find out the solution from the Western shores. I believe it was Hon. Mr. Munshi, who said that it was doubtful to find solution for the disorganization of marriage institution by slackening the marriage ties, as it will not only destroy the cultural heritage and 'Samskara' of Aryans, but will introduce lighter elements which may weaken the seriousness of marriage responsibilities. Marriage is not only a question of the two persons concerned, but it is connected with the responsibility and duties toward children. In fact Western mark while trying to trace the evolution of marriage finds its root in parental responsibility. Human child is the most helpless creature during the first stage of life. This immaturity and plasticity of the baby demands or needs, steady care, protection and no one can deny that a happy and steady relationship of married life is essential for the bringing up of new generations.

It is interesting to note that it is only the Hindu Religion which has recognised the two forms of marriage, biological and psychological. The very concept of Hindu marriage is based as much on spontaneous and æsthetic elements as our concept of the rhythm of the eternal music of Day and Night. Islam was too much busy with political side of life and its struggles. Christianity puts too much weight on the emotional aspect of marriage. Hindu Philosophy conceives that it is not the intensity of sentiments which is important but the duration and stability and trust which are needed to make marriage a happy phenomenon. It presents the ideal of marriage as a fulfilment of the incomplete to its completion and advocates that anything which comes in the way of this Oneness should be thrown away at any cost. The unity of 'Purusha' (soul or spirit) and 'Prakruti' (nature or matter) in harmonious

methods was named as marriage. To-day, as the great poet Rabindranath Tagore says, the Aryans of India pay heed to the principles of marriage rather than the personalities 'Kumud' of 'Sarasvatichandra' and 'Paru' of 'Devdas'—the most tragic figures of Gujarati and Bengali Literatures prove the fact. The Dawn of Reasoning is opening in the region of Indian Womanhood; and it will be wise to see that sentiments are not replaced by cynicisms. In fact, with the increasing struggle of life, our youths are losing the fervour of marriage. The Great War of 1914 and its reactions have finished with the depths of sentiments in Europe, and tragical disorganization, distrust and dissatisfaction prevail in most of the couples over there. The clouds of World-war are hanging over the horizon, and we cannot imagine what fate awaits humanity. Therefore, it is wise to safeguard the private life of our Nation.

To find out the solution of a disease we need to diagnose the causes. Poverty, temperamental differences, biological prejudices, ignorance of æsthetic value, extra-domination of males, frigidity, exaggerated individualism, joint-family evils and wrong trends of education are some of the factors, which lead to matrimonial disharmony. The modern vice which is becoming disastrous in Europe and U.S.A. is what they call the Romantic fallacy. The following paragraph gives a clear picture of this illusive tendency:—

Pretty soon the screen is down and the light blazes on, the audience regrettably rises to its feet and the illusion is over but it is not forgotten for the screen Romance has penetrated the drab lives of the shop girls, the waitresses, the shoe clerks, and the messenger boys. With the jolts of the street car they vow that their affection will be even as that was sweeping aside, such trivial and prosaic barriers as money, social position, cultural dissimilarities and parental objections. Marriage to the mate of their dream is the end for which they are existing. They believe that once they have met the mysteriously preordained affinity, once they have spoken the magic words before the priest, minister, or justice of the peace, then their lives will go on blessed with a cooing baby at respectable

(Continued on page 15)

The Club Meeting

By M. R. A. Baig

THE actual management of a Rotary Club meeting is an important part of the duties of a Club Secretary. A Club is judged more by the way its meetings are held than anything else, for few visitors are aware of the silent work that takes place behind the scenes. It is, therefore, essential that the meetings should run smoothly and that every detail should be carefully considered and worked out beforehand.

2. A Secretary's duties start several days ahead of the actual meeting. Most Clubs meet at an hotel or some similar public place and the Secretary must be in a position to inform the caterers, at least twenty-four hours ahead, the number that will be present. It should be remembered by all Rotarians that the cost of the lunch is largely based on this information being correctly given. If the Hotel caters for fifty and serves lunch for forty, the wastage has to be made up, and after a few of such occurrences, the price of the lunch per head will inevitably be raised.

3. The Secretary, therefore, must make such arrangements, that he is informed well ahead by those Rotarians who are not attending the meeting or by those bringing guests. Some Clubs publish in their Bulletin the names of members who did not give notice of their absence and one Club at least fines such members half the cost of the lunch that was prepared for them. This money can either be handed over to the caterers or devoted to charity.

4. At the actual meeting place an Attendance Register and a Board on which are hung the name-badges must be kept in an accessible place. A Rotarian, on arrival, should first come across the Register and after signing his name secure his name-badge, then be given the number of his seat and pass into the main body of the room.

5. It is essential to have a member of the Fellowship Committee on duty at each meeting who should post himself in the neighbourhood of the Register. The visiting Rotarians can immediately be welcomed by him, shown where to sign, where to sit, have their badges prepared and be introduced to the Secretary, the President and other

Rotarians. It also often happens that guests of Rotarians arrive before their host. These can be welcomed and looked after by other Rotarians until their host arrives. It has been found that such attention is greatly appreciated by visiting Rotarians and the guests of members.

6. Seating arrangements vary in different Clubs; the following system adopted by one of the largest Clubs in the district, evolved after many years' experience and many experiments, may serve as a guide to secretaries of new Clubs.

7. To avoid unnecessary secretarial work and accounting, the lunch is paid for in cash at each meeting. After signing his name and taking his name-badge, the Rotarian comes to a table at which is seated a cashier of the Hotel, Rs. 2 the cost of the lunch is paid, and a receipt on which is stamped a number, which is the number of his seat, is given. It is suggested that this is as simple and effective a system as can be evolved.

8. This Club has also made many experiments in the size of the tables and has found small tables seating six to eight, most conducive to fellowship. A card hangs on the back of each chair with its number in black; and on each table there is one card with the words 'Table Captain'. The Rotarian who happens to be given this number carries out the duties of Table Captain and must introduce all the Rotarians at the table to each other as also their guests. This system is of great help to new Rotarians who are generally backward in making contacts.

9. Great care is observed in arranging the seating on the Main Table. This is a long table at the end of the room, seating about nine who all sit on one side of the table facing into the room. In the centre sits the President with the speaker of the day on his right and the secretary on his left. On the right of the speaker is the Rotarian selected to move the vote of thanks and at one of the end seats is the Treasurer. The remaining four seats are reserved for visiting Rotarians or prominent guests, and in their absence to new Rotarians who are thus not only given a chance of knowing the officers better but

are made to feel that in the Club there are no senior or junior Rotarians, but all Rotarians are of equal importance. The Directors sit at whatever number they happen to draw and are thus in constant contact with the main body of the Club.

10. The system of seating on the Main Table is due to definite reasons. That the speaker should be on the President's right is obvious, but it is essential that the Secretary should be on his left.

11. It is the Secretary's duty to help the President in every way especially in the early months of his office. He should, therefore, always be available for consultation; he should prepare the agenda for the meeting; he should inform the President the names of visiting Rotarians and guests and at the end of the meal, the number present and the amount of the collection, which are always announced at the end of the meeting.

12. A charity collection is made in most Clubs during the meal. The Charity Box is then taken to the Treasurer who adds up the collection, and informs the Secretary. At a closed meeting questions of a financial nature sometimes arise and for these and other reasons it is advisable to have the Treasurer always within reach.

13. In many Clubs insufficient attention is paid to the passing of the vote of thanks. This should be considered as important as the speech itself and not only should care be taken in selecting the best possible man for each particular speech, but the mover should be given every opportunity for preparing it. A poor vote of thanks is often an anti-climax to a good speech. A good vote counteracts a bad one.

14. As soon as the speaker has been decided on for the meeting, the mover of the vote of thanks should be selected. He should be given the name of the speaker and the subject so as to enable him to get into touch and if possible be given a copy of the speech. If this has not been possible, the mover has a chance, when seated next to the speaker, to have a chat with the latter and thus to prepare or to polish up his vote of thanks.

15. Another very important reason for the mover being on the main table is that his speech is delivered into the room from a position equally as good as the speaker. A vote is never effective if delivered from some table in the centre or the side of the

room with, possibly, the mover's back to many of the members.

16. There are two methods for introducing guests. The President either welcomes them or each host announces the name of his guest. A Club that has tried both systems is definitely in favour of the first. There are several disadvantages in the second. Many Rotarians do not speak clearly; a host may be sitting in the centre of the room and the name of the guest is not heard by those behind him; sometimes two hosts stand up at the same time to introduce their guests and in many such small ways this system was found clumsy and unsatisfactory. When a secretary is informed, as he should be the day before, of the name of the guests, it is simpler, quicker and neater for them to be welcomed by name by the President. This system also gives a personal touch and the whole Club is able to hear the names distinctly.

17. To conclude, a typical meeting at a large Club is roughly described. The Luncheon meetings take place every Tuesday at a well-known Hotel in the City. A Rotarian arriving at the meeting room first comes to a table on which is placed the Attendance Register. He signs his name, passes to another table on which he finds his name-badge, and then buys his lunch ticket. During this time he has been welcomed by either a member of the Fellowship Committee or the Secretary, both of whom are posted near the door.

18. If he is a visiting Rotarian, the Secretary immediately takes down his name, prepares his badge and hands him over to the Fellowship Committee who introduce him to the President and to other Rotarians and entertain him generally until lunch time.

19. Lunch is served at 1-30 p.m. punctually, when the members and their guests proceed to their seats. On being seated they are immediately introduced, if necessary, to the others at the same table by the Table Captain. During lunch a waiter brings round the Charity Box into which a coin is dropped by Rotarians. Not by guests.

20. Lunch being over, the President knocks on the table and makes the following announcement: 'We have to-day with us

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Responsible Function of Indian Journalists

Mr. Tarapore's Address

At Karachi Rotary Club

AT a Luncheon Meeting of the Rotary Club of Karachi at the Killarney Hotel, Mr. P. C. Tarapore, F.R.G.S., Editor of *The Daily Gazette*, gave an address on 'The Function of Indian Journalist.' Mr. Pratabrai D. Punwani, President of the Club, occupied the chair. The occasion was marked by the presence of a number of editors and other representatives of the press. At the end of the address the President thanked Mr. Tarapore for the interesting discourse he had delivered in response to the invitation of the Club. In the course of his remarks, the lecturer said:

We must frankly acknowledge that Indian newspapers now enjoy a measure of liberty which compares most favourably with the restricted freedom permitted after the War to the press in Germany, in Italy and even in Soviet Russia, the spiritual home of Mr. Naraindas Bechar. In some of these European countries editors have been shot at dawn for committing no other offence than that of writing 'agin the Government'. But the freedom which we exercise at the present moment has only been won after a long and arduous struggle, in which notable British and Indian journalists have played an equally heroic part. May it be given to those of us who are now ploughing the same field as they did to prove themselves worthy of the noble heritage which those intrepid champions of human liberty have bequeathed to us.

Policy of East India Company.—The first newspaper published in India, 'Hicky's Journal,' was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1718. The first Indian-owned newspaper, the 'Bombay Samachar,' was brought out in 1822 by Fardunji Marzban, one of whose descendants, Mr. A. P. Marzban, is now editor of the famous Gujarati daily, the 'Jame Jamshed.' But in those early days very few journalists were encouraged to follow the pioneer efforts of Hicky and Marzban, for the simple reason that the authorities of the East India Company could not tolerate the fierce light of

public criticism being projected on their actions and policies. During the Governor-Generalship of Wellesley stringent rules were made for restricting the liberty of the press in India, and an official censor was appointed to whom everything was to be submitted before publication. The penalty for disregarding these rules was immediate deportation, and from 1791 to 1799 several British editors were deported to Europe without trial on short notice. To Warren Hastings, himself a man of letters; to Lord William Bentinck, of honoured memory; and, last but not least, to Metcalfe belongs the credit of recognising the legitimate rights of the Indian press, and of relaxing the laws and regulations suppressing them. Yet it was not until the Government of India had passed to the Crown in 1858 that strength and solidarity came to the fourth pillar of the State. It is a remarkable fact that whereas in 1858 there were only 44 newspapers published in India, to-day the country is served by no less than 2,252 newspapers, the majority of which are conducted in Indian languages.

From Precedent to Precedent: During the eight decades following the historic transfer to the British Crown, freedom of the press in India has broadened down, slowly yet securely, from precedent to precedent. There was a time when the advocating of Swaraj by any newspaper in this country would have been branded as an act of sedition against the Government established by law in British India. Even in recent years Bal Gangadhar Tilak was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for writing passages in regard to which Lovat Fraser remarks in his work on 'India under Curzon and After,' that they were comparatively so innocuous that no jury would now convict anyone for them. In a subsequent case in which Tilak was sentenced—by a Parsi judge, I am ashamed to say,—to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment, the Marathi article for writing which he was convicted would have been regarded by every high-minded Englishman

as fair and legitimate criticism on the part of a publicist who was merely performing his patriotic duty. But now the editors of Indian newspapers can breathe more freely and write more freely. At the same time as we rejoice in the possession of so priceless a freedom, how can we best use it, how can we best press it into the service of our fellow-men—that is the question which every Indian journalist has to consider, both for himself and for his country.

Effect of Reforms.—The present times are big with possibilities for Indian journalism. The spirit of renaissance is abroad from end to end of this vast peninsula. It means that with the dawn of each day there will come into the lives of the Indian people more and more light where there was darkness before, and that illiteracy and ignorance are being gradually removed from the fair face of this land, which was once the highest centre of culture and civilisation. The Government of India Act of 1935 has already accelerated this reconstructive and regenerative process. The new Constitution has extended the political franchise to millions of men and women who formerly had no voice in managing the affairs of their country. It has compelled them to acquire a deeper knowledge of their provincial and national problems than they have so far had either the opportunity or the inclination to receive. To gather such knowledge they will naturally have to read the local newspapers as well as the leading national dailies more carefully than before.

The newspapers that will reap the largest benefit from this newly created market will be those published in the native languages of India. According to the last census, there were 95 literate persons to every 1,000 of the Indian population. Out of these, however, only 12 persons could read and write English, so that the vast majority of the Indian electorate will continue to receive their information and instruction from newspapers published in their respective mother-tongues.

Papers Published in Indian Languages.—It must be confessed, to our shame, that in the past, newspapers written in Indian languages have not commanded anything like the influence and importance attached to their English contemporaries. For this tragic state of things we ourselves are to

blame. The average Indian graduate takes far greater pride in expressing himself through English than through his own mother-tongue. This attitude of mind is all the more deplorable when we know that in point of melody, grace and felicity of expression the Indian languages can hold their own with other linguistic media. The classical grandeur of Sanskrit and the musical wealth of Persian have alike passed into their vocabulary. Thus an editor using an Indian language for conveying his views to the public has as elegant and effective a vehicle at his disposal as he can possibly desire. What is more, he can make himself heard by the masses of India as no journalist writing in English can ever hope to do. It is quite certain that within the next few years dailies published in Indian languages will circulate in tens of thousands where they are circulating in hundreds now. Here is a splendid field for the profitable investment of Indian capital and Indian intellect.

Not a Profession for Cowards.—Of course, much depends upon the attitude of the Directors controlling an organ of public opinion. If they are divided among themselves as to the policy which their editor should follow, then all one can say is, Heaven help the newspaper! But in all such cases the function of a publicist is perfectly clear. If he is true to his country and calling, he will make it his business to hold aloft the impersonal cause of truth and justice regardless of all personal considerations. Neither obloquy nor opposition, neither penury nor persecution should hold any horrors for him so long as he faithfully performs his self-imposed Dharma. One thing is certain, that the journalistic profession is not intended either for sycophants or for cowards.

Buddha's Golden Teaching.—The function of an editor is analogous to that of a Brahmana. He must go out to the people, not merely to give them the latest news, not only to entertain and amuse them, but also to widen their field of knowledge and to broaden their outlook of life. In a word, the journalist like the Brahmana, must be a dispenser of 'Vidya' and a teacher of the Humanities. It is on this ground that the late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth complained, in his presidential address to the 1927 session of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, that Gujarati books and Gujarati newspapers did

not reflect so many evidences of culture as Marathi books and newspapers did.

But before a journalist can impart light and learning to others, he must himself sit night and day at the sacred feet of Sarasvati. Above all he should not write at random, but invariably bear in mind that golden teaching of Gautama Buddha:

'Sahas-samapi che vacha anathapada samhita,

Ekam althapada seyyo yam sutra upasammali.'

(Although a speech consist of a thousand words, if these be lacking in sense, better a single word full of meaning (*althapada*), which brings the hearer peace.)

Mother India's Spiritual Example.—The supreme function of an Indian journalist is to show his countrymen, as far as it lies in his power, a more excellent way than they have yet trodden. We complain about the British governing India by following the policy of *divide et impera*. But are we not ourselves guilty of accentuating our racial and communal differences instead of making a solemn resolve to sink them for the greater good of the country? Mother India herself is by no means communal-minded. Throughout the ages she has lovingly drawn to her bosom peoples of all creeds and climes, until she has made this ancient land of ours the most cosmopolitan country on God's earth. Then why do we, who profess to be her devoted sons and daughters, refuse to walk in the light of her spiritual example? Let every Indian publicist hearken to the insistent call of patriotism, and use the mighty sword placed in his hands by Sarasvati to

kill the deadly serpent of communalism which has for centuries past devastated the fair garden of India. Let him help every inhabitant of this country to realise that his highest duty is to be national first, and to be racial and communal afterwards.

A Glorious Work.—Permit me to say that to my mind the solution of the Indian problem is very simple. It lies, above all, in making Hindu-Muslim unity an accomplished fact. Do not tell me that this is but an empty dream, simply because Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah have failed to arrive at a settlement between themselves. In the agelong story of mankind mutual understanding and mutual sympathy have wrought greater miracles than a Gandhi or a Jinnah has ever achieved. In particular I would appeal to every Indian journalist to bring it home to our Muslim brethren that nothing has done them and the country so much harm as the accursed Communal Award, which has prevented crores and crores of Mussalmans from rising to the full height of their political stature and from joining their Hindu fellow-countrymen in the glorious work of building a united and prosperous India. I need not remind my Muslim friends that Islam stands for brotherhood, and not for isolation. Confidence in oneself and confidence in one's fellow-beings is the greatest solvent of human difficulties. In that spirit of hope and love should the Mussalmans of India come out in their millions to play their responsible part in the constitutional fight for India's freedom. Only then can they truthfully proclaim, with the rest of the populace: '*Sare jahanse achcha Hindostan hamara.*'—*The Daily Gazette.*

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intervals, silver-haired they will descend the hill together as deeply and ideally devoted as on the day they were wed. They do not conceive that life is not made with the petals of roses. They enter marriage with ideas distorted and exalted beyond all semblance of reality when their fond dreams are rudely dispelled, when romance dies in marriage relationship the colour fades from life. Then the marriage is held as a miserable curse, and divorce in Western countries and suicide in oriental countries, result. In India great majority of husbands and wives muddle through their domestic problem,

because they do not have the moral courage to face the social conflicts, and sometimes it is just impossible for them to get free from the curse, on account of legal bonds. For most of our Indian children marriage is a leap in the dark and we find that our youths are burdened with heavy weight of dead hopes before they step in to the active field of life.

I mean no exaggeration when I say that the most vital and important question of to-day which must be attended to is the question of reorganization of this institution. We can eliminate most of the social miseries if we set right this organization.

'Chemical Warfare'

By Dr. Ghosh, Calcutta.

ROTARIAN Dr. Ghosh said that in the last war it was hoped that the use of toxic chemicals would restore movement to battle and permit of tactical manoeuvre and fire power which without this expedient were lacking. Chemical warfare had its great utility in that its effect was distributed over an area whereas with high explosive shells, a flying fragment might kill one soldier leaving a comrade standing by quite unhurt. With poison gas, however, everyone within its compass was equally exposed to its effects. After describing the havoc caused at the battle of Ypres in 1915 by the first gas attack by Germany, the speaker went on to say that the gases used were usually compressed into a liquid state, filled into thin shells which a small charge of high explosive diffused over a wide area.

The combination of poison gas with air attacks was responsible for a new type of warfare almost as revolutionary in nature as the introduction of fire-arms in the middle ages. Hostilities were no longer confined to the battlefield; poison gas and incendiary bombs could be used against the civilian population. Not only was Britain no longer able to enjoy immunity from attack but in consideration of the distances modern aircraft could travel, air raid precautions had become necessary in those cities of India which were within striking distances of powerful aircraft operating from possible hostile bases in Africa or China. The speaker went on to classify the various types of poison gases in their physiological action. The simplest type had asphyxiating properties caused by the poisoning of the tissues by hydrocyanic acid. The drawback about this gas was that as it was lighter than air it soon disappeared in the higher reaches of the atmosphere. Chlorine, phosgene, cyanogen chloride, chlormethyl chlorformate, and brom benzyl cyanide belonged to the irritant type and produced lesions in the respiratory system causing death by suffocation. Some idea of their deadly efficiency was given in the statement that brombenzyl cyanide was fatal in a concentration of one part in 100 million parts of air.

Another type of gas which was of great military value was known as lacry-mators

which included mustard gas, and Rotarian Dr. Ghosh called attention to the first use by the Germans of this gas in July 1917 when although it had no immediate effect on the eyes, the next morning almost everyone in that part of the British line which was attacked was absolutely blind. Mustard gas had another property which revealed the possibilities inherent in chemical warfare. It produced skin burning effects which although rarely fatal were sufficient to put a man out of action for several months.

Chemicals which produced sneezing came into use in the later phases of the last war when the gas mask had become a standard part of the soldier's equipment. These were solid substances transformed into ultramicroscopic dust when a shell burst and if a speck penetrated the protecting materials in the gas mask, violent sneezing began and usually the mask was taken off leaving its owner open to the attack of other lethal gases.

General protoplasmic poisons were now receiving special attention and among these was tetraethyl lead which was usually blended as an antiknock device with petrol. Its vapours in a concentrated form produced acute poisoning in which the patient becomes violently maniacal and often commits suicide. Dichlormethyl either effected the semicircular canals of the ear and the patient was unable to maintain his balance. The great surprise of the next war might be the large scale use of compounds which would derange the nervous systems of the combatants and throw entire armies into confusion.

From the point of view of military operation, poison gases might be divided into two classes, the persistent and the non-persistent types. The latter was particularly useful in attack as it entailed little risk in occupying vacated ground a few hours after the gas attack on account of the relatively volatile nature of the gas used. Towards the concluding stages of the Great War the allied attacks were mostly supported by the free use of gases with multiple physiological effects; irritating the lungs, eyes and skin

(Continued on next page)

'Leisure Hours in America'

By Dr. Eileen Macfarlane

PEOPLE, she said, had often queer ideas of America for which the movies were largely responsible. An American liked to exaggerate because he thought it funny. An Englishman liked to do the opposite because he thought that funny! So you got the two American farmers discussing the drought, and one said that the grass was so short that he had to lather it with shaving soap before he could cut it on the one hand, and the Scot, who in reply to a credulous query about the possibility of being able to see to a distance of twenty miles, assured his listener that on clear nights you could see the moon! But then, an American liked to 'sell himself' while the average Britisher preferred to be thought a fool—which he always was not.

We had a lot of hard sense about the most economical way of touring in America. One bought a second hand car—from a friend, not a dealer as the latter might 'plant' one of this 'hard to shift models' on you. You either picnic on the roads or go to a cheap place for food. Hotels charged you a dollar for a meal and you couldn't possibly eat all of it—there was such a lot—any more than you could order one meal to share with your wife—because people would think that queer.

Clubs and night clubs formed another interesting topic. The speaker had been to one club which had a revolving cocktail bar, so you couldn't tell whether it was the bar or what you'd had! Women's Clubs were popular in America. American women liked to learn about everything, 'but they don't want to remember what they hear, so that is all right for the Lecturer who goes round!

The allotted twenty minutes came all too soon to an end, when the President said that Dr. Macfarlane would be glad to answer any questions, so Rotarian Allen didn't ask a single one. Dr. Sarkar wanted to know about the leisure movement and how it was getting on in connection with short time in factories, unemployment and what not, but the speaker had not heard much about that in America. Rotarian Buchanan made his weekly contribution of instruction regarding

a mysterious race of people called the Scots. He puts his case very well, but he's not going to convince us that any race with such curious customs and funny little quips really exist. No body's ever heard of them in Calcutta anyway!

Concluding, Dr. Macfarlane told us that there was a great deal of talk about using more milk in America; it helped the farmers, it helped trade and that kind of thing, but some people had the idea that more mothers should feel their babes themselves. A student was asked to write a note showing why this should be so, so he said that Mother's milk was decidedly a good thing; it was, first of all it was fresher, secondly it was cleaner, thirdly it was safer—the cat couldn't get at it. Fourthly, it was easier to handle when travelling and fifthly it came in a more attractive containers!

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and causing sneezing. The highly persistent, highly lethal compounds had introduced a new type of strategic obstacle. Mustard gas was *par excellence* the war chemical of this type. Its extensive use converted open areas into absolute obstacles against the movement of masses of men owing to the certainty of a high percentage of casualties. The speaker then explained the gas mask and various precautions against gases. Air attack, he said, was so costly that it would only be confined to cities of industrial or strategic importance. People in rural areas had little to worry about.

He concluded his remarks with reference to decontamination of the attacked areas and A.R.P. regulations in general, adding, 'But the preparatory measure of paramount importance is the instruction of the general public. The less panicky the civilian population, the smaller the number of casualties. The advice, "you must keep your heads cool", is nowhere more effective; and public instruction should be put into effect through all publicity agencies, press, pamphlets, cinema and radio-broadcast.'

Club News

AHMEDABAD

President: H. M. Desai.

Secretary: R. Natarajan.

'British East Africa'.—Rotarian Gandhi gave an account of his visit to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika known collectively as British East Africa. Principal ports of the territory are Mombasa, Zanzibar and Dar-es-salaam. Ever since navigation was known to civilization, Zanzibar played an important part as an entrepôt for trade between East Africa and Asia which had a close business and social contact. He described Tanganyika as a dry land gradually rising in elevation as you go into the interior till you reach Lake Victoria, the source of river at a height of 2700 ft. above the sea level. The region round about Lake Victoria surrounded by ports of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda is one of the most picturesque and fertile countries of Africa. Uganda is a fertile country known for its cotton and other produce and is one of the best developed ports of East Africa. Kenya is a high land many parts of which are healthy. It is mostly reserved for European planters.

Rotarian Gandhi gave a graphic description of wild game of East Africa. Reserves are made in many parts where Lions, Elephants, Hippos, Rhinos, Crocodile, Ostrich and other animals live in their natural surroundings. Every wild animals like Lion when left undisturbed in their homes and treated sympathetically become friendly to human beings.

Tanganyika was a German Colony before the war and is now a mandated territory under the British. Uganda is a British Protectorate and Kenya a British Colony. Though racial discrimination is prevalent and increasing in all the three territories, it is in its worst form in Kenya which is a British Colony. This is in spite of the fact that Indians played a leading part in conquering and developing the country.

Rotarian Gandhi expressed a view that people of all nationalities should be given

equal opportunities to develop resources of the countries in the interests of all inhabitants but with an eye to the maximum benefit to Africans who are the real owners of the land.

'The Side Shows of the Post Office.'—Rotarian Iya gave a very informative lecture on 'The Side Shows of the Post Office'. He enumerated various activities of the Post Office some of which were indeed news to our members. The origin of the parcel post, the speaker touched on and explained the working and the troubles that they had with the railway companies in this connection. Next came the money order and postal orders, value payable postal system and the difficulties that the Post Offices encounter in this connection. The speaker said that unlike Great Britain and another countries, money orders are paid at the payees' addresses which helps to clear away accumulation of cash and accelerates closer of money order accounts.

Military pensions were paid by the Post Offices and recently postal officials also are paid their pensions in the Post Offices.

Sale of quinine was another of the Post Office side activities. Savings Bank which can be really called poor man's bank is one of the major activities of the Post Office.

Collection of salt revenue and the customs duty are also undertaken by the Postal Department.

The speaker went on to say that at one time it was seriously proposed that Post Offices should sell railway tickets.

Postal insurance: Work done by Post Offices in connection with Postal Insurance was also touched upon by the speaker.

A vote of thanks in suitable terms was proposed by the Chairman.

Please contribute to 'The Eastern Rotary Wheel'. It is your magazine. Please support it. Co-operation welcome at all times. Address the Editor at 19, Mount Road, Madras.

BANGALORE

President: K. V. Anantharaman.

Secretary: M. N. Mahadevan.

Rowing. Mr. E. C. N. Adams addressed the Club on 'Rowing'. In a most interesting and illuminating talk, Mr. Adams gave first the origin of competitive rowing, found in the fact that a great deal of travelling in London was done on the Thames up till the 18th century. There were on the Thames over ten thousand licensed watermen.

In those days, young 'bloods' returning late from supper parties from the Middlesex side of the river to the Surrey side, or vice versa, would very often, if in high spirits, engage in a race. Although there were no organised races or regattas until the 19th century, except for watermen's regattas, there appear to have been many private races, upon which there was much gambling. The first official challenge was issued between Eton and Westminster in the early 19th century. The authorities refused to allow the race, which was to be rowed in ten-oared boats, and the reply of the boys and old boys of the respective schools was to form the famous Leander Club, which despite a certain decline of recent years, was, and is still the best known Club in the rowing world. It is considered more of an honour to be invited to row for Leander than for either Oxford or Cambridge.

The speaker then explained the evolution of the modern racing boat, and how coxswainless four-oared rowing started, with an amusing account of the 'beef steak and beer' diet prescribed in early days. After a description of the various stages in a rowing man's career, Mr. Adams emphasised that rowing was the least mercenary sport in the world and that there was hardly such a thing as professionalism in the sport. He added the interesting fact that rowing had now spread all over Europe, and indeed the World. One of the most interesting crews he had ever seen was that from the Imperial University, Tokyo, which nearly carried away the greatest prize in the rowing world, the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley-on-Thames.

Luncheon meeting held on Saturday the 20th May 1939

Occupational Diseases.—Rotarian Honorary Secretary Mahadevan then spoke on 'Occupational Diseases,' with special

BOMBAY

Meeting of 5th May 1939

DEVELOPMENT OF GOODWILL

President: T. W. Brough.

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

Object of Rotary Movement. 'When there were so many agencies working to develop misunderstanding it is all the more important that a group of men of goodwill throughout the world should try to develop international understanding,' remarked Rotarian Alex. O. Potter of the Rotary International, addressing the dinner-meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay at Green's Restaurant.

As an example of what Rotary could do in international affairs, Rotarian Potter said that as the result of Rotarians getting into governmental positions in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria a treaty of amity had been signed within a month of their taking office although the two countries had been living for years in an atmosphere of suspicion.

Among the guests was Rotarian G. Darker, ex-President of the Rotary Club of Brisbane (Queensland), who presented to the Bombay Club the flag of his club.

Rotarian Potter announced that the opening of a Rotary International Office for the Middle East was under contemplation and that he was taking advice from the President of the Rotary Club of Bombay as to where that office should be located and about other details.

Rotarian Potter paid a tribute to the late Rotarian Sir Phiroze Sethna and said that the Rotary International had suffered a great

(From previous column)

reference to the several industries that are fast springing up in Mysore State. He mentioned Lead Poisoning, Silicosis, Asbestosis, Occupational Dermatitis, Toxic Neuritis, etc., as instances of Occupational Diseases which have to be investigated and about which there should be proper legislation for their prevention and for adequate compensation for the unfortunate victims. Rotarian B. K. Narayana Rao thanked Rotarian Mahadevan for his address and mentioned that certain proposals intended to safeguard the workers in Mysore were already in the anvil and that the same would be discussed in the next legislative sessions.

loss in his death because they were looking forward to the time when Sir Phiroze would serve on the International Board. He was frequently mentioned as a possible President of the Rotary International. (Cheers).

Proceeding to answer the question what Rotary could do in the present chaotic times, Rotarian Potter gave the history of the movement.

It was when individualism was at its height about 35 years ago, he said, that Rotary was born, and the movement in its organisation reflected the extreme individualism of the period. The movement was started to reconcile the selfish and unselfish instincts in man. But the conditions of the world began to change and community consciousness was being developed. Rotarians in countries where the change was revolutionary had found that an organisation based on individualism like the Rotary had no place.

Unique Movement. Rotarian Potter emphasized that 'Rotary should remain Rotary.' Rotary was unique in many ways. The very qualification for being a member assured them that they were going to have men of different interests and therefore it helped the development of goodwill and understanding. So one of the things they could do in this chaotic world was to emphasise that first object of Rotary—the development of friendship and all that it implied. It was under that inspiration that Rotary clubs throughout the world had done such excellent community service.

Rotary was helpfulness to others and it depended on the individual action of members. The best Rotary Club was one which made no resolutions but put problems before members in such a way that each and every one realised that he must do something about it. Rotary action was individual action, and it was only if the individual member did something that Rotary accomplished something.

Meeting of 9th May, 1939

STEVEDORING IN BOMBAY PORT

'Stevedoring in the Port of Bombay,' was the subject of a speech delivered by Rotarian Donald G. Hill at the luncheon-meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay at Green's Restaurant.

The English word 'stevedore', Mr. Hill remarked, was derived from the Spanish 'estivador' a packer, a stower; one whose

occupation was to load and unload vessels in port.

Besides ordinary cargo discharged or loaded, there was also the loading of elephants, camels, horses and dogs. Sometimes a whole circus with its complete outfit had to be loaded. The nature of cargo discharged is very varied, ranging from general cargo, including locomotives, parts, machinery heavy and light, liquor, motor cars in crates or uncrated, china clay and cotton.

Cargo loaded in Bombay is not quite so varied and consists of manganese ore, which is loaded from wagons by means of iron tubs, cotton, oilcakes, linseed, seeds, etc. Occasionally, linseed is loaded into a vessel in bulk; this is effected by landing the bags of linseed on the hatchway, cutting the mouths of the bags and emptying the contents into the hold where bulkheads are built and the linseed properly trimmed so that there may be no shifting of the cargo during the voyage; otherwise the linseed might run to one side and so tilt the ship that there may be a great danger of the vessel capsizing and being lost.

Hydraulic Cranes.—The Hydraulic cranes in the Prince's and Victoria Docks, Mr. Hill continued, were capable of lifting a weight of 30 cwts. and those in the Alexandra Dock a load of 35 cwts. Weights over these respective quantities are loaded or discharged under five tons by the vessel's own gear and over five tons by the floating crane. In special cases vessels are allowed to use their own gear. In years gone by when there were no floating cranes and only the 100 ton 'Ibis' crane in the Victoria Dock and the 30-ton crane in the Prince's Dock, stevedores used to supply their own derricks and gear for discharging or loading heavy lifts. With the advent of the floating crane the work had been very much simplified.

Owing to there being two separate parties who affected the complete discharging or loading of a vessel, harmonious collaboration between the Port Trust authorities and the stevedores was a vital necessity for efficient and quick work. Bombay Port has earned and maintains her reputation for quick handling of cargoes, through the joint efforts of all concerned in the working of the Bombay Port Trust docks.

Rotarian M. M. Bhatt proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

BARODA

President: S. V. Mukerjee.

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

'Marriage as an Institution.'—The last meeting held on 12th May 1939 was a tea meeting, Rotarian G. D. Parikh presided. The President introduced the guests.

A most interesting talk on 'Marriage as an Institution' was given by Mrs. Kusumben Thakore, M.A. The speech appears elsewhere in this issue.

CALCUTTA

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

Secretary: C. A. Newbery.

'Railway Transport Organisation.'—Rotarian Rai Bahadur N. C. Ghosh, Divisional Superintendent of the East Indian Railway was the speaker at the meeting of the Rotary Club of Calcutta held on Tuesday the 2nd May 1939, when a most interesting account of Railway Transport Organisation was given.

Commencing with an outline of transport through the ages, he contrasted Napoleon's journey of 1,400 miles from Vienna to Paris in 312 hours with the change which came about with the introduction of the railways when the time taken in European travel was reduced to about one-tenth of what it had been prior to their inception.

The construction of railways in India commenced in the fifties of the last century under the administration of the Public Works Department but by 1905 it was felt that the Railways had outgrown the machinery designed to deal with them and as a result of an enquiry carried out, recommendations were put forward to Government whereby the Railway Board was constituted from the 1st March 1905 working under the control of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department. A further Committee sat in 1921 presided over by Sir William Acworth, as a result of which the Railway Board was reorganised and a Chief Commissioner appointed in 1924 who was solely responsible under the Government of India for arriving at decisions on technical questions and advising the Government in matters of Railway Policy. Some idea of the size of the Railway Administration was given when the speaker said that the Railway Board controlled 41,076 miles of

railway, out of which 29,680 miles were directly owned by the State involving a State Capital outlay of 754 crores of Rupees and employing nearly seven lakhs of men.

The speaker went on to outline the difficulties of control in the various State-owned, State-managed or privately owned Railway Companies and concluded with a graphic description of the organisation which lay behind the working of an ordinary Railway. He paid tribute to the silent work carried out in the big power-controlled signal cabins or in the smaller ones at roadside stations where a magnificent set of loyal men were due a debt of gratitude from the community for their incessant toil for safe working.

Rotarian Ghosh concluded by saying that with the rapid industrialisation of this great sub-continent, Railway Transport, in spite of competition with other means of transport, had a great future before it in this country. The State-owned lines in 1937-38 earned 107.57 crores of Rupees and after meeting all charges including depreciation and interest on capital at charge, the net result of the year's working was a gain of 276 lakhs of rupees which was placed to the credit of the Central Government. The operating ratio with which Railway working was generally compared, i.e. the ratio of working expenses to gross traffic receipt, was 65 per cent. including depreciation in 1937-38 which compared most favourably with Railways in other parts of the world. The relative percentage of British Railways was 81.6 per cent. in 1937 while the Canadian Pacific Railway yielded a figure of 91.12 per cent. The principal Railways of America showed 74.87 per cent. while German State Railways had a figure of 90.6 per cent. During the year 1937-38, 521.28 million passengers and 87.29 million tons of goods were carried on Indian Railways.

In the discussion which followed the President, Rotarian Warren-Boulton, said that Rotarian Ghosh made an excellent case for State-owned Railways, but he was not sure that it would convince everyone. There seemed to be a degree of *esprit de corps* lacking in the State-owned Railways. Rotarian A. C. Chatterji called attention to the public health aspect of Railways and asked what steps had been taken to prevent the transmission of diseases. Following the same line of thought, Rotarian Dr. Ukil

asked if any steps had been taken to furnish a special compartment which could be disinfected for the use of persons who suffered from infectious diseases, but the speaker said that according to Railway rules no person detected suffering from any disease of this nature was allowed to travel. Rotarians D. C. Ghose, A. R. Malik and W. Buchan also took part in the discussion.

(Wednesday, May 31st)

The Rotary Lido.—Members and their friends met at the Marine Club, very kindly placed at the disposal of the Rotary Club for the evening by 'Padre' Jenkins, at 8-30 p.m. It was a fine turn out, and while the actual figures are not available at the time of writing we should be surprised if there were less than eighty to ninety people present.

After, in Rotarian Austin's opinion, members had had time to get a drink and become friendly-like, we repaired to the Swimming Pool, where the youth and beauty of the party took to the cool depths and had a wonderful time.

About ten o'clock or a little later people began to think seriously of supper, and the party did ample justice to the sausage and mash and what not which were provided.

The Fellowship Committee are to be congratulated heartily on this fine evening's amusement and special thanks are due to Rotarian Austin for making all the arrangements and being everywhere at once at the show, as also, to Rotarian Muspratt who so ably assisted him.

The idea is one which will certainly bear repetition at no distant date!

COCHIN

President: R. C. Bristow.

Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan.

(29 April, 1939.)

'The Activities and Working of a Modern Oil Mill.'—In the absence of the President Rotarian P. Neelakanta Menon, Vice-President of the Club was in the chair and Rotarian K. M. Antia spoke on 'THE ACTIVITIES AND WORKING OF A MODERN OIL MILL'. The speaker described the transition from the earlier unsatisfactory methods of oil extraction to the methods of modern times when machinery which could extract a high percentage of oil from seeds was employed. He mentioned that the purification and deodorisation of oils

constituted the chief work of oil mills and instanced the case of Cocogem which was nothing but purified and deodorised Coconut Oil. Rotarian Antia also described the various processes connected with the manufacture of soap, crude glycerine, etc.

Rotarian Dr. D. R. Rao proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

(13 May, 1939.)

'The work of the Posts and Telegraphs Department'—Rotarian G. V. Bewoor, C.I.E., I.C.S., addressed the last meeting of the Club on 'THE WORK OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT' with Rotarian R. Ainsworth in the chair. The speaker described the work of his department in great detail and found members very sympathetic when he referred to statistics relating to the magnitude of the work done in connection with delivering a letter or a telegram. Although the speaker described the ways in which a message might unavoidably be delayed or missent he did not attempt to explain away the aspects of postal service in which it might be defective. He mentioned that there was a campaign a-foot to improve the character of the service rendered by the department and pleaded for the sympathetic co-operation of the public with the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(27 May, 1939.)

'Visit to Singapore.' In the unavoidable absence of the President and Vice-President, Rotarian R. Ainsworth occupied the chair. Rotarian K. Achyuta Menon who had been announced as the speaker at the meeting was unable to be present owing to a bereavement he had sustained.

In the circumstances Rotarian Ainsworth's offer to say a few words about his visit to Singapore a few months ago was much appreciated by members. Rotarian Ainsworth referred to the beautiful laying out of the cities of Singapore and Penang and suggested that these places were worth a visit from the point of view of any one interested in town-planning. Singapore was also attractive as an airport, being the converging point for many air transport services. The speaker suggested that any investigator inquiring into the possibilities of bringing into existence an airport elsewhere would derive guidance from a visit to Singapore.

COLOMBO

President: A. Gardiner.

Secretary: Wm. Falconer.

Our last Meeting was an Evening Function especially arranged for Tuesday, 2nd May, to coincide with the visit of two distinguished Visitors, Rotarians D. Alex Potter of the Rotary Club of Kitchener-Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, who is also Hony. Assistant to the Executive Secretary, R.I., Chicago, and Rotn. H. W. Bryant, Field Representative, R. I., Poona.

After the usual introductions of Visiting Rotarians and Guests Rotn. President Gardiner called upon Rotn. Darker, Past Governor, 65th District, to say a few words, which were received with acclamation.

The President then called upon Rotn. Dr. Potter to address the Meeting. Dr. Potter rose amidst applause and gave us a most interesting talk on Rotary International and the four Objects of Rotary, laying special stress on Vocational Service. His wide experience of Rotary in different parts of the world made his talk all the more interesting and welcome and we feel sure those members who were unavoidably prevented from being present have missed a great deal.

The President on behalf of the Club thanked Dr. Potter for his visit, which was all too short, and requested him to convey to his home Club our cordial greetings.

* * * *

Mr. A. H. Nathanielsz, who is no stranger to us, gave us a most eloquent address at our Meeting held on 11th May 1939. His subject was 'The Claims of the Crippled Children of Ceylon'. The salient feature of Mr. Nathanielsz's address was the need for service, quoting our Motto 'Service above Self'. A Census taken showed that there were 1,457 crippled children in the Island and he dealt with the history and origin of the Crippled Children Aid Association and gave us concrete cases which were illustrated and brought home to us by photographs taken of a crippled child before and after treatment. The magnitude of the task demanded early Legislation whereby the needs of all defective children of the indigent Poor should rest on Public Authorities. He pleaded for the support of the Rotary Club.

Rotarian Col. Vander Smagt thanked Mr. Nathanielsz for the very eloquent manner in which he set before us the claims of the

crippled children and on behalf of the Club wished the Association every success in such a deserving cause.

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(18 May, 1939.)

The Influence of Aviation toward World Peace.—The speaker of the day was Flight-Lieut. Duncanson, and we were privileged to hear his talk on 'The Influence of Aviation toward World Peace'. He recounted in a most interesting, concise and clear manner the early days of Aviation and its progress—1910 onwards through the Great War to present-day Aviation. Travelling to-day at a speed of 400 miles an hour, he said, it took only about an hour to fly across some of the smaller States in Europe, and with the rapid advances being made in Aviation he was strongly inclined to believe that Aviation on its Wings of Peace would be the means of bringing about World Peace.

Rotarian S. J. C. Kadirgamar, on behalf of the Club thanked Flight-Lieut. Duncanson for his very interesting address and also for having come to make us air-minded. He was glad to notice among the guests some of Duncanson's pupils and he wished them every success in Aviation.

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In making his maiden speech to the Club on 25th May 1939, His Lordship the Bishop of Colombo selected as his subject 'Everyone should have a Hobby'. He briefly touched on a few hobbies such as Stamp collecting, Orchid collecting and the advantages and knowledge to be gained thereby. He made reference to his student days, when, at the College he attended, it was compulsory for each boy to have a hobby, and gave us a few reminiscences of those happy days. There were so many hobbies to select from, he said, but time would not permit him to refer to any one of them in particular. The main point he wished to stress was the absolute necessity of everyone, irrespective of age, selecting some hobby in addition to his usual vocation or profession, as a relaxation from the daily routine in life and a source of much consolation to himself. His Lordship's address was very instructive and provided a great deal of food for thought. His discourse was undoubtedly appreciated by all present.

Rotarian P. de S. Kularatne, on behalf of the Club briefly thanked His Lordship for his most interesting address.

HYDERABAD

President: H. P. Hinchcliffe.

Secretaries: C. M. Babla and F. P. Gollwalla.

Two meetings were held in May. The first meeting was addressed by Lt.-Col. Durnford. He gave an interesting talk on 'The Frontier.'

Capt. H. I. G. Stewart spoke on 'The Zulus' when the club met for the second time in the month. The talk was very entertaining.

JAMSHEDPUR

President: E. D. Johnson.

Secretary: E. P. Hillier.

(1 May 1939)

'Safety First Association'—Rotarian Major S. E. Tee who is Secretary of the 'Safety First Association of Bengal' presented a volume of very illuminating, albeit depressing, data regarding the need of organizing Safety First measures especially in respect of road traffic. The incidence of road accidents in Jamshedpur is not so high, fortunately, as some of the larger Indian Cities and conditions in India are infinitely better than for instance Great Britain and the U.S.A. The speaker apparently did not know that so far as industrial safety is concerned, the Tata Iron and Steel Company have pioneered the movement in this country and that the Safety Organization inside the Works of Jamshedpur is one of the most efficient in the World. Unlike some other towns in India, mentioned by Rotarian Tee, the Jamshedpur Safety Organization works hand in hand and with the most cordial relations with the police.

A very hearty vote of thanks was extended to the speaker for his interesting paper.

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Report of the Leprosy Relief Committee.—Rotarian Dr. J. M. Rakshit, Chairman, reported that the activities of his Committee were at last taking a tangible form. The services of Dr. N. Bose and Mr. Roy Chowdhury had been secured as Leprosy Survey Officer and Dispenser, respectively, and that the survey work would commence on June 2nd. The construction of the clinic buildings was in hand and it

was expected that these would be ready very shortly. With the kind consent of the Management of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., the supervision of the work of the Survey Staff had been undertaken by the Medical Officer of Health, Jamshedpur.

(15 May 1939)

'Manufacture of Spelter in Jamshedpur.'—In the unavoidable absence of Rotarian Irvine of the Calcutta Rotary Club who was to be the speaker for the meeting, Rotarian A. G. Keerl read an excellent paper on the 'Manufacture of Spelter in Jamshedpur'. Though somewhat technical for the layman, the majority of those present appeared to find the address most interesting and illuminating. This is the second occasion in which Rotarian Keerl has come to our rescue at very short notice to fill an unexpected gap in the programme—a fact to which Rotarian Warren, in proposing the vote of thanks at the close of the paper, drew attention and expressed the sincere appreciation of the Club.

KARACHI

President: Partaprai D. Punwani.

Secretary: T. B. Dalal.

ROTARY CLUB'S SEND-OFF TO Mr. B. T. THAKUR

The Luncheon Meeting of the Rotary Club of Karachi at the Killarney Hotel on Saturday, 6th May 1939, was very largely attended to accord a hearty send-off to Rotary Governor-Nominee B. T. Thakur on his departure to attend, as Karachi Rotary's delegate, the Rotary International Convention which will be held at Cleveland (Ohio) U.S.A. from 19 to 23 June. The meeting also heard a very interesting and instructive address by Mr. Ishardas N. Mallick on 'the Sukkur Barrage and its Influence on Karachi Trade'. Mr. P. R. Noakes, the Traveling Secretary of the Overseas League also addressed the meeting on the aims and objects of the League. Mr. Partabrai D. Punwani was in the Chair.

The meeting heartily congratulated Mr. Shivji V. Kothari on his election as President of the Karachi Aero Club.

Secretary T. B. Dalal, in requesting the President to wish bon-voyage to Mr. B. T. Thakur and garland him on behalf of the

Club, recounted in brief the services Mr. Thakur is rendering to the City, particularly in the commercial sphere. He said that Karachi should indeed feel very proud that one of its citizens had the honour of being elected Governor of the 88th District comprising Sind, Punjab, N.-W. F., Afghanistan, United Provinces, Bengal and Burmah. This honour was in no small measure due to the personal qualities of Mr. Thakur. Mr. Dalal further observed that Mr. Thakur, an economist of repute and a sound businessman would not only have Rotary experiences throughout his tour of the U.S.A., Canada, England and the Continent, but will also study economic matters and bring with him ideas useful to the city. Mr. Thakur would be an ambassador of India on a goodwill and fellowship mission to these countries.

President Partabrai D. Punwani in a nice little speech stated that Mr. Thakur needed no introduction to Karachi Rotarians and the Karachi public. His popularity depends on his intrinsic merits, education and culture. There was no doubt that just as Rotarian Rupchand was accorded welcome wherever he went, Mr. Thakur will be enthusiastically welcomed by all Rotarians throughout his tour. The President suggested Mr. Thakur to bring from the headquarters a solution to the question why ladies are not admitted as members of the Rotary Club. The President then amidst cheers garlanded Mr. Thakur with a pure Indian cotton thread garland (in various colours) and said that the garland was an embodiment of good will and esteem for Mr. Thakur. He requested that the best wishes of the Club be conveyed to Mrs. Thakur.

On rising to reply, Mr. Thakur was lustily cheered. He expressed his sincere thanks to the Club for electing him as a delegate to the International Convention. The honour of being elected Governor was really the honour of the Club itself; for the Club by its efforts and activities made his election unanimous and possible. He said that the question why ladies are not admitted as members of the Rotary Club is being put at every Conference from year to year. The possible answer is that they don't want to become members. Referring to the economic question suggested by Secretary Dalal, he said that no doubt he would very closely study them with particular applicability to India; but in India the basic conditions of

modern economic life were lacking. India having a vast population, ample raw materials, bountiful nature was economically very poor. The spirit of fatalism, resignation and contentment dominated the masses. Our philosophy of life subordinated the material comforts of our concrete existence on the earth to the ideas of the spiritual-world-to-be. Even those who understand modern economic life and its implications were apathetic towards two necessary items: efficiency and organisation. No doubt his tour will have an educational value, and he would certainly bring with him rich experiences. Referring to the role of Rotary in India, he said that Rotary with its fundamental spirit of service and understanding had a special appeal, significance and value to India. India is divided into so many fragments, communal, religious, sub-religious. These elements are further aggravated recently by provincial prejudices and jealousies. Rotary to a certain extent is the common platform where a happy fusion takes place. His tour will reveal to him at first hand the potentialities of Rotary. In conclusion he heartily thanked the Club for the honour done to him.

LAHORE

President: J. G. Bhandari.

Secretary: S. Saudagar Singh.

(12th May, 1939)

Rotary and Rural Reconstruction.—As there was no set programme the President called upon Past President Rotarian Hogg to address the Club on the subject of Rural Reconstruction. Rotarian Hogg said that he was interested in doing something in Amarsidhu and to see what Rotary could do to promote Rural Reconstruction. He described Amarsidhu as a village which has more No. 10 Badmashes than any other village in the Punjab and said that the natural approach to villagers was through children. He suggested that the Rotary Club collect some money and stage a sports day and give prizes to the best sportsman. He also suggested the staging of a Baby Welfare Day giving prizes to the healthiest children between 3 and 7 years. He offered the Boy Scouts Headquarters for holding a meeting to which men from Amarsidhu and 3 or 4 adjacent villages could be invited in

the first instance. He also said that the Rotary Club could appoint a Welfare Officer in the village on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem and Rotarians could go there once a week to give him the benefit of their advice. The wives of Rotarians could cultivate the girls in that village. Rotarian Dr. Muzaffar endorsed Rotarian Hogg's practical and useful programme and said that no contact exists between villagers and town dwellers and it is very essential to establish this contact, which will prove beneficial to all concerned. He promised his hearty co-operation with Rotarian Hogg. Rotarian Director Cairns uttered a note of caution and advised the Club to proceed slowly and continue their efforts for long in order to achieve tangible results. Rotarian Campbell referred to a proposal put forward by Rotarian Vishwa Nath in the Community Service Committee to arrange for a Doctor to visit villages in order to test eyesight of village children and to give a suitable prize to the best village. Rotarian Janda said while at Calcutta he interested himself in 3 villages in Bengal and within a short time all these villages were under his influence. He exhorted the club to give villagers something and do something for them. Rotarian Rallia Ram expressed the opinion that one of the most important items in the programme for rural reconstruction was the eradication of illiteracy and he suggested that we might attend to this in Amarsidhu and try to make that village literate in one year. This he said would be setting an example to the whole Province. The President commented on the remarks of all the speakers and thanked them for having participated in this interesting discussion.

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Address.—The meeting held on 27th May 1939 was addressed by Rotarian Director Cairns on his own classification, namely Railroads-Medical Administration. He described in detail the various ways in which his Department serves: (1) The interest of Railway Administration through the Government of India. (2) The railway employees who carry out work of the railway. (3) The Public for whose benefit the Railway exists. After describing the organisation of his Department he referred to the various treatment centres, i.e., dispensaries and hospitals, and described the duties that his assistants had to perform in

MADRAS

President: M. Ruthnaswamy.

Secretary: M. Abdul Hamid.

'The European Educational System in Madras.'—This was the subject of an interesting address delivered by Mr. H. F. Saunders, M.A., I.E.S., Inspector of European Schools, Madras Presidency, at the last meeting. Rotarian Immediate Past President A. G. Vere presided in the absence of Rotarian President M. Ruthnaswamy.

Mr. Saunders said that what they called European education was now officially called Anglo-Indian and European education. He referred to the European and Anglo-Indian population of India and stated that one-tenth of them lived in Madras. In 1937-38 there were 11,669 children studying in European schools in Madras of whom 2,151 were Indians. The total number of European schools in India was 332 of which they in Madras had 76 with an average strength of 153. In regard to admission of Indian children in these schools, Mr. Saunders said that at present the percentage varied from province to province. In Madras, they had

(Continued from previous column)

vetting and examining the employees and rendering medical aid to the travelling public and the railway employees. He also described in detail the new railway hospital now under construction in Lahore and gave details of the sanitary and light fittings as well as Medical appliances. (Rotarians will be proud to learn that the idea of the hospital in the form in which it is being constructed now, was conceived by Rotarian Cairns himself and it is due to Rotarian Cairns' zeal and energy that a modern Railway Hospital, proposals for the construction of which have been mooted since long, has now become a reality.—*Honorary Secretary*.) A very interesting discussion followed the address, Rotarian Sita Ram, Ghose and Prabh Singh participating in the same.

The President thanked the speaker for giving the Rotarians insight of the working of the Medical organisation of the N.-W.R. and also thanked Rotarians who participated in the discussion.

33½ per cent or in special cases up to 40 per cent for Indians. Mr. Saunders added that many Indians sent their children to Anglo-Indian schools, because they had better discipline in these schools and children were looked after better. It also benefited those who were sent to England or other continental countries for higher studies.

As regards the curriculum, Mr. Saunders said, there had been a good deal of misunderstanding. The fact was that English, Elementary Mathematics and a language were taught compulsorily. Out of a large choice of subjects, four were optionals. The standard of English was very high. In the middle and high school examinations, the percentage of passes was 75 as against 30 or so in the S.S.L.C. Boys were also taught manual training wherever possible, and girls needlework. Regular physical training and games, music and scouting were encouraged. Usually the schools worked on the house system. In the middle schools, with reasonable exceptions, the study of an Indian language was compulsory. But in high schools, the language might be either Indian or European (classic or modern). It had recently been suggested, Mr. Saunders said, that Hindustani should be adopted. Some were not in favour of it and others were for it, and the question had not been settled.

In general, Mr. Saunders stated, the cost of education of a child in an Anglo-Indian school was higher than in an Indian school, because the salaries of teachers were better, the buildings and equipments were better. In 1937-38, the total expenditure on Anglo-Indian education was Rs. 21.86 lakhs, which comprised Rs. 8.14 lakhs (or 29.2 per cent) granted by the Government, Rs. 6.27 lakhs (or 22.5 per cent) collected from fees and Rs. 13.45 (or 48.3 per cent) contributed by the managements. The managements thus spent nearly half the cost. Comparing the proportions for Indian schools, Mr. Saunders said that the Government granted 36 per cent, the managements paid 9 per cent and collection of fees covered 55 per cent.

Mr. Saunders, in conclusion, dealt with the functions of the Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian and European education and the Inter-Provincial Board.

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'The Rotary Movement.'—This was the subject of an interesting address delivered by Rotarian Dr. Alex O. Potter at the last meeting, held on 12th May 1939.

At the outset Rotarian A. G. Vere, Immediate Past President, who presided at the meeting, welcomed Rotarian Dr. Potter and requested him to convey to Rotarian Chesley R. Perry of R. I. the greetings of the Madras Rotary Club and presented him a flag of the Madras Club for presentation to his Club.

The following is summary of Rotarian Dr. Potter's address:—

Rotarian Dr. Potter said he was very glad to be with the members of the Club to which Rotarian F. E. James, who served the Rotary with distinction not only as District Governor but also as member of the Central Board of Directors, belonged. Rotarian James had also served the Rotary as Chairman of the most important committee the Rotary ever had, namely, that on Rotary International administration.

Through him, the Madras Rotary Club had earned a great distinction. He, Dr. Potter, would pay a tribute, on behalf of the Board of administration of the Rotary International, to the splendid work of Rotarian F. E. James.

Aims of Rotary.—Rotarian Dr. Potter said that, before the Rotary was formed, various interests had their own organisations, but there was not one common organisation like the Rotary which brought together men of different business and different opinions together, cutting across all the several organisations. The achievement of the Rotary was the sum total of what the individual Rotarians did.

Need for Goodwill.—In this connexion, Rotarian Dr. Potter referred to the services done by the Rotarians of Canada in taking crippled children, greatly in need of help, to hospitals. He pointed out that that was an example of what service rotarians could do. They should maintain high standards in business and eliminate unfair trade practices, which brought about unfair conditions in international trade.

RANGOON

President: U. Ba Win.

Secretary: S. Chatterjie.

Cleveland Convention.—Besides two new Governors Sir Shapoorjee Bilimoria of Bombay and B. T. Thakur of Karachi, and R. I. Secretary H. W. Bryant of Poona there will be ten other delegates to Cleveland Convention from District 89 including 4 from Lahore Club, one each from Poona, Bombay, Madras, Jamshedpur, Hyderabad-Sind and Calcutta. Rotarians Tannan and Khan Dassani have been asked to represent Rangoon Club at the Cleveland Convention.

Conference Committees.—President and Secretary explained the Board's decision to form committees to carry out preliminaries and invited members' suggestions. Meeting decided that the Board should select members and appoint the committees for arranging the coming conference.

(17th May, 1939)

'Silk Industry in Burma.'—Speaking on his own classification Rotarian Oo Maung Maung gave an interesting talk on the subject tracing its early history, development and present position in country. The silk-rearing industry in Burma like weaving industry is of very old standing and was once prosperous. In old days raw silk was produced extensively by a tribe known as Yabein living in Yamethin and other parts of Upper Burma but at present it is small and scattered and confined mainly to Leikho and a few other places. Many parts of country are suitable for industry and reeled silk always finds a good local demand. Unfortunately measures adopted by the Agricultural Department to improve quality and quantity of Burmese silk are half-hearted and have not produced substantial results. Weaving or fabrication of silk was done mostly at Tada-U, Amarapura, Paungde and Shwedaung. Process was slow and the average weaver could finish a piece of 8 yards in length in 8 days, receiving Rs. 3 as labour charge. With the fall of Alauzpayya dynasty and imprisonment of King Thibaw at Ratnagiri, people began to discard indigenous silk for cheap foreign though pretty silk clothes. The Swadeshi movement in India found an echo in Burma and Weaving Institute was established at Amarapura for introduc-

tion of modern methods and appliances among Burmese weavers. Rebirth of Nationalism tends to help the industry. Thus Silk Industry has succeeded in competing with foreign silk and industry has now come to stay. Full text of speech appeared in *Rangoon Times* of 18th May 1939.

Rotarian U Tun Nyoe thanked the speaker on behalf of Club and members.

'The Law in England and in Burma.'—Mr. B. L. Sahney, Bar-at-Law, gave a talk on the subject but for the day he confined himself on The Law in England, promising to deal with The Law in Burma at another meeting. The speaker dealt in details what is the law in England, how it is administered and acknowledged and what does it cost the English people, tracing the history since early times. He also explained who is the head of the law and how legislation is enacted. He gave classification of legal cases and pointed out curious fact that almost all English Judges either came from legal families or are relatives of legal luminaries. He detailed the fees of Barristers and drew attention to deficiencies in English Law, citing a case that a man may dose on an embankment seat all day and can still be a law-abiding citizen but if he chooses to sojourn there at night he is a rogue and vagabond and may be fined £25 or sent to prisons for three months. He said although Government in England spent over £70,000 a year on salaries of Public Prosecutors and his assistants in prosecuting over a quarter million of people only about two in a thousand are able to get legal aid and in the shape of poor prisoners' defence. Full text of his talk appeared in *Rangoon Daily News* of May 26, 1939.

Rotarian S. N. Haji thanked the speaker on behalf of Club and members.

Rangoon Conference, 1940.—It has now been definitely decided that the first conference of District 88 at invitation of the Rangoon Rotary Club will be held at Rangoon on January 24 to 26, 1940. The City Hall in the Corporation building will be the Conference headquarters. H. E. the Governor of Burma has consented to attend the opening ceremony of conference on the 24th January at 10 a.m. All enquiries regarding the Conference should be communicated to Conference Secretary C. P. Wilton, Standard-Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd.

SHOLAPUR

President: N. S. Sen.

Secretary: Dr. M. Subramanyam.

'Village Volunteer Corps.'—The President in the name of the Club welcomed the guests of the evening and requested Rotarian S. R. Bhagwat, Chairman of the Provincial Board for Adult Education to give his address.

Rotarian S. R. Bhagwat then delivered an interesting address on 'Village Volunteer Corps'. He said that as a first step in rural uplift, village Protection Leagues should be started in the villages with a view to educate the villagers. The object of such a league is to start an organisation in villages for making the villagers study the present condition of village life and for training them in measures designed to promote the protection of village property, culture, health and education. The speaker then explained in detail the Constitution of the League and the lines along which it should work.

The address was followed by questions and discussions in which several members took part.

Rotarian N. V. Ksnitkar on behalf of the club, then thanked the speaker for his very interesting and instructive address.

(14th May, 1939)

The President introduced Dr. Alex O. Potter of Rotary International who then addressed the Club.

In addressing the Club, Dr. Potter traced the growth and Evolution of Rotary and said that there was nothing new about the ideals of Rotary. He said that Rotary was not merely subjective and Rotary action was individual action. It was only when the individual member did something that Rotary accomplished something. The best club was that one which never took a resolution but put forth before its members problems in such a way that each member should feel that he must do something about it. He then briefly explained as to what Rotary was accomplishing and gave examples of Vocational Service, Community Service and International Service activities as carried out in other countries.

(Continued from page 4)

I should be very glad to have the views of all clubs on this suggestion. These views will be passed on to the District Governors concerned.

District Conference, 1940—88th District. Rotarian S. Chatterjie, the Secretary of the Rangoon Rotary Club, has circularised the clubs in District 88 with regard to the Annual Conference of that District to be held in from January 24th to 26th, 1940. The Rangoon Club has been fortunate enough to secure a concession from the B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd., of 25 per cent on return saloon fares first or second class, between Calcutta or Madras and Rangoon, provided there are six or more delegates travelling together. This is a most useful concession and I commend it to the interests of all who intend to go to Rangoon next January. The concession will only be granted on production of a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Rangoon Rotary Club and is applicable only to bookings made direct with the Shipping Company. We are hoping for a record attendance from the 88th District, and of course Rotarians from the 89th District will also be welcome. Rotarians intending to attend the District Conference should intimate their intention as early as possible to Rotarian Chatterjie.

F. E. JAMES,
District Governor.

(Continued from page 12)

the following visiting Rotarians whom we heartily welcome'. He gives their names and their Clubs and they are welcomed by applause from the members. The President then welcomes back any Rotarians who may have returned from leave and proceeds:—

'The following are the guests of Rotarians to-day: Rotarian Jones introduces Mr. Smith; Rotarian Brown introduces Mr. White, etc. These are our guests to-day gentlemen and we heartily welcome them.'

These also are welcomed with applause, and the President inducts any new Rotarians, and in a few words introduces the speaker.

21. The main speech then takes place which lasts approximately twenty minutes.

Prohibition

(We extract the following from Mr. Gandhi's reply to the Archbishop of Bombay.)

The word Prohibition is a misnomer for what the Bombay Government is doing regarding the liquor trade. It is not prohibiting drink, but closing liquor shops which are absolutely under government control. The shop-owners have no statutory protection save what they get from year to year. . . . All that the state is doing is to remove from the drinker the temptation or the facility to drink which the state considers harmful.

History of the Reform Movement.—This great Reform Movement began with the G. O. M., Dadhabhai Naoroji. In 1920 it became an integral part of the Congress Constructive programme. In the absence of political power, all communities including the Parsis took part in the picketing campaign. . . . Attempts were made in the N. C. O. days to induce the authorities to undertake the abolition legislation. Without exception they pleaded financial inability, never the impropriety of the so-called interference with the right of the people to be supplied with liquor by the state. . . . It is an open secret that the reform was delayed simply for the sake of the revenue. The black history of the Opium trade bears out the truth of this statement.

Individual Freedom.—Those who speak in the name of individual freedom do not know their India. In this country we are not used to legislation for the regulation of vice. But in countries like Germany, I do not know what will be more resented, the stopping of the licenses for houses of ill-fame or the houses of drink. It is curious that in all India any opposition to Prohibition comes from the Parsis. I have already pleaded with the Parsis that they should rise superior to their habit and allow the great reform to proceed with their active co-operation.

Price of Reform.—It is a matter of opinion whether the price to be paid is out of proportion to the good attempted. I have endeavoured to show that the whole of

the Excise policy has been not to supply any felt want but to increase the revenue. The price that is being paid for the attempted reform is insignificant if the history of the excise administration is borne in mind. And even the insignificant price will not have to be paid if the Archbishop and the influential Parsi friends will lead an agitation for the reduction in the wholly indefensible army expenditure and free the money thus saved for the purpose of bringing about all-India abolition of the liquor traffic.

Nobody has called Prohibition a religion: His Grace then asks: 'Is he still quite certain that all religions are true?' His question to tally with what I have said should have been: 'Is he still quite certain that all the known great religions of the earth are equally true?' My answer to this revised question would be: 'Emphatically yes.' Only the revised question is obviously irrelevant to the Archbishop's thesis.

As for the Archbishop's question if 'India is necessarily immune from the infection of false ideals which intoxicate', the answer is that it is not likely to be a false, intoxicating and infectious ideal since it has been a half-century old national ideal: and false ideals which intoxicate have only a temporary effect.

So far as I know, the ministers have no qualms of conscience. They are robbing no one. All trade is precarious; liquor trade is doubly so everywhere. The Bombay Government are straining every nerve to see that poor traders do not suffer avoidable hardships. If the cause of charity is threatened as stated by the Archbishop, I should want proof of his assertion. I request him to produce it before the ministers, and I doubt not that they will set the thing right.

The Archbishop's last paragraph is worthy of his high office. Only his offer appears to be conditional. Let him and his assistants and disciples unconditionally become total abstainers and help the noble cause of temperance. . . .

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, C/o The Motor House (Gujarat) Ltd., Muzapur Road, Ahmedabad. Jt. Secretary: Sohrab K. Khan. 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 Fridays, 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. Sohan 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. Barracough, C. F. Gilbert, B. C. Gupta, R. Sueddin, 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', Pratapgauj, 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. 4495.
President: G. R. Zadbuke. Vice-President: B. S. Kathle, 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, Annasaheb 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. Deshmukh. Directors: Rtn. B. R. Kumbhavi, S. S. Basnur, 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. 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. 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. Yale, F. C. Gibbs, A. Mamjee.

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

DACCA

March 1938.

Charter No. 4590.

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

Meetings: Second and fourth Mondays of every month at 8-30 p.m.

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

1939

Charter No. 5064

President: T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S., Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division. Secretary: Dr. R. P. Dubé, 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. Kuthari, P. H. Gokwan, M. K. Patel, T. J. Bhojwani and K. R. Bhude.

Meetings: First and third Saturdays, 4-15 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: Second and fourth Fridays at 8-30 p.m., Nedon'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. Ranganathan, 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 Fridays every month at 7 p.m. at the Hindu Gujrati School Hall.

NEGOMBO

January 1938.

Charter No. 4645.

President: T. S. Nair. Vice-President: E. Wijeyewardene. Hon. Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader, J.P., U.P.M., 'Wester Seaton Farm', Negombo (Phone: Negombo 46). Hon. Treasurer: S. R. de Silva. Directors: T. Ranasinghe 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. Pingre, Rao Sahib K. R. Newale, G. G. Nene and N. P. Uplap.

Meetings: Second and fourth Sundays every month at the Union Bank Buildings, at 6-30 p.m.

POONA

January 14, 1936.

Charter No. 3994.

President: 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. 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. Rachali (Dr.). 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: Dahyabhai 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.

Under The Skin of Men

Did you ever sit down and talk with men
In a serious sort of way,
On their views of life and ponder then
On all that they have to say?
If not, you should in some quite hour;
It's a glorious thing to do:
For you'll find that back of pomp and power
Most men have a goal in view.
They'll tell you then that their aim is not
The clink of the yellow gold;
That not in the worldly things they've got
Would they have their stories told.
They'll say that the joys they treasure most
Are their good friends, tried and true,
And an honest name for their own to boast
And peace when the day is through.
I've talked with men and I think I know
What's under the toughened skin.
I've seen their eyes grow bright and glow
With the fire that burns within.
And back of the gold and back of the fame
And back of the selfish strife,
In most men's breasts you'll find the flame
Of the nobler things in life.

**Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma and Ceylon)
for May 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	40	55	7	60	73	...	2	71
Amritsar	2	18	51	7	64	34	1	...	35
Asansol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	2	16	45	3	48	39	...	2	37
Baroda	2	11	48	8	64	44	...	...	44
Barsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur	1	9	42	9	84	21	...	1	20
Bombay	5	81	47	41	16	171	4	1	174
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	2	11	37	6	47	29	...	1	28
Colombo	4	48	52	10	58	91	2	2	91
Dacca	2	11	47	5	78	23	...	...	23
Hyderabad (Sind)	2	24	70	6	85	32	2	...	34
Jamshedpur	2	38	65	6	72	58	...	...	58
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	2	24	50	4	55	47	1	...	48
Lahore	2	15	23	9	27	63	1	...	64
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	2	22	70	22	49	67	...	3	64
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negombo	2	12	55	...	55	21	...	...	21
Pandharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	2	18	51	8	67	35	...	...	35
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	5	22	27	16	34	81	1	2	80
Sholapur	2	13	33	5	38	41	...	2	39
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.

Yes, I know — because Pocha's have no agents. No agent can and will do all the regular testing and careful storing of seeds that Pochas themselves do in Poona. And I also know you can always get the freshest seeds direct from them.

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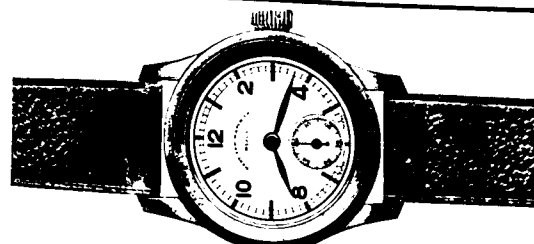
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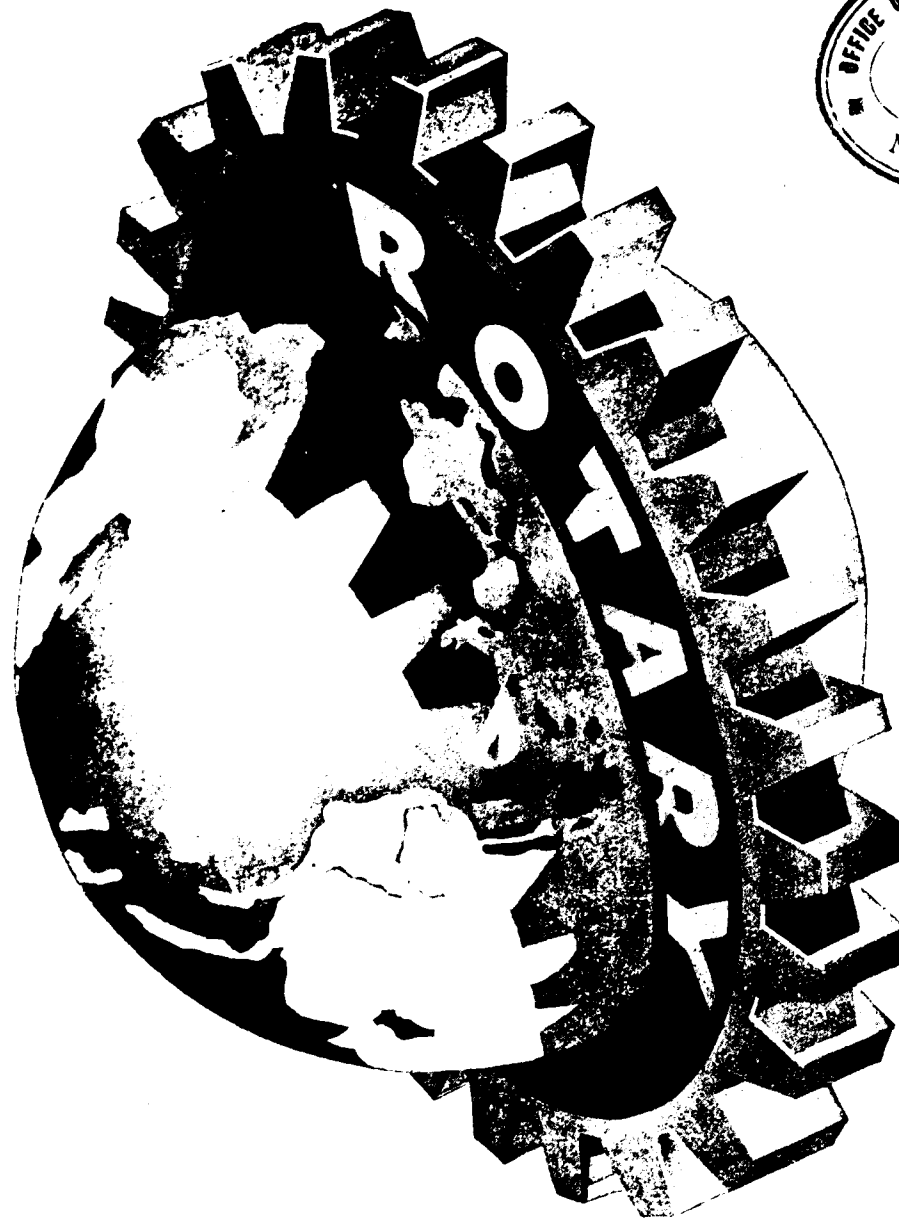
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THE EASTERN ROTARY WHEEL



VII

No. 3

JULY 1939



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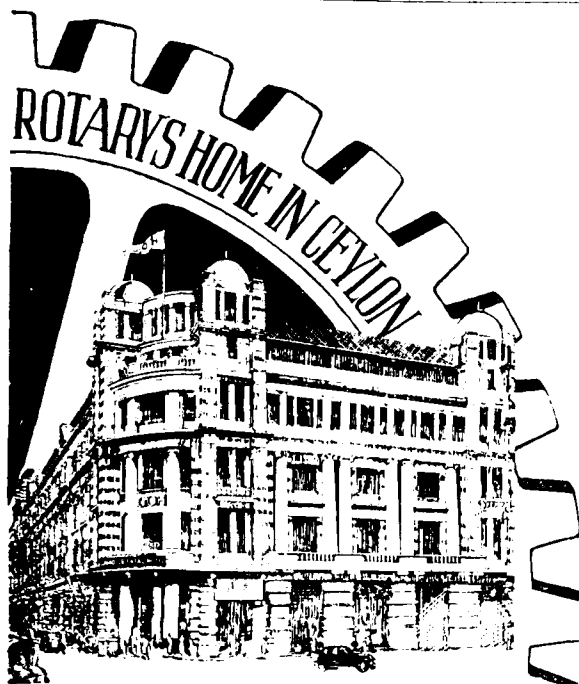
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MORNING GLORY

The striking and living picture of a camera study of morning clouds among hills, effectively framed by trees in silhouette, is by F. H. Rauleder. The fine effect of perspective to which the trees give added depth, the tonal gradations of the distant hills and the crowning glory of tumultuous clouds combine to make a pleasing pattern.



Editorial

Ourselves : With this issue, we are thankful to say we have almost caught up with our normal, scheduled date of publication. The August issue may now be expected to be in the hands of our subscribers before the end of the month. It is hoped to publish in it fuller accounts of the Cleveland convention.

The Two Districts : From this month we are having two Districts and two Governors. But the term 'district' however conveys no idea of the great distances separating the clubs from one another. The bifurcation is bound to facilitate closer contacts between members and Governors. The annihilation of distance which is one of the triumphs of modern progress will be more than ever emphasised by the contacts promoted by Rotary in the two districts.

The bifurcation leads to a consideration of another important question, viz. whether one magazine should serve both the districts, or whether another should be started. There are obvious advantages in continuing the present arrangement, from the point of view of economy, and the essential identity of interests between the two districts. The only change that may be required is to provide for two Governors' Letters every month, instead of for one as heretofore. Far from being redundant, it may enable all the clubs of the two districts to get the best of both the Governors! In any case, the question of duplicating the magazine also must be deferred for some more time at least.

The Governor's Monthly Letter : We regret we are unable to publish this letter, as on account of the change-over, we have not yet received any communication from either of the new Governors. Governor Rotarian Thakur has not yet returned from America; and Governor Rotarian Sir J. Billimoria who has returned but recently would perhaps send in his 'Letter' from August onward. We look forward to their communications as, in virtue of the great positions of responsibility and trust they occupy in the business world, they are exceptionally fitted to give an inspiring lead to Rotary in its practical applications.

The International Situation : With this issue, we begin a Rotary New Year;

and it provides us with an appropriate occasion for general stock-taking. Statistically speaking, there are now the world over, about five thousand clubs and a quarter million members actuated by the inspiring motto of 'Service above Self'. Like the proverbial mustard seed, unostentatiously sown by some eager spirits years ago, Rotary has now spread out its branches above, and its roots deep in the consciousness of a world which was never more 'perplexed and wrought in the extreme'. It has been an unofficial, voluntary and earnest attempt to make the world a better place to live in; and it has had for its programme a practical, constructive scheme beginning with the individual, but embracing the human brotherhood as a whole.

The crying need of the world today is peace; and the reason why it is so precarious is that there is not the requisite good-will to ensure it. Rotary's solution of the problem thus goes to the root of it. 'Let's rethink Rotary'—says the new president, Walter D. Head in his message after his assumption of that high office. This emphasis on service is calculated to promote that good-will without which no peace can be reared on enduring foundations. Progress is necessarily slow; but it is the lot of all truly constructive movements. He continues: 'If we want our movement to grow, to send down deeper roots, or even only to survive, we must rethink Rotary consciously, incisively, objectively . . . always as a part of the world and not as *apart* from it. Today our world is apprehensive. . . . Unrest and discontent have invaded nations and homes. What *can* we do about them?' And so he reiterates his call to Rotarians to 'rethink Rotary'.

But the craving of men, not excluding Rotarians, is always for a programme. It is therefore necessary to remind ourselves that we should not allow the four-fold aims of Rotary to be staled by unheeded familiarity or dulled by mechanical repetition. Their very obviousness is their strongest point. Let's not only rethink Rotary, but live it within the spheres in which we have scope for individual initiative and action.

The Effect of Sukkur Barrage on Karachi's Trade

(A talk given by Mr. Ishardas N. Mallick to the Rotary Club of Karachi)

TO give you, gentlemen, an idea of the effect of the Sukkur Barrage on Karachi's trade, it is necessary to give you a short history of the Barrage which will explain the growth of Karachi's trade.

The problem of irrigation in Sind was perplexing and although schemes as early as 1855 were formulated the Sukkur Barrage scheme was finally adopted in 1921. The approval of the Secretary of State to the proposals of the Government of Bombay for financing the work was given in 1923 and approval to the project and permission to start construction were given by the Bombay Legislative Council in June 1923. The bulk of the work was completed by December 1931 and the canals were opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on 13th January 1932 while irrigation commenced in June 1932.

The Barrage has been constructed three miles below the gorge at Sukkur with 3 canals on the right and 4 canals on the left Bank taking off from the river, each with a separate head regulator.

The gross area commanded by the canals fed from the Barrage is about 7½ million acres of which about 6½ million acres are cultivable, which is about 50% of the total area of Sind. It will be interesting to note that the total cultivation in Egypt is 54,00,000 acres.

The following is the summary of the area that will be taken up by different commodities:—

Rice.	8,23,000 Acres.
Cotton and Jowari.	17,39,000 Acres
Wheat and Oilseeds.	33,38,000 Acres

which will give a yield of approximately:—

10,00,000 bales of Cotton
10,00,000 tons of Wheat
9,00,000 tons of Jowari
9,00,000 tons of Bajra

With the exception of small quantities of the Barrage produce which is railed direct to Bombay and Ahmedabad, and the requirements for local consumption and seedings almost all the stocks find their way to Karachi, being the only Port of

outlet within the province. This increase in the production of cotton, wheat, Jowari and Bajra has benefited the Railway on account of the increased traffic from Sind to Karachi. The Municipal Corporation in Karachi realizes much larger income from the terminal tax levied on in-coming produce. The Karachi Port Trust earns a much larger revenue by way of rents on areas let out for stacking the produce in Thole Produce Yard and Kiamari, besides the wharfage charged on shipments from Karachi to Indian Coast Ports and Indian Ports.

The merchants handle much larger stocks and although there are opportunities for the merchants to make more money the margin of profits is reduced on account of competition.

The Banks' turnover increased tremendously as advances are made on the huge stocks arriving from upcountry and the Insurance Coys collect considerable amount of premiums on insuring the stocks against fire, etc.

The local industries, such as the Flour Mills and Oil Mills have also been benefited by getting ample supply of raw material for their requirements. Previous to Sukkur Barrage cultivation, wheat and cotton used to arrive from the Punjab, but whenever there was a shortage of supply the speculators would corner the market and raise the prices to a level which would throw the Karachi trade out of parity, thus causing the export trade of Karachi to suffer a setback. Now on account of the increased production in the Barrage area the stockists in the Punjab cannot boost up the prices and the interference is much less which enables Karachi trade to be regulated with the world's trade.

The expansion of Karachi's wealth is noticeable from the number of new buildings that have sprung up so rapidly during the last 8 years, and if the trade continues unhampered by the political situation in Europe it is hoped that several new industries would spring up in Karachi for the benefit of Karachi's trade.

What Rotary Means when You have been Deprived of It

By Two Lonely Past Presidents in Hangchow

ALL Rotary activities have completely ceased and we have been without a Club or a Meeting for well over 15 months when members were forced to scatter before overwhelming odds which swept over our City. But this does not mean that the spirit of Rotary also died a sudden and violent death; far from it; as a number of our members still meet bi-weekly in Shanghai and they are always ready to welcome any of the exiles who happen to visit that city. But alas such visits must of necessity be few and far between for the rest of us—and you can count their number on one hand, who in their daily lives place 'Service before self.'

Most probably our position is unique in present Rotary history: for with a population of over a quarter of a million, there are now less than a dozen male foreigners remaining behind, and of these, only four are Rotarians; and still the spirit of Rotary survives in this area of loneliness. Whenever we Rotarians get together we talk about the good old days when Meetings were held at different residences and we speculate on the possibilities of re-forming a semi-Rotary Club until such times as we can return to normal. Unfortunately, under present conditions there is no question of our doing any actual Rotary work for there is neither field of action nor business; and a cross-section of our foreign community shows one business man and the rest in the Mission field.

There must have been many times in the lives of Rotarians when tired, worried, or even depressed, they have said 'bother the Rotary Club with its hard and fast rules about attendance, why can't we take a day off from it now and then?' When they said this, they had security, freedom, friendship

and subconsciously they knew that in the end they would eventually turn up. Compare this reflection with our position; we have little or no security; little or no freedom and no Rotary Club! Think of how you would feel if your Rotary Club was suddenly taken away from you lock, stock and barrel with 98 per cent. of Rotarians as well! Try and imagine what it means to be cut off entirely from meeting one's professional and business friends, who were always so willing to discuss mutual problems; and consider what it means to miss those interesting lectures; and add to this the complete loss of those Rotary friendship formed originally *within* the Club and later continued in our daily lives!

On the other side, the positive side of the picture, there is that hope of getting back to Rotary after such a long enforced separation when Peace comes. It may be a 'bromide' but not a worn-out one that 'Hope springs eternal in the human breast'; and so we exiles look forward hopefully to meeting our brother Rotarians, to talk over old times, to make plans for the future and to get the Club together again and to continue where we left off so dramatically in the winter of 1937.

Our Rotary Anns are just as keen as we are in looking forward to a better future; we are all married the whole *four* of us—and our Chinese friends now scattered far and wide send us letters of encouragement which helps the eight of us to keep a stiff upper lip.

No the Rotary spirit is certainly not dead.

—Far-Eastern Rotary Review

Life in Other Worlds

By Mr. Bivar,

District Judge, Burdwan.

Addressing the Asansol Rotary Club, Mr. Bivar said that the subject of 'Life in Other Worlds' can be dealt with from different aspects, Historical, Observational, Mathematical and Laboratorial. Astronomers usually confine their studies to one aspect only and professional astronomers are few. The subject is of such vast interest, however, that there is no lack of amateur astronomers to give valuable help to the professionals.

IN early times there was a general belief in the geocentric theory that the earth was flat and the stars merely holes in the sky while there was no suggestion of life elsewhere.

With the renaissance in Europe after the Middle Ages fresh theories were launched and against considerable opposition Copernicus propounded the planetary theory describing the earth as a globe. His deductions were corroborated in 1564 by Tycho Brahe and Galileo; and on January 11th, 1611, the first use of a telescope revealed Jupiter as a disc or ball in space with four small dots revolving round it. Thus Copernicus was justified and with the existence of other planetary systems similar to that of the earth the possibility arose of life elsewhere in the universe.

By the use of telescopes, discoveries were made of amorphous, planetary and spiral nebulae and astronomers inclined to the groundless presumption that these last were the origin of Suns similar to our own, condensation of gases forming planets. Saturn's rings were suggested to be already half way towards Moons. The scientists Kant, La Place and Herschel supported the theory and Schiaparelli's observations of the canals on Mars appeared to be evidence for the supposition that life might exist elsewhere than on the earth. The popular idea of canals seems to have been based on a mis-translation of the Italian 'Canali' which are channels not necessarily presupposing human agency.

Belief in this theory was so strong at the beginning of the century that it was seriously suggested that an attempt should be

made to signal to Mars by illuminating a vast diagram of one of Euclid's theorems to be laid out in Siberia.

Great advance was made possible by the improvements in telescope design during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and by the development of spectrum analysis.

Comparison of the lines cutting the bands of the spectrum of the Sun with those produced by various incandescent gases enabled scientists to determine the substance of the atmosphere of stars and the constituents of the atmosphere surrounding planets. Thus it was discovered that the rings of Saturn were solid material reflecting sunlight and included a retrograde moon.

The next development was the establishment of the scale of the universe. With the most accurate methods known it was previously only possible to determine the distance from the Sun of 25 stars within 15 light years. Spectrum analysis however, enabled the relative brightness of stars to be compared and hence the distances to be computed for such as were bright enough for the spectrum to be observed. Further complicated observations at Harvard observatory in 1912 provided data with regard to stars termed 'Variables' and established methods of expanding the scope of calculations very much further.

It was thus established that planetary nebulae exist 10 times to 100 times the size of our solar system and spiral nebulae were found to be not gaseous but complete galaxies. Specialists in dynamics also showed that gases when condensing fall back to the parent body and do not form

satellites. Hence the nebulae theory collapsed and the scale of the universe was evolved.

Sir James Jeans now advocates the Tidal theory, suggesting that planets are formed from the spray from vast tides on the sun caused by the close passage of a star. Opposition to this is based on the knowledge that there are only two stars large enough and close enough ever to have caused such tides. Spectrum observation has, however, now revealed the existence of previously unsuspected 'dark' stars and though the chances are extremely small of such close passage it is held that such tides could be raised by a 'dark' star particularly as gaseous bodies are subject to greater tides than solid or liquid bodies.

Intelligent life need not necessarily be confined to human shape but presupposing common constituents, 'solidarity' and requirements such as oxygen and water the following observations are of interest.

Mercury is entirely blank and always presents the same face to the sun. The temperature of this face is 400°C. and the other side is always frozen. There is no water, the planet is only 31,000 miles in diameter and the atmosphere has almost all been dissipated.

Venus has a diameter of 7,600 miles and is probably hotter than the earth and wetter. The surface is always obscured by thick clouds of carbon dioxide vapour but there may be vegetable life. Days on Venus are several weeks in length but this is the only planet likely to provide conditions in the course of time suitable for human habitation. At present, however, vegetable life only can be present on account of the preponderance of carbon-dioxide in the atmosphere.

Mars with a diameter of 4,200 miles retains atmosphere which is deficient in oxygen. There is also a lack of water as although definite ice caps are formed at the north pole in summer and the south pole in winter, the melting of these caps forms no visible lakes and there are no seas. The nights are very cold but no frost can be seen at dawn on Mars. Afternoon temperatures do not exceed 50° or 60°. Thus evidence points to a desert planet with vast clouds of dust, supporting only rudimentary vegetation. Recent observers even doubt the straightness and continuity of the so-called canals. These markings must be at least 80 miles wide and though accurate photographic

(Continued on page 10)

OBITUARY

Jamshedpur mourns the loss of one of its former prominent citizens, a senior official of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. Rotarian H. Chew, who died in London on July 4th left Jamshedpur for good early in the year on account of illhealth. He had been connected with the Steel Company at Jamshedpur for nearly 20 years, during the latter part of which time he occupied the responsible position of Assistant to the General Manager. It was he who in November 1936 was largely instrumental in organizing the local Rotary Club in collaboration with Field Representative Bryant and became its first Secretary. Rotary International, the District Governor, and the members of the Jamshedpur Club tender their deep sympathy to Mrs. Chew in her bereavement.

British Economist Cites Big Need for Business Planning

'IS it possible for the leaders of business to do anything themselves to prevent or mitigate trade depressions?' asks Sir Arthur Salter, distinguished British economist, writing in the current *Rotarian Magazine*.

He proceeds to answer his question with an emphatic 'Yes', after pointing out that even more distress may lie ahead unless positive, forward-looking action is taken by those industrial leaders who individually exert great power over business trends.

'A relatively restricted number of leaders,' he says, 'have the power either to impede or to assist the adjustments that all forms of economic change are constantly requiring.' In view of this, what is needed, he asserts, is closer coordination between business leaders and Government, especially in the field of broad planning.

Governments have great responsibilities during times of economic stress, but, he points out, 'while there are some things, which they can usefully do, there are others which offer, or seem to offer, some relief for the moment, but which will involve immensely serious consequences later. One thing is

certain. If the leaders of business make no contribution themselves, and if they are not cooperating with the Government and are suspicious of and hostile to what it is doing, no governmental measures can substantially relieve the situation.'

Business should take a long time view, he states, and deliberately plan for the inevitable depressions during times of prosperity. 'Public utilities and railways, for example, could to a considerable extent,' he believes, 'restrict capital expenditure during booms and expand it during depressions.'

Modification of the instalment buying system might also be made as business volume changes, he continues. 'Would it not be possible, for certain classes of important industrialists—for example, the manufacturers of motor-cars—to agree at a time of boom expansion to suspend the facilities of instalment purchase, or to make the conditions more onerous, and equally to relax the conditions when depression comes?'

Some such coordinated action is needed, Sir Arthur believes, if the present economic system is to function smoothly.

Anything But That!

[An Editorial from the 'Rotarian Magazine']

CHERISHED among the many legends of the Spanish-American people of New Mexico is the story of San Ysidro.

It seems that San Ysidro was plowing his garden one Spring day, when an angel appeared and said to him, 'The Lord wants to see you, Ysidro. Come with me.'

Ysidro plowed on. 'I can't go now,' he answered. 'You tell the Lord that I'm late in getting my corn planted and that I'll see Him later when I've finished.'

The angel nodded and disappeared.

Soon another messenger hovered about San Ysidro's plow. 'The Lord wants to see you right now,' he said. 'And if you don't come at once, the Lord says He'll send hot winds and drought to wither your corn.'

Ysidro paused only long enough to wipe the sweat from his brow. 'I've had hot winds and droughts before, and they don't bother

me,' he said. 'I can carry water from the river. Tell the Lord I can't come now, but will see Him when I have my corn planted.'

Baffled, that angel, too, vanished.

A few moments later a third angel, larger and sterner than the other two, tapped Ysidro on the shoulder. 'The Lord doesn't like your attitude,' the heavenly courier said. 'He says if you don't come with me right now He'll send a plague of locusts to devour your corn from the top and a plague of cut-worms to eat its roots.'

'That doesn't frighten me,' answered Ysidro, turning his plow and starting back. 'I've had plagues before, and with fires and hoeing and hard work, I've saved my corn. You tell the Lord I'll see Him tomorrow.'

(Continued on page 13)

The Haj

Speaking at the Calcutta Rotary Club at one of their meetings in June, Rotarian the Hon. Hajee Abdool Razak H. A. Suttar said that "Haj" was an Arabic term which meant a pilgrimage to Mecca, and it was incumbent on all Mussalmans physically and financially able to perform it. The actual ceremony took place at Arafat, some 10 miles from Mecca, where pilgrims had to stay for the whole day engaged in devotion and prayer, leaving after sunset.

DESCRIBING his experiences, the Speaker said that his party sailed from Bombay on the 14th January in company with some 500 fellow pilgrims, later to be joined by another 400 at Karachi. Two hours before reaching Lum Lum, the ship's Siren sounded as a signal to pilgrims to bathe and put on the Ahram. The Ahram consisted of two pieces of unsewn white cloth and was the special dress prescribed for pilgrims, rich and poor alike. One piece was worn round the lower part of the body and the other thrown round the upper half of the body. A pilgrim dressed in the Ahram was enjoined to maintain purity of thought and action. The wearing of the Ahram symbolised purification of the soul as well as the body.

Jeddah, the port of Mecca, was reached on January 23, ten days after leaving Bombay. After passing the Customs the party was met by the Mutawaffs, the official helpers of the pilgrims in performing the rites of the Haj correctly, and they arranged for accommodation at Jeddah as well as for the journey to Mecca. Every pilgrim on landing at Jeddah had to pay in advance about Rs. 66-8-0 on account of the various taxes levied by the Arabian Government, which included transport dues, Mutawaffs' fees, and charges for camping at Arafat.

The journey of 60 miles from Jeddah to Mecca could be performed either by camel or by motor. The bus fare being Rs. 20-8-0 per head or Rs. 29-8-0 for travelling in a motor car. There was no pucca road; cars and buses drove over barren desert tracts.

On arrival at Mecca, pilgrims went to the

Haram Sharif or the holy mosque and performed the Tawaf ceremony or circumlocation of the House of God, a mosque situated in the heart of the City at which at least one hundred thousand people could pray at a time. Within this vast enclosure stood the Holy Kaaba, a square shaped structure of stone encased in a black covering termed the Mehmel, presented annually by the Egyptian Government. Pilgrims went round this seven times—three times at a brisk pace and the other four at a walking pace. In the North-East corner of the structure stood a black stone about four feet high known as the Hajri-Aswad. On the east was the famous 'Zum Zum' well, the sacred water of which was carried by pilgrims to all parts of the world and distributed among their friends and relations.

After the Tawaf came the ceremony of the Safa Marwa, in which pilgrims went to and fro seven times between Safa and Marwa, the sacred hillocks, in commemoration of a similar performance by the Lady Hajra, the Mother of the Prophet Ismail. After concluding these ceremonies the heads of pilgrims were shaved and after a bath the Ahram was changed for ordinary dress once more.

'On the evening of the seventh day of Zilhah' the Speaker proceeded, 'we put on the Ahram again and left for Mina, a place three miles from Mecca, on camels for which we had to pay one guinea each. We reached Mina in 2½ hours. There we halted for that night, the next day and the whole of the following night, and after performing the prescribed prayers we left the place on the

morning of the 9th day of Zilhaj, by car for Arafat, near a hill known as Jabal-Arafat where sermons were delivered after Zohar (afternoon) prayers. The vast multitude of tents pitched on this plain presented a unique spectacle and should a Haji wander away by chance from his own tent it was extremely difficult to get back to it.

Leaving Arafat after sunset pilgrims proceeded to Muzdalfa, 3 miles away. The journey by camel took 2½ hours on account of traffic congestion. The following morning the Hajis left Muzdalfa for Mina where animals were sacrificed and stones thrown at particular spots in commemoration of the Prophet Abraham's offering up Isaac.

Pilgrims returned to Mecca on the 12th day of Zilhaj and remained there for a week before proceeding to Jeddah *en route* to Medina, a distance of about 325 miles. For this tedious journey there was no motor road and cars passed along desert tracks. Eleven rest houses were provided where pilgrims travelling on camels could halt during the journey to Medina which took them about 12 days.

The fare from Mecca to Medina and return to Jeddah for a whole car was 51½ guineas for four persons which worked out at about Rs. 1,235. Bus fare was 9 guineas per head, and both these rates were inclusive of road tax and Government dues which constituted about five eighths of the whole.

In Medina, next in sanctity to Mecca, was the tomb of the Prophet and those of the 1st and 2nd Khalifs Hazrat Abu Bakr and Hazrat Omar. A green dome covered these tombs which were situated in a corner of a large mosque known as the Masjid-al-Nabawi. There were five entrances to the mosque and 186 pillars covered with gold leaf. After a stay of 12 days at Medina the party returned to Jeddah and boarded the S.S. 'EL Madina' for Bombay.

Commenting generally on the pilgrimage, Rotn. Suttar said that the British Legation and the Indian Vice-Consul attended to every pilgrim without distinction. Everywhere he had found the Saudi Government of Arabia doing its best to give every possible comfort to pilgrims, but it had yet to make much progress, and it was earnestly to be hoped that the high taxes and dues now levied by that Government would be considerably reduced in the near future.

He understood that the Egyptian and the Saudi Governments had arrived at an agreement to construct a motor road from Jeddah to Mecca and Arafat, at an approximate cost of £2,50,000 which, when completed, would be a great boon to pilgrims.

The pilgrimage to Mecca, the Speaker concluded, had lasting and far reaching effects assisting towards the realisation of a conception of the Divine unity, grandeur than any imparted by Sermons delivered from pulpits. One found oneself a member of a fraternity, consisting of Europeans, Asiatics, Afrikanders, Negroes, Chinese, Aryans, Semites and Mongols, which brought home the unity of mankind irrespective of geographical barriers and racial differences without the slightest semblance of man-made distinctions of nationality, rank, power, class or riches. At least once in his lifetime a Muslim was able to give a practical demonstration of his humility both towards his God and his fellow creatures, praying as Abraham prayed, preaching as Moses preached, loving as Christ loved and fulfilling man's mission on earth as Mohamed fulfilled it.

(Continued from page 7)

observation is not practicable due to the foreshortening effect of rotation on long exposures, it is considered probable that they are patches of permanent or seasonally fluctuating vegetation similar to other markings on the planet. Dr. Waterfield concludes that there is no evidence to support the theory of intelligent life on Mars.

In order to support life, planets must not be too small and close to the sun or too large and far away. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are too large and distant while their atmospheres consist chiefly of Marsh gas and ammonia with large proportions of hydrogen. Temperatures are 100°C. below freezing, oxygen has become an ocean or ice or has combined with metal constituents so that no free oxygen exists and intelligent life cannot be supported.

The conclusion is that there is no direct evidence of life elsewhere except the vegetable life on Mars but as life can begin anywhere and will develop, given favourable conditions as far as it can, it is not unreasonable to suppose that intelligent life or even superintelligent life may exist on other bodies in the universe.

Trials and Tribulations of a Secretary

An address delivered by Rotarian Secretary T. B.

Dalal at a Luncheon Meeting of the Karachi

Rotary Club held on Saturday, 3rd June, 1939.

EVERY Association of persons, however significant or insignificant, from the smallest sports club right up to the State itself, has at least one person—a Secretary—to whom is allotted the important task of seeing that everyday routine activity of the society is properly carried on, the standard of attainment and efficiency required of that official differing only in degree with the particular sort of post he fills. A secretary's work is often hidden from the public eye. The precise functions, for example, of Secretaries of State are scarcely known to, and little appreciated by, the great mass of people, who would be astonished to be told that many an important Government decision, based upon the collation of multitudinous facts, was due, in the first place, less to the apparent omniscience of the Minister holding the particular portfolio than to the patient and studied work of his departmental Secretaries.

Secretary in History. The profession of Secretary is one of the oldest in the world. The Secretary has existed from times immemorial. The translation of the word in Sanscrit is *Mantri*. The mantri was the power behind the throne of kings and emperors. No king would ignore the advice and very often the dictates of his Mantrishwar—the Chief Secretary. The origin and functions of the 'Secretary' in the West may be ascribed to several sources; viz., the scribe, the clerk, the steward or the Roman Secretaries. As early as 450 B. C. the Jews had 'scribes' who acted as public writers, secretaries to kings, etc. The primary business of a Jewish scribe was to read the existing revelation of God's will and interpret it, just as the Town Clerk of Athens read public documents to the assembly; and the only fault Jeremiah had

to find with them as a class was that they thought it necessary to write a compendium or supplement of the law; and a little later in history it was unfortunate that their name was on a few occasions coupled with the Pharisees. This would seem to show that the secretaries of those days had overmuch conceit of themselves. The test for a good scribe was in those days what it is for an efficient secretary to-day, viz. (1) that he should be trained in the law, (2) that he should be well-versed in the prophets, (3) that it should be a full time post demanding training even from birth.

The modern secretary began to take shape in about the sixteenth century. With the development of trade and commerce, 'men of business', many of whom then could neither read nor write, required the services of someone who had these accomplishments. Monks in those days had the monopoly of learning, and they began to be appointed secretaries. In 1586 it is recorded that Angel Daye, a prominent man of his time, advised that a secretary should be selected from men competent in person, birth, education, quality, disposition, conversation and ability to undertake the duties required of them, and prescribed that the Secretary should be well versed in the use of the Pen, the Wit and Invention together. We now jump to the period of the latter half of the nineteenth century and the present century when, with the passing of 'one-man' business and development of joint-stock enterprise, the Secretary has been in demand and has come into his own. By the Company's Act the Secretary has been recognised as an official of his company, and is liable to penalties for default in certain circumstances.

Education and Qualifications of a Secretary. From this historical sketch of

the Secretary, what high education and how many qualifications and qualities a Secretary needs should be quite obvious. He must have a sound general education. He must know something of everything. He must have sound knowledge of the trade or business of his concern, an understanding of accounting, statistics, economics and law. In fact, the Secretary has to take all business knowledge for his province, and political and social knowledge as well. Qualities he must have a legion. He must have personality, integrity, and alertness, a wide outlook, energy and resource, a capacity for taking pains, ability to view a situation through 'the other fellow's spectacle', touch with current thought on the problems of the day, an attitude of mind towards men and affairs that is disinterested, reasonable and sympathetic, no pre-conceived opinions, courage, determination, and last—by no means least—tact. No wonder, burdened with these qualifications and qualities, a secretary sometimes appears a maniac; and verily the secretaries of lunatic institutions are the best secretaries.

Once Lord Birkenhead remarked that the secretaries were men who could see the unseeable, know the unknowable and unscrew the inscrutable. If sometimes they were found idling away their time on their tables, they should not be considered a lazy-set. Dean Inge, once speaking of Secretaries, remarked in his playful way that as for some years past he had received no dividends, he could not understand what the secretaries were doing. Presuming that all the work that they had to do was to prepare dividends, he judged them to be a lazy set of men. But in fact they are like an electric cable; its presence is not noticed until it breaks down.

The Secretary—An Administrator. Gentlemen, I have already said that in modern times there are hardly any institutions which can do without a secretary. The smaller associations engaged in activities of social and civic welfare have honorary secretaries. Generally these honorary secretaries are members of the Associations and their committees. But if these Associations have vast financial interests they must needs have a full-time, well-paid secretary. Otherwise they are mismanaged,

and languish. Then there are big Associations—trade associations, professional associations—e.g. The Stock Exchange, The Cotton Exchange, the Commodities Exchange, Mill-owners' Association, Accountants Associations, Secretaries' Associations, Architects Associations. These Associations also need full-time, well-paid Secretaries as administrative and directional officers. Then there are the big co-operative societies, credit societies, building societies having vast financial interests. These are generally managed by managers or managing directors who are more or less analogous to the secretaries. Then there are big business corporations, big joint-stock companies. In America the highest executive and directional officer is the President, but there the President is full-time and fully-paid. Where the President or the Chairman is not full-time, almost all his duties, executive and directional, devolve upon the full-time Secretary. In England at present there are nearly 150,000 joint stock companies with a capital of £6,000,000,000 each of which requires a secretary. If I were to detail to you what administrative position the Secretary occupies in such companies and big trade associations, I shall have to read another paper.

The Secretary Bird. In this connection, Gentlemen, I would give you some interesting facts concerning the Secretary bird which figures in the armorial bearings of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, and which is so named from the fancied resemblance of the feathers behind the head to a pen carried behind the ear of a clerk. Once a writer said:—

Oh, nothing could
Be more absurd
Than is the Secretary bird.

These epithets are most unjustly applied to the Secretary bird which is, on the other hand, both clever and useful, for in his native Africa he wages ceaseless war upon snakes. Having sighted his prey, he advances side-ways towards it holding his wings as a shield. As soon as the snake attacks, it is met with a powerful blow from a wing. If this does not settle the matter at once (as it frequently does) the performance

is repeated. When even this proves insufficient to kill the reptile, the secretary bird has been seen to lift the snake high into the air and let it drop to the ground. It has been reliably stated that inside one Secretary bird there were found eleven fair-sized lizards, three snakes as big as a man's arm, and eleven small tortoises. Gentlemen, but do not be afraid of the Secretary. He himself is not poisonous; he drains away the poison from you. The Modern Secretary has to wage a relentless war against those who create crises, difficulties and obstructions for your organisations.

Trials and Tribulations of a Secretary. Gentlemen, these details of the Secretary and his duties should make obvious what trials and tribulations a Secretary has to pass through. He has to face crises; he has to be in tough corner against those who want to injure his institution. His work and worth are not appreciated, not properly paid for, very often derided; but ultimately a good secretary succeeds. Honesty of purpose leads him on. My trials and tribulations have been of very minor nature. They have been rather pleasant and educative. For the last seven years I have been Secretary to the Cotton Association and for the last four years to your Club. I must pay my tributes to the Boards and members of both these institutions. No better institutions to serve could a secretary have. I have been treated with uniform courtesy and kindness by both. My work has been appreciated by both; and in both the institutions I have found people of goodwill, public spirit and integrity. I have always felt pride, pleasure and privilege in serving both.

Gentlemen, I cannot conclude without quoting an Ode to the Secretary written some years ago by Rotn. Warren-Boulton:

'If the Secretary writes a letter, it is too long;

If he sends a post card, it is too short;

If he sends out a notice, he's a spend-thrift;

If he doesn't send a notice, he is lazy;

If the attendance of members at a Committee meeting is small, he should have called them up;

If he does call them up, he's a pest;

If he duns the members for annual dues he is put off;

If he fails to collect dues, he is sleeping;

If the meeting is a big success, others are praised;

If it is not a success, the Secretary is blamed;

If he asks for advice, he is incompetent; and if he does not he is bull-headed;

If he writes his minutes complete, they are too long;

And if he condenses them they are incomplete;

If he talks on a subject, he is trying to run things;

And if he remains quiet, he has lost interest in his concern;

Ashes to ashes,

Dust to dust;

If others won't do it,

The Secretary must!

(Continued from page 8)

And so the third angel flew away.

San Ysidro had plowed several furrows before the fourth messenger glided to earth.

'The Lord isn't going to argue any more,' the angel announced, flapping his wings hard to keep up with the stubborn plowman. 'He simply said that if you don't come with me right away, He'll send you a bad neighbour.'

Instantly San Ysidro stopped his mule and wrapped the reins around the plow handle. For the first time there was fear in his eyes.

'A bad neighbour!' he shouted. 'No, no! I can stand hot winds and droughts, locusts and cutworms—I can stand anything but a bad neighbour. I'll go with you right now.'

Important

The following is the programme of the 88th District Conference to be held in Rangoon from January 23-26, 1940.

- 23rd January.** Registration at City Hall at 6 p.m.
24th „ 9-30 a.m. Assembly of delegates and Club members with ladies for group photograph.
 10-00 a.m. Opening of Conference, at City Hall.
 Speech by Club President.
 „ H. E. The Governor of Burma.
 „ R. I. Representative.
 „ District Governor.

INTERVAL FOR 15 MINUTES

- 11-45 a.m. Conference sitting resumes, with District Governor in the chair.
 1-00 p.m. Club's weekly lunch meeting at Banqueting Hall and delegates as visitors.
 2-30 „ Conference sitting.
 4-00 „ Conference adjourns.
 4-45 „ Garden Party at Government House.
 8-15 „ Dinner at Banqueting Hall.
25th „ 7 to 9 a.m. Sight seeing.
 10-00 „ Conference sitting.
 1-00 p.m. Burmese Lunch at Banqueting Hall.
 2-30 „ Conference sitting.
 4-00 „ Conference adjourns.
 4-30 „ Visits to Clubs, sight seeing.
 8-15 „ Conference Banquet at Rangoon Boat Club.
26th „ 7 to 9 a.m. Sight seeing.
 10-00 „ Conference sitting.
 1-00 p.m. Farewell Lunch at Banqueting Hall.
 2-30 „ End of Conference and Lunch.
 3-30 „ Visit to B.O.C. Refinery at Syriam.

The B.I.S.N. Co. Ltd., have kindly agreed to allow a 25% rebate off on return single fares, first or second class, if 6 or more delegates travel between any Indian port and Rangoon. In Burma itself, several reduced fares have been obtained for visiting Rotarians on the Burma Railways and the Inland river steamers belonging to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co. Ltd. Should any visiting Rotarians wish to travel in Burma after the Conference, these concessions will make a considerable difference to the cost of travelling.

Any further information about Burma or the Conference should please be addressed to:

ROTARIAN C. E. P. WILTON,

P.O. Box No. 331,

RANGOON.

The 89th District Conference will be held, at Poona, on December 18-20, 1939.

'Care of Maladjusted and Delinquent Children'

By Rev. J. M. E. Bagley

|| [An address given at Jubbulpore Rotary Club] ||

'MY first contention is that great care and protection of these types is a social responsibility which rests on every member and grade of society. If we are people making any attempt to rebuild the social structure of our own times then we will have to build in the present for the future. The past is gone, and we learn by experience, the present is for action. The future for our planning. The children are our future and it is for them that we plan. Again whether, as a Christian, you believe in the absolute importance of the individual in the cosmic plan of a Creator, or follow the Maxist Doctrine, that all things are subordinated to the State and that the individual is merely a cog in the machine, even so the cog must be as efficient as possible; and it is criminal wastage if we neglect any single one of them.

Fifty years ago, the general opinion, amongst the very few who thought about it at all, was that some place must be provided for these waifs and strays but that so long as they were out of sight and herded in places no better than prisons, it did not matter how they lived or were treated. Conditions, portrayed in Dickens' *Oliver Twist*, or in the film 'Prison Without Bars' were by no means exaggerated. The children were starved, bullied and overworked. When visitors came, the children were washed and made to look clean and to act like wax-work dolls to give a good impression. Those in charge of the children were entirely untrained and often of no education and of a bullying nature. The result of this type of treatment was, and is, that the incipient criminal becomes a confirmed criminal and because of the type of life they were forced to live—in order to find ways of escape—the children developed vicious habits and some of the scandals in the home were appalling. Slowly however, conditions have, and are, improving (though they are yet far from perfect), for it began to be realised by the more thoughtful people that the whole

attitude of authority [was wrong; that the various institutions are not meant in any way for punishment but for a process of rebuilding, and giving back to these children their self-respect and their rightful place in society—so that they may be of use to it and themselves. So instead of blaming these orphans and illegitimates and thieves for being what they are, they began to ask 'why?' and so try to remove the cause. With this began the real improvement in conditions.

Causes of Maladjustment and Delinquency are many, but the main cause is bad environment—then bad homes, malnutrition, lack of co-operation by the parents with the children, dull and uninteresting lives with no outlet for self-expression. Heridity plays its part but more so when it goes hand in hand with bad environment. Each case must be treated separately, and only by a very ill-informed person in the mass. Young people are very individualistic and must be treated as such and these particular types as though they were normal children in normal families. It is a first action in dealing with this type of child to get into their mind that they are not abnormal in any way but are like other people. Then the aim of every institution should be to appear as like a big family home as possible. Thus a modern home is tastefully decorated and furnished, meals are good and varied, proper recreation is provided and there are as few rules as possible. A great deal of freedom is given and a minimum of punishment—corporal punishment is hardly ever used. The children are allowed private possessions—they are allowed to keep pets—and often to go to outside schools for their education. The people in charge are often called by their Christian names and the atmosphere is that of complete trust and understanding. No longer do the children wear a uniform but choose their own clothes and go about neatly dressed unmarked as being different to the rest of the world.

The effect of this type of treatment is not miraculous but is extraordinarily effective in about 70% to 80% of the cases. Children coming with reputations of being unmanageable and a terror to all about them, have become quite manageable and thoroughly nice girls. Cases vary—some are bad—some are simple—some beyond repair. There are child beggars—thieves—some with minor sex troubles or various bad habits—some just thoroughly hostile to everyone or everything. Cures vary. Each case is dealt with on its own merit. Cases can be quoted by the dozen—some very interesting—some absurdly simple. It will be found that at base, the cure will start when the child feels that you are on its side. It then begins to trust you and open up so that you can begin to find out and adjust what has been wrong with it. This is particularly true when dealing with young delinquents, and is the strength of Probation Work. Here again we are trying to avoid punishing, and to build up instead. Young offenders are if possible put under the care of a competent trained Probation Officer, to whom they have to report and to whom they are responsible for their good behaviour. He in his turn, gets to know the children, their homes and their parents. The Probation Officer acts as adviser to the parents, in this attitude to help the young offenders at home.

Here in a Home Office School, the old fashioned idea of Reformatory has largely been done away with. They are run on the lines of a well-run boarding school. The only difference being that as a general rule the boys are learning a trade instead of lessons. The boys live together in houses, have meals in their own dining-room, and have organisation as in a school. There are no high walls with spikes but the boys may with permission go out into the nearest town to spend the pocket money given to them like any one else. Their friends and relatives may visit them, and letters are not censored. In the last school of this type that I visited the percentage of success was 72%, which is an excellent figure. This is the kind of thing that is being done in the West towards reformation of difficult future citizens. One last word on what is the public attitude to this. Two things the public must avoid, and one they must learn. First, the public must be helpful and not

prejudiced or expect miraculous results. It must be prepared to help and not ignore the difficult and unlucky children. On the other hand, the Public must not be self-satisfied in thinking that it has done a wonderful work in providing places and good places where these children can be helped. Hence the fact of the existence of these homes is a sign that our social structure is diseased and that we are responsible for it. We must aim to remove the cause of disease, not merely to heal cases of disease.

We require some honest, untrammelled thought on what Rotary is and exists to do and how best Rotary can do it. *Would* Rotary, in honest truth, be less or more 'Rotary' if you had someone else in your own line of business in your own Club or in another Rotary Club in the same territory? (Are the Presbyterians in the First Presbyterian church less or more Presbyterians because there is a Second Presbyterian church?) You might now have six editors in one Club. You know perfectly well that many other classifications are in fact duplicated by this or that device of false nomenclature or casuistic sub-division or differentiation. Alternatively, you have this or that bank or oil company or insurance firm glad to see its local manager or agent 'bag' the classification—for the duty and privilege of representing and reinforcing the service principle to and in its vocation?—or to get an exclusive representation in a community club?

Not long ago a President of Rotary International delivered the slogan, 'Take Rotary seriously.' My reply would be, 'Is it, in all the circumstances, possible?'—or 'Heaven help you when you do!'

P. S.—Here is a pertinent coincidence. A few minutes after completing the foregoing I picked up the day's newspaper and read that it had been stated in the Canadian Parliament that women home-workers of certain doll-making firms in Toronto were earning an average wage of 3d. an hour. Need the moral be pointed?

—The Rotary Wheel.

Club News

AHMEDABAD

President: Kasturbhai Lalbhai.

Secretaries: M. D. Mehta and Sohrab K. Khan.

'Contraception'.—Dr. S. B. Anklesaria, giving an interesting lecture on 'Contraception', said that contraception, popularly misnamed birth control, is an attempt to control conception (not birth) by putting in various barriers between the spermatozoa and the ovum or by killing the spermatozoa. He said that the most highly evolved animal neglects itself completely so far as improving its breed is concerned. Capitalism and family life have made the struggle for existence quite unjust, the rich pushing on their defective children in life and in matrimony. Governments bother about armaments but not about distribution of birth rate. So as to produce best progeny sterilization of defectives is absolutely essential as a legislation. The idea of contraception was to adjust sexual intercourse in frequency duration, and in response to the mutual happiness of both the partners, allow pregnancy to occur as often as feasible for the health, happiness and usefulness of parents, progeny and society and beyond this to use proper contraceptives.

Concluding Dr. Anklesaria said that it was a great pity that in the very act which leads to the birth of future mankind there should be so much hypocrisy. We must take a more rational and practical outlook on these matters.

'All search for good life is tied to a search for the good in sex life. Birth control widens this field of search immeasurably. Sex union in league with sex honour cannot fail to bring about—decrease in hypocrisy and repression on the one hand, and decrease in revolt and obsessions on the other.'

Rtn. Harty in suitable terms thanked the speaker.

'Our Club'.—This being the last meeting of the Rotary year, the President proposed the toast of 'Our Club'. In doing

so, he thanked the members for their co-operation during the year of his service and this co-operation was responsible for success of the community service activities just like Anti-Tuberculosis Fund and Safety First Association of India. He paid a tribute to the work of the Secretary and the Board of Directors.

To him the progress of the club during the last year had been very satisfactory and he wished the club in the coming year a long life and prosperity.

In the absence of incoming President Rtn. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, he requested the incoming Vice-President Rtn. Natarajan to respond to the toast. Rtn. Natarajan thanking the President for the privilege of responding to the toast of our club, said that he felt it an honour to belong to the Ahmedabad Rotary Club. He was no prophet to visualise the future of this club; but as a secretary whose main function was to serve the club, he could look back and say what his impressions were during the tenure of his office as Secretary. Service and Rotary are synonymous. Service is a backbone of Rotary Club and if any Rotary Club has been able to infuse the spirit in its members, it has done its work. The speaker, however, felt that in this direction the progress of our club has not been satisfactory.

Rtn. Kadri next addressed the meeting and paid a tribute to the work done by the club in connection with the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. Rtms. White, Patel and Bhagat also spoke.

With the toast for the retiring and incoming Office-bearers the meeting terminated.

AMRITSAR

President: G. Durrant.

Secretary: P. C. Bhandari.

'Tuberculosis'.—Dr. Mehta said that the common fear that one could catch the infection merely by approaching an infected patient was unfounded. In fact the germs

of the disease were present in most people, but they did not get the required 'soil', nor was the disease hereditary, as was generally believed. The incidence of the disease was due to triple causes namely, lack of education, mal-nutrition and bad housing. The situation was acute in the cities, and he welcomed the opening of hospitals and sanatoria for the treatment of the disease. But that alone was not enough. What was needed was to improve the general condition of the people by means of education, proper diet and removal of slums.

In conclusion the speaker stressed the need for survey to find out the different factors responsible for the incidence of this fell disease.

Rtn. Major Mallick said that through the generosity of the Local Municipal Committee he had been able to conduct some research into this disease arriving at the result that in Amritsar, pasteurization of milk was not necessary, as the disease commonly prevalent in the city was not of the bovine type. In his opinion poverty was the most significant cause of incidence of this disease and they should bend all their energies to eradicate poverty.

Major Beausang, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Amritsar, said that tuberculosis sanatoria were no solution of this problem. The proper feeding of children and creation of children's colonies on the lines of the colonies organized in Denmark were of prime importance.

Past President Rtn. Maneckshaw deplored the lack of 'sanitary sense' among the people and felt that the situation would show no signs of improvement until the masses were educated.

The President thanked the speaker on behalf of the Club for his interesting and instructive address.

BANGALORE

President: K. V. Anantharaman.

Secretary: M. N. Mahadevan.

'The Application of Rotary Ideals'.

Rtn. President Ruthnaswamy of Madras Rotary Club, spoke on the application of Rotary ideals in national and international life. He drew specific attention to the fact

that it is necessary for one to have an international outlook before one can claim any national achievement. He also mentioned the common belief that it is not possible to be a nationalist if one is international and said this belief was founded on a misapprehension. On the contrary it is not possible to be sufficiently national if one is not sufficiently international. Nationalism and internationalism are closely bound together and dependent on one another. He thought that if only India could be more international in her outlook, the solution of most of her problems would be easier. No nation has achieved anything by itself. Every nation is dependent for its progress and achievements on world opinion.

The speaker appealed to every member present to apply Rotary ideals both in our vocational and social lives, and to live up to the principles of Rotary in every way.

Rtn. President Ruthnaswamy ended his very interesting talk by a reference to Bernard Shaw's criticism—'Where does Rotary lead to? It leads to luncheons!' The speaker said it was up to every Rotarian to prove that Rotary leads to a better understanding of each other and not merely to luncheons and dinners.

Rtn. Narayana Rao, in a few words, thanked the speaker for his very inspiring and interesting talk.

BARODA

President: G. D. Parikh.

Secretaries: V. R. Sonalkar and Dr. R. J. Mujumdar.

Membership.—The Rotary Club of Baroda was in its third year in 1938. The number of members during the year it is gratifying to note rose from 40 at the end of 1937 to 43 in December 1938. We are insisting more on members of the right type with keen rotarian spirit and not merely rapid extension. Consolidation is the Key note.

Club Activities. The great event of the year of course was in District Conference in January 1938. It was rather bold on the part of so infant a club as Baroda to act as hosts but due to full co-operation from visiting Rotarians the Conference was voted a

great success. Thanks are also due to H. H. The Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad (now unfortunately no more with us) who graciously opened the Conference and took great interest in it. Many Rotarians from Bombay, Poona, Karachi and Ahmedabad and even far off places like Colombo, Madras and Rangoon attended the conference and took part in it. The attendance was the biggest on record so far.

Special gratitude is due also to Shrimant Yuvaraj (now Maharaja) Pratapsinh Raje who as Honorary Member contributed Rs. 500 towards the funds of the Club for this purpose.

Regular club meetings were held on second and fourth Fridays every month. Amongst the outstanding events of the year was the visit of Mr. Mardy Jones, labour M.P. to one of the meetings of the club.

A very interesting talk on 'China' was given by Mr. Kenneth Murray, an American journalist from San Francisco, who had spent considerable time in China studying its problems.

Rtn. Gregg Sinclair, President Honolulu Rotary Club Hawaii gave a very interesting public lecture under the auspices of the club on 'Hawaiian Islands'. He had a very interesting collection of beautiful coloured slides showing the scenic splendour of the country. He also laid a good deal of stress on the mingling of races in the Island and opportunity for service and furtherance of fellowship in the Rotary spirit.

The activities of the club in the later part of the year were overshadowed with gloom by the prolonged illness of H.H. The Maharaja Saheb at Bombay which caused great anxiety to many of the members. By his death on February 6th, Baroda lost its greatest Ruler and the club its chief patron; he was a great thinker who without registering himself a Rotarian, had put in practice the principles of Rotary to the fullest possible extent. Thus by the loss of so conspicuous a world figure, the Rotary movement may be said to have lost a great and consistent champion.

Individual Rotarians helped in the sale of tickets for the Anti T. B. Fund sponsored by the Sister Rotary Club of Ahmedabad. Here again the lady members of the Rota-

rians' families were conspicuous with their ready help.

A sub-committee under the chairmanship of Vice President Rtn. G. D. Parikh was appointed to study the labour problems and suggest avenues of community service.

A Strong batch of our Rotarians attended the Inter Club meeting at Ahmedabad and took keen interest in the discussion. Difficulties and modes of working of office branches were freely discussed and useful results were obtained.

'Burmese Tangle'.—Rtn. U Ba Lwin, a very well-known educationalist, Deputy-President of the Burma Senate, a keen Rotarian of Burma and a Past President of the Rangoon Rotary Club, who takes a leading part in the Rural Reconstruction and Scout movements, and is at present on a goodwill visit to India met the Baroda Rotarians, at a dinner meeting.

Rtn. U Ba Lwin drew vivid a picture of the Burmese tangle at the present time. He referred to the most friendly and amicable relations between Burmese and Indians which had existed so far. Unfortunately due to the economic depression which had hit the peasants hard and rise of narrow-minded nationalism, the communal harmony has been recently disturbed.

The great majority of the people were anti-separationists. After all Indians and Burmans were cousins and Buddhism was a great uniting factor. But the hardships caused by the unprecedented fall in the price of paddy and unemployment among the educated brought about a militant mentality. The attack on Buddhism given by fanatical Muslim writing was a contributory factor.

Burma, the speaker declared, was politically still an infant and far behind India. He deprecated the incursion into politics of the Priests and women. They usually took up a very emotional attitude and logical thinking became impossible. The priests were brought up in very narrow world and of their own and were untouched by current of modern thought. They also still carried immense traditional prestige and respect.

The speaker was confident that with a tolerant attitude on both sides, good relations would be still established. The Indians

had rendered great services in the development of the country and were a necessity for further economic development.

Referring to the forth-coming District Conference in January 1940, he extended a hearty invitation to all the Rotarians. He assured them of a happy and friendly time with profitable and interesting excursions in the country side. The Burmese rivers and jungles were rightly famous for wonderful scenery.

Rtn. P. M. Nanavati moved a hearty vote of thanks to the learned lecturer of the evening for his interesting discourse.

BOMBAY

President: T. W. Brough.

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

'Burma'.—As Rtn. U Ba Lwin, who was to speak to us, had to return to Burma earlier than intended and was, therefore, unable to fulfil the engagement, Rtn. J. Malby very ably stepped into the breach and retained the subject of the day by giving a most interesting talk on 'Burma'.

Rtn. Malby gave us his impressions of a 13 years' stay in Burma, and said that the first sight of Burma's shores and of Rangoon in particular was far from being impressive, except perhaps for the glimpse of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, but then the city of Rangoon was but little representative of the real Burma.

Drawing upon Rtn. U Ba Lwin's notes, the speaker said that Burma was reputed to be a land of plenty which was, in other words, a land unexplored and unexploited in the material sense of the term. Even at the present moment rice, oil, timber, minerals and even raw materials were mostly in the hands of non-Burmans. The price of paddy, the greatest industry of the people, had fallen heavily, and cottage industries had been neglected. The country was a purely agricultural one, and Rtn. U Ba Lwin was not hopeful of her ever becoming an industrial one.

Rtn. M. R. A. Baig proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker on behalf of the Club.

NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF DRINK

Infantile Mortality and Prohibition.

—Addressing a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay, Dr. A. T. W. Simeons gave a rough outline of some of the more modern aspects of the drink problem and his reason for being opposed to prohibition. He expressed the hope that for the good of the Indian people the prohibiting of fermenting liquids would not be a success, 'because if it is a success, we must expect a rise in infantile mortality and an increase in tropical anaemia'.

Yeast Contents. In India, continued Dr. Simeons, large quantities of alcohol were taken in the form of fermenting liquids. A fermenting liquid was something totally different from distilled liquor. Any liquid containing sugar and exposed to the air or artificially infected with a certain kind of fungus known as yeast would ferment, the yeast cells lived in the sugar or starch contained in the liquid and through the vital process broke up the sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide made all fermenting liquids effervescent.

The important point was that if a person imbibed a fermenting liquid he would swallow together with the remaining sugar the carbon dioxide and the alcohol, millions of living yeast cells, and while one might argue for hours on the nutritional value of alcohol compared with its overestimated dangers, there could be no doubt whatsoever nor could there be any argument about the nutritional value of yeast. There was no known substance which contained anywhere near as much vitamin B as yeast.

Indian Diet.—The Indian diet being very rich in starch, the speaker explained, used up a much greater quantity of vitamin B than would a better balanced regime. 'That this is so can be experimentally demonstrated by the fact that the continued intake of large quantities of glucose together with an otherwise balanced diet will lead to diseases characteristic of vitamin B deficiency. We can, therefore, say that any natural and cheap supply of vitamin B should be looked upon as a most important nutritional asset, but unfortunately there is no other way of producing yeast than by alcohol fermentation.'

In conclusion, Dr. Simeons made it clear that what he had already stated was not the

idle speculation of a scientific drinker, and that he was prepared to corroborate every statement he had made by the published results of unbiased scientific research.

Rtn. Major S. K. Engineer proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

President Brough introduced the speaker, Lt.-Col. A. C. L. O'Shee Bilderbeck, Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, who gave us a steering talk on 'A.R.P.'. The speaker considered that air attacks on India in these days of speedy bombers, with flying ranges between 2,500 and 3,500 miles, were quite possible, and stressed the vital necessity of imparting widespread instruction to the populace in air raid precautions. An adequately organised community, in his opinion, should have at least one in every 30 trained in air raid precautionary measures, and one man in every fifty in first aid and medical treatment.

Col. Bilderbeck then dealt with the preventive measures consisting of individual and collective protection, and urged the need for proceeding with all precautionary measures so as to have the complete machinery ready for all practical purposes before the emergency actually arose for it. He blamed the local bodies for the apathy in their approach to the question, which the country would have to face sooner or later. The only way to avoid war, the speaker concluded, was to be so prepared for it that it would not be worth an enemy's while to wage it. He regretted that he could not quote the slogan 'Do not relax' of Mr. Hore-Belisha, Britain's Secretary of State for War, as they in India had not yet started. So he commended instead the motor notices to be seen on English roads 'You have been warned'.

Rtn. W. H. Hammond proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker on behalf of the Club.

BIJAPUR

President: Dr. V. L. Suryavanshi.

Secretary: K. L. Naik.

'Leper Beggar Problem in Bijapur District'.—The leper beggar problem calls for more careful and immediate attention from the state and public than the ordinary beggar problem, for the following reasons:

Most of the leper beggars are not professional beggars making an ignoble trade

out of their misfortune. They were once useful and honourable earning members of the society till the fell disease marked them out for social ostracism and placed them also beyond the pale of the sympathy of their relatives and friends. Even now they are aglow with self-respect and ever willing to work if they are provided with it. It can be seen that the fate of the leper beggars is doubly accursed and has better and more irresistible claims than those of the ordinary beggar, upon the attention and sympathy of the state and the public.

Weaving is an important indigenous industry in these parts of the country. That handicraft has, if one can say so, given to the Asylum a contribution of weaver lepers who were professional weavers and earning hands before leprosy threw them out of employment and drove them to beggary. A beginning can be made by having 5 hand-loom for these 5 leper weavers who can train some 5 more in a short time to take charge of 5 more looms. With 10 hand-loom working, the total net income would come to about Rs. 80 p.m. calculating on an average of Rs. 8 p.m. per weaver after deducting Rs. 4 for the cost of yarn etc. out of Rs. 12 which, it is reliably learnt, is the average earning of a weaver per month. The cloth woven by these lepers would be bleached (which is essential from the point of public health) and put on the market. With only a small margin of profit with which the Asylum can afford to be satisfied, this produce would compete very favourably with other similar commodities in the market and ever unfailingly command the market. If this problem is tackled patiently and courageously it is hoped that at no distant time, the ideal of the Committee of giving medical aid, food and exercise etc. to all the lepers of the district would be possibly achieved side by side with the achievement of the ideal of converting the Asylum into a self-supporting colony.

It may not be out of place here to consider the matter from another aspect also. The cottage industry proposed to be started can easily fall within the scope of the Rural uplift schemes which are now claiming the attention of the Bombay Government. If for some time to come Government be pleased to come forth with a handsome annual subsidy to the Asylum for undertaking indigenous cottage industries, the triple achievement

of a leper Asylum, of a self-supporting colony and of a sound working and promotion of cottage industries, this triple achievement would ere long be a fact which shall be a matter of pride and pleasure to Government and semi-Government bodies, the patronising and philanthropic public and last but not least the lepers themselves who benefit.

CALCUTTA

President: Lt.-Col. C. G. Warren-Boulton.

Secretary: C. A. Newbery.

'The Problem of Malaria in Bengal'.

—Rtn. Lt.-Col. A.C. Chatterji, Director of Public Health, Bengal, said: 'In Bengal with a population of about 50 million about thirty to forty million cases of malaria occur every year and nearly half a million deaths occur from the same disease. In fact on an average Bengal produces cases and deaths due to malaria to the extent of nearly 49 per cent of the total number of cases and deaths that occur from this disease in the whole of India.'

From 1906 to 1937 there had been a great increase in the incidence of the disease and while hospitals and dispensaries had increased almost three times their numbers during that period, the number of cases of malaria had increased 5½ times, and some 37,98,933 cases were treated in 1937 alone. This increase, the speaker proceeded, was partly relative and partly absolute. Relative increase was due, firstly to the increase in the number of dispensaries and consequent increased facilities for diagnosis and treatment and secondly to the phenomenal increase in the population, while the absolute increase was largely due to the spreading of the disease to the eastern and southern parts of this province into districts like Dacca, Mymensingh, Noakhali and Bakarganj which were comparatively healthier six or seven years ago than they were at the present time.

The main factors primarily responsible for producing the present conditions fell into two categories, man-made causes and natural causes. Among the former, the speaker referred to the many cases where railways and roads had been constructed across the spill area of rivers in the Province, sometimes over embankments and at others

protected by embankments which prevented the flood water during the monsoon from washing away and destroying the mosquito larvae. Along these high embankments burrowpits had been dug which provided a prolific mosquito breeding ground. The construction of marginal embankments for protecting partially formed low lying land, unsuitable for human occupation, had not only condemned such area to remain low permanently, but caused stagnation of water and mosquito breeding, and at the same time choked up adjoining rivers with the silt which, normally, would have been deposited over the low lying deltaic areas had the river been allowed to play its natural role.

Among other man-made causes, Rtn. Chatterji referred to the digging of tanks and dobas by the villagers for the purpose of obtaining earth for building huts. These small tanks, usually covered with vegetation and not kept clean, caused a situation in which it might be said that when a villager dug a doba alongside his hut, he really dug his own grave.

The speaker also criticised the indiscriminate killing of fish and the lack of systematic pisciculture in the province, and although at a later stage of the meeting another speaker said that he thought the larvicidal fish got a good deal more credit than it actually deserved, Rtn. Chatterji pointed out that the fish was only one weapon in the armament of Bengal against the malarial scourge, and it was up to them to foster its use. The results of research in Greece and other countries facing the problem of malaria, had left little doubt that the fish played a most important part in getting rid of mosquito larvae.

In order to carry out the work properly, it was necessary to introduce anti-malarial legislation and to create an Anti-malaria Fund. A co-ordinated and sustained policy would have to be followed by the different departments of Government, the local authorities and the public to tackle this problem of malaria. Economic loss from this preventable disease was so colossal that any money spent on wiping it out should be considered as an investment.

(20th June, 1939)

We were glad to have with us again as our Speaker Prof. Rtn. N. K. Sidhanta, Dean of the University of Lucknow.

Some time ago, it will be recalled, Rtn. Sidhanta spoke to us on the enormous wastage associated with primary education in its present form and he commenced by recapitulating the defects and their causes.

In seeking a remedy for this state of affairs, a conference of educationists held at Wardha in 1937 had formulated a scheme of education which sought to coordinate mind and body, by combining education with some craft or productive work of real use to the student which itself could be productive of money which would go some way in paying the cost of the scheme.

Bearing the numerous criticisms levelled at the original scheme in mind some Provincial governments had attempted to formulate a new scheme of Basic education, providing efficient primary education for seven years, enabling students at the end of that time to proceed to secondary institutions and, later on, to Universities. The drift of successful students to Universities was to be checked by the provision of Technical and Professional colleges or Trade schools.

Pupils were expected to attend the basic school from the age of seven to fourteen, during the first four years being grounded in basic crafts and the Mother-tongue for about half of the time at the pupils' disposal, and dealing also with arithmetic, social studies, general sciences, art and physical culture. In the last three years of study a second Indian language was to be taught, while work in the craft and mathematics was to be given a more vocational turn. The teaching of English was to be completely omitted but history, geography and modern literature were to have a distinct bearing on the cultural heritage of the past with practical studies in current economic questions.

At the end of the seven year period, pupils could pass to secondary colleges for specialized training which would be a six year course, but as basic pupils had had no teaching in English, which would be a compulsory subject but not the medium of education, pupils could be diverted at the end of five years to the college where their basic education would be completed accompanied by instruction in English. In the last four years of secondary study, in addition to English, the Mother-tongue and general knowledge were to be compulsory.

With this equipment, Rtn. Sidhanta concluded, the product of the college would

arrive at the University at the age of 18 years. His knowledge of English would certainly be inferior to what it was today, but he was expected to be a better developed specimen of adolescent humanity. To cope with the changed conditions, the degree course would probably have to be extended to three years while the medium of instruction would of necessity change to an Indian language, which in its turn would cause enormous difficulties in the shape of translations of text books into the various vernaculars employed. The changed conditions would also probably mean the divorcing of a University training from tests for entry into Government service with a consequent reduction in the number of people taking a University education than was the case in present circumstances.

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'Laughter'.—Miss Nalini Chakravarti's address on 'Laughter', as the attendance figures shew, was looked forward to with much interest. It is not, however, the kind of thing which can be reduced to cold print—and still retain the interest roused by the spoken word, for it is as difficult to carry out an interesting analytical examination of laughter and its causes as it would be to attempt an analytical survey of, shall we say, a kiss. In her paper, however, Miss Chakravarti took us through the various kinds of laughter and told us about the things which made us laugh; most of them she said, depended on the discomfiture of someone else and although we might not consider the savage's idea of humour when he laughed at the excruciating pain of his tortured victims, we might still laugh when the tail of a cat was trodden upon, and there were few of us who would not laugh when a man slipped on a banana skin. We also laughed at imaginary misfortunes and she quoted a limerick about the young man of Bengal. We know others, of course, but that is beside the point.

From this she took us through some nonsense rhymes, but how very difficult it is to analyse, or to want to analyse the cause of laughter in a story such as one she told us. At a dinner party, a man who was drunk said to the lady at his side, 'I say, you're the ugliest woman I've ever met.' And the woman replied, 'And you are the drunkest man I have ever met.' 'I know,'

said he, 'but I shall get over that by the morning!'

In the discussion which followed about fifteen Rotarians took part and the real laughter began with some of the stories which were told. I don't suppose it is a function of the *Bulletin* to repeat them all here! But suffice it to say that those who came for laughter certainly got it.

COCHIN

President: P. Neelakanta Menon.
Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan.

'A Day's Work in a Government Office'.—Rtn. Prince Rama Varmha Thampuran addressed the last meeting on 'A Day's Work in a Government Office' with the President Rtn. R. C. Bristow in the chair. The speaker explained the nature of the work of a civil servant in a Government office and referred to the various formalities that had to be gone through before final orders were passed on any papers which were under the consideration of the Government. In this connection he referred to the popular view of the 'red-tapism' of Government departments as connoting great delay in the disposal of matters which came up before the administration. In the opinion of the speaker the delay connected with the disposal of papers in Government departments was often necessitated by circumstances which the departments could not control. Even in other cases the delays were only occasional and could be overlooked.

Rtn. Bristow proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

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Rtn. K. Achyuta Menon addressed the last meeting on 'The History of Local Administration in Cochin State' with the President Rtn. R. C. Bristow in the chair. The speaker said that from very early times Village Assemblies existed in Kerala. These assemblies were known as 'Kootams', met in the open or under a tree and discussed all important affairs concerning the village. Membership was open to men only and the decisions arrived at these meetings were taken notice of by the rulers who attached great importance to them.

By about the end of the eighteenth century Cochin had come into contact with the west

and under the influence of western administrative institutions. From this time the village assemblies disappeared for all practical purposes. It must however be noted in this connection that other factors also contributed to this disappearance—growing Brahminical supremacy, centralised monarchy, the infiltration of new races and the diversity of religious beliefs. The speaker then traced the transition from the assemblies to the Village Panchayats and the Municipalities. He also referred to the reforms of 1938 which resulted in the appointment of a Minister in charge of Public Health and Rural Reconstruction. He concluded 'Thus the Cochin State, by very orderly stages of evolution, has progressed near the zenith of democratic government consistent with the principle of monarchy that underlies all Indian States'.

Rtn. O. Kappeler thanked Rtn. K. Achyuta Menon for his informative talk.

COLOMBO

President: K. W. Taylor.
Secretary: Wm. Falconer.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following Chairman of Committees were appointed for the Rotary year 1939-40:

<i>Fellowship</i>	Rtn. C. Stewart Orr (re-elected).
<i>Programme</i>	Rtn. H. L. Pope.
<i>Community Service</i>	Rtn. J. H. de Saram (re-elected).
<i>International Service</i>	Rtn. A. O. Haller.
<i>Membership and Classification</i>	Rtn. H. K. de Kretser.

Rtn. Dr. Wignarajah has become Assistant Honorary Secretary, and Rtn. H. L. Pope, Auditor for the ensuing year, whereas Rtn. John A. Pye will henceforth be Sergeant-at-Arms.

In connection with the Refugee Fund referred to in the last *Bulletin*, special mention deserves to be made of the untiring efforts of Rtn. B. Kitching who also put rooms at the disposal of the Refugee Committee for its permanent headquarters.

Club Activities during June. One day I took a friend of mine to one of our weekly luncheons. As he looked round, he noticed Dr. Spittel and asked me what

his classification was. 'Does he represent the Veddahs of Ceylon?'—My friend was quite right, Dr. Spittel does represent the Veddahs and a good many other things, besides being an eminent surgeon and physician. In his own fascinating manner, Rtn. R. L. Spittel read to us at our first June meeting on 'The Catechism of a Veddah' some delightful pages from a new book of his which we soon hope to see in print.—Those of our members who could not attend the luncheon on account of the Poson Festival, missed a very fine lecture which was suitably acknowledged by Rtn. Marrett.

There was no meeting on the 8th June—King's Birthday.

The second meeting of the month was held on the 15th June. Rtn. Past President the Revd. C. E. V. Nathanielsz was the speaker. The title of his talk was, as our president anticipated in introducing the speaker, a misnomer, for Rtn. Nathanielsz confined himself to the subject of his studies while on leave in England: Unemployment Insurance, otherwise referred to as the 'Dole'. He had some pertinent things to say on the very complex problem and on the strength of his observations it became apparent that the system in force in England would have to be greatly modified to adapt it to conditions prevailing here. Technical as the subject was it was ably presented, and the concluding sentences which were an eloquent tribute to England and to the people the speaker met there, evoked much applause.

On the 22nd of June, we were given a rare treat by Rtn. E. C. T. Holsinger who gave us a Lantern slide talk on 'Three Dutch Cities'. Without a note, in fluent free speech, Rtn. Holsinger took us first to Utrecht, Amsterdam and the Hague. Passing, he also showed a few interesting slides of the Northern city of Alkmaar, and the sea resort of Scheveningen. We admired pictures of some of the old canals, and of buildings from which it was evident that the modern Dutch architects know their job as well, or almost as well, as their predecessors who in the 17th and 18th centuries also left their marks to this day in the country we live in, although Maliban Street in the Colombo Pettah is, as the speaker was able to prove, far from doing justice to its great Dutch model. One of the slides showed a

view of the Peace Palais in the Hague which, so Rtn. Holsinger informed us, had been constructed—thanks to the munificence of Andrew Carnegie—and was ready for occupation in 1913, shortly before the outbreak of the World War.

The Evening Social held at the Galle Face Hotel on the last Thursday of the month, the occasion being Rotary Goodwill Day, was a function enjoyed by all who took part. President Gardiner read a Goodwill message from Governor James and thereafter addressed the gathering on the 'breaking down of barriers'. The recently adopted 'Rotary Anthem' was sung for the first time, and the rest of the evening was spent on conversation, 'rotation', and dancing. A few cabaret items provided by the Hotel artistes added to the entertainment.

DACCA

President: L. R. Fawcus.
Secretary: S. K. Chatterji.

'Welfare Work for Children in Dacca and Elsewhere'. Dr. P. C. Sen in addressing the meeting on the 'Welfare Work for Children in Dacca and Elsewhere' said that the life of the child could not but be dependent on the mother. Anything that harmed the mother harmed the child in some way or other. In France were first started consultation centres from where protective work for mother and children began to radiate. England took the matter up for its own children and in 1903, the first beginnings of safety work for mothers on a comprehensive scale were organised by the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund.

Recent enquiries by committees of experts suggested the following remedies:—

1. Raising the standard of medical education in midwifery.
2. Competent midwifery aid to be available for all.
3. Greater hospital accommodation and provision for specialists and particularly,
4. Supervision of the expectant mothers.

Dr. Sen further said that the Dacca Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, established in 1921, had consistently been endeavouring to act on the lines suggested by the committee

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of experts. The results of their activities were illustrated in the following comparative statement:—

1. The maternal mortality rate among the Trust centres cases was 5.7 per 1000 births, as against 13.6 per 1000 births among non-centre cases.

2. The infant mortality rate, within the first 10 days of birth among the Trust centre cases was 31.2 per 1000 births, as against 70.4 per 1000 births among the non-centre cases.

The Dacca Branch of the Bengal Presidency Council of Women had also taken up the work, and two centres would soon be working under its auspices in the city.

The Sir Ahsanullah Jubilee Memorial Hospital endowed by Nawabzadi Akhtar Banu Khanum Saheb proved to be of great value for Purdah women.

For School meals, so essential for growing children, milk is about the best article, but the price is prohibitive.

Experiments in South India show that skimmed milk is perhaps not a bad second alternative, as it offers no insuperable financial barrier. The midday session of school classes does not appear to be very helpful from the view point of health in this climate and morning schools, midday sleep, and afternoon outing appear to contain in their hitherto unexplored, latent possibilities call for very early consideration in the hands of the authorities concerned.

HYDERABAD

President: H. P. Hinchcliffe.

Secretaries: C. M. Babla and F. P. Golwala.

18th meeting was a closed meeting.

19th meeting. For the first time in our short history as a Club, we had the pleasure of entertaining visitors from another land in the persons of Messrs. Ramsden and Thompson from the United States of America. Mr. Thompson is an old Rotarian and an ex-member of the Rotary Club of Brenham, Texas. After the loyal toast the President proposed the health of the President of the United States of America as a compliment to our Guests.

JAMSHEDPUR

President: E. D. Johnson.

Secretary: E. P. Hillier.

'The Shoe Industry in India'. Rtn. John Bartos (Calcutta Rotary), Managing Director of the Bata Shoe Company, Bata-nagar, delivered an exceedingly interesting address on the Shoe Industry in India. It was the romantic story of how one of the humblest of Indian handicrafts, which from time immemorial had been relegated to the lowest and most backward castes of this country, was being rapidly developed into a modern mechanized industry, which has already not only appreciably reduced the imports of foreign made-shoes by seven-eighths, but also increased fifteen times over the export of Indian-made shoes to other countries. Incidentally the Industry was bringing about a gradual social revolution by uplifting the 'Mochi' class and also inducing a new outlook in regard to the wearing of shoes by the masses and a more practical attitude, on the part of conservative Indians, towards the general use of leather for footwear and other purposes.

'History, Manufacture and Food Value of Ice Cream'. Rtn. J. K. Deb of Calcutta, who is Managing Director of the Magnolia Dairy Products Co., Ltd., gave a most entertaining account of the 'History, Manufacture and Food Value of Ice Cream'. Few of those present dreamt before they attended the meeting that there was so much history and romance in the discovery and use of Ice Cream. The old saying that 'There is nothing new under the sun' was proved by the statement made by Rotarian Deb to the effect that Alexander the Great was addicted to ice beverages—the precursor of Ice Cream—and that the Emperor Nero maintained a staff of fleet-footed slaves for the sole purpose of bringing him snow from the mountains daily, and to deliver it at Rome before it could melt! One could almost imagine Nero alternately sipping Ice Cream and playing the fiddle while Rome burned!

In later times, one learned that Charles Stuart of England, Henry III of France, and Catherine de Medici also maintained specialists in their kitchens who were versed in the art of making Ice Cream. Even the Moghul Emperors of India were suspected of indulging in this pastime while

summering amidst the cool fountains of Shalimar in Kashmir. The fine edge of romance was somewhat blunted however on learning of the vast quantities—running into millions of gallons—of this cooling food consumed daily in the United States at the present time. One could hazard the guess that deep within Rotarian Deb's bosom lies the ambition of creating amongst the people of India an equally insatiable appetite for Ice Cream especially, of the 'Cherrio' brand which is manufactured by the Magnolia Dairy Products Company!

Of the hygienic methods of manufacture and the food value of Ice Cream, Rotarian Deb gave a highly scientific account, and since 'the proof of the pudding is in the eating', he treated the whole company to a sample of the delicacy manufactured at his Calcutta Factory.

JUBBULPORE

President: T. C. S. Jayaratnam.

Secretary: Dr. R. P. Dube.

'The System of Education in Ancient India.'—Professor N. R. Navlekar said, 'The Thread Ceremony of today is a lifeless convention, but in former times it was an occasion fraught with peculiar solemnity and deep pathos; it celebrated the day on which the Aryan boys of old, on the first dawn of consciousness left the house of their natural parents, where their body was nourished, for the home of their spiritual parents where their mind and soul had to be nourished.'

This entry into the abode of learning was a sort of spiritual birth—hence a re-birth, and that is why every Aryan, after his initiation into studentship, came to be called 'Dwijā' (Twice-Born). And since he lived all the time with his teachers in the As'rama, he was also called Antē-vasin (Residing-Near). This word points to the Residential System of Education in Ancient India; that it was compulsory for all—great and small—is further borne out by the evidence of old works. The story of Śvētakētn in the Chhandogya-Upanisad and of Dasaratha and Viswamitra in the Ramayana are cases in point. Another interesting name for a student was Varnin—a pattern of moral excellence. Indeed so much stress was laid on character in the Asrama that the word

Brahmacharya, which literally means, the procurement of studies, came to mean in course of time 'severe discipline of self for the sake of knowledge', and later on connoted nothing but purity of mind, body and speech. The punishment that was inflicted on a student for any act of impurity was rather harsh, as is evident from its description in the Baraskar-Grihyasutra.

As regards the curriculum, the speaker referred to the dialogue between a University graduate and a philosopher in the Chhandogya-Upanisad, from which it is clear that a student had to study the following subjects in Ancient Universities:—Grammar and Etymology, Mathematics and Astronomy, Mining and Meteorology, Logic and Ethics, Military Science and Spiritualism, Snakes and Poisons, Music and Painting, Making of Toys, Perfumes and Articles of household utility. The whole Syllabus was so cast as to combine culture with utility, and to produce men able to discharge justly, fitly, and magnanimously the duties of peace and war. The exclusion of Philosophy from the University Curriculum raises an interesting question, to which the answer is supplied by Sanat Kumar whom Narada had approached for instruction in Metaphysics. 'First tell me what you know of the Arts and Sciences pertaining to the physical world and human society in which you have to live and play your part before I teach you what is beyond.' Philosophy was not considered a fit subject to be placed in the hands of the young student for fear lest they should grow indifferent to the stern realities of life and waste their time in idle speculations about the ultimate reality of things.

The Session consisted of seven and a half months, roughly from the beginning of August to the middle of March. The vacation of four months and a half was employed in visiting places of interest, in cultivating the fine Arts, in learning industrial processes, and in acquiring Military efficiency; for in no case were the students allowed to go home for the vacation.

In each month there were four days for complete rest, and six days for revision. There were occasional holidays too, the occasions being physical disturbances, such as storm, earthquake, thunderfalls extraordinary events of national importance, and visits of great men to the Asrama.

With regard to examinations, there was no hard and fast method. The matter was entirely left at the discretion of the teachers concerned. Permission to leave the University and settle down as a householder was considered equivalent to the conferring of a degree. The only trouble was that permission was not easily obtained; for unless the student was able to answer cent per cent questions correctly, he was not declared to have qualified himself. The lecturer wound up with the story of Rahula who had gone to the University of Taxila to specialise in Medicine and who was subjected to a severe test before he was allowed to practise Medicine in life.

An interesting talk given by Rev. J.M.E. Bagley on 'Care of Maladjusted and Delinquent Children' is appearing elsewhere in this issue.

KARACHI

President : Partaprai D. Punwani.

Secretary : T. B. Dalal.

'Work of an Exchange Bank.'—Rtn. S. Ellis Shite (Exchange Banking) gave a very interesting and instructive speech on the 'Work of an Exchange Bank'. Being connected with one of the first class Exchange Banks, the National Bank of India, Rtn. White brought to bear on the subject his vast and varied experience of his career. He described the function of an Exchange Bank as 'the business of an Exchange bank is *firstly* to assist merchants and others to carry out trade and financial operations between the city in which it is established and cities in other parts of the world, and *secondly* to perform the duties of an ordinary Bank of Deposit.' Then he gave us an account of the training of a Banker. He took us round all the different departments of an exchange bank; foreign exchange transactions, bullion transactions, etc. He said that the manager of a bank is like a walking encyclopædia. He has to have human touch. His advice is sought by many constituents on many points. Arrangement of his finance calls for nice skill and judgment and by that the skill of an Exchange Bank Manager is proved or otherwise. He then touched upon many problems, some on lighter side. In conclusion he referred to the alleged jealousy of Indian

joint-stock banks and British Exchange Banks having operations in India and said: 'It is in our interests that India should increase her trade and as the Bank which opens new territory creates fresh business for us and is our helper, we are glad to see sound indigenous banks, and want them to succeed. But because we are trained bankers we look askance at many of the mushroom concerns which discredit this country; we are bankers and jealous of the good name of bankers, whether British or Indian—and that is where our jealousy ends'.

The lecture was followed very keenly, and was very much appreciated.

The Safety-First Movement in India.—A product of Rotary Activity. A copy of the Report of the Safety First Association of India for the year ended 31st December 1938 is to hand. The report describes the manifold activities of this institution, and pays a well-deserved tribute to Rotary in the following terms:—

'Our heartfelt thanks are due to the Rotary Clubs of Ahmedabad and Surat respectively for having sponsored these two Branches. A well-merited tribute to Rotary service may not be out of place in this connection. The organised Safety Movement in India is a product of Rotarians. It was initiated by Rotarian Seers, brought into being by Rtn. Burford and is now being fostered by Rtn. Trollip. The Bengal Provincial Branch was officially sponsored by the Rotary Club of Calcutta and our Bihar Branch consists of a number of Rotarian Members of the Rotary Club of Jamshedpur. We take this opportunity to convey our personal thanks to Mr. H. W. Bryant, Field Representative of the Rotary International, for his indefatigable efforts in bringing to the notice of all the Rotary Clubs in India the work of the Association and enlisting their co-operation and support in spreading this movement far and wide'. Here is a reply to the doubting Thomases who ask 'What is Rotary doing?'

In this connection it is pleasing to record that Mayor Sidhwa has started a slogan 'Walk on Footpaths'. Karachi Rotary must wake up, and take up this work. Three matters are before the Community Service Committee:—

- (1) Review of the Social Activities and Services in Karachi.
- (2) Safety-First Movement.

(3) Released Prisoners' Aid Society. It is hoped that the Chairman (T. J. Bhojwani) is devoting his attention to the above.

Mr. C. R. Roy, Curator, Victoria Museum, Karachi, gave an address on the 'Significance of Mohan-jo-Daro'. He gave us a masterly and scholarly exposition of this subject. He took us, by flights of imaginations, to Mohan-jo-Daro, and we were feeling that we were the citizens of this city. He also answered questions. A summary will appear in the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* for August.

LAHORE

President : J. G. Bhandari.

Secretary : S. Saudagar Singh.

'Industrial Packaging'. The Meeting was addressed by Rotn. S. D. Muzaffar, M. Sc., Ph. D., Professor of Chemical Engineering, MacLagan Engineering College, Mohalpur on the subject of 'INDUSTRIAL PACKAGING'. A summary of the address has since appeared in the paper. The address was followed by a very interesting discussion in which Rotns. Janda, Cairns, Inder Singh, Ghose and former Rotarian Carter Spears participated.

The President thanked the speaker for his interesting address on a subject which members did not know much of and of which they have learnt a good deal from him and also thanked the Rotarians who participated in the discussion.

LUCKNOW

President : G. M. Harper.

Secretary : R. P. Varma.

Another meeting of the Rotarians in Mussoorie, under the auspices of the Lucknow Rotary Club, was held at the Savoy Hotel, on the 27th June. The meeting was presided over by Dr. B. N. Vyas, Vice-president of the Lucknow Rotary. The President in welcoming the guests, expressed the thanks of the Rotarians to Honourable Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit for accepting their invitation and consenting to be the principal speaker of the evening. The subject on which she spoke was 'Changing Times'. As usual her speech was extremely interesting, and was a treat to those who had the privilege to hear her. In the course of her speech she made an impassioned appeal to women to take their rightful place as the

equal partner of man in all spheres of life including the governance of the country.

Pandit Amarnath Jha, Vice Chancellor of the Allahabad University, was the next speaker. He presented the other side of the shield and described in a humorous vein as to what would be the hapless lot of mere man if women succeeded in attaining all that Mrs. Pandit desired.

Another distinguished guest at this meeting was Her Highness the Maharani of Rajpipla, who too had graciously accepted.

The meeting was a great success, and the Secretary, Rai Bahadur Mr. Ram Prasad Varma, in a suitable little speech, thanked the honourable speaker for delivering an extremely interesting address.

MADRAS

President : M. Ruthnaswamy.

Secretary : Capt. M. Abdul Hamid.

'The Indian Red Cross Society and its Work'.—This was the subject of an interesting address delivered by Miss M. Simon, Organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, Madras Branch.

Rotarian Immediate Past President A. G. Vere presided.

Miss M. Simon, in the course of her address, said that on August 25 next the world would be celebrating the 75th anniversary of the launching of the Red Cross movement. After tracing the origin of the movement, Miss Simon said that the objects for which the League of Red Cross Societies worked were improvement of health and prevention of disease, relief of suffering and the promotion of International co-operation and better understanding on the common ground 'service'. Whatever it undertook was done in the spirit of the strictest neutrality.

Each National Society today had, of course, its own programme of activities suited to its own special needs. The task before the Indian Red Cross Society was immense and was only limited by the financial resources at its disposal and the dearth of disinterested members to contribute both money and service, and, what was more important, to keep on contributing.

Lack of Human Material. Proceeding, Miss Simon said that in all countries and in India they would have noticed that, when any national disaster occurred, the Red Cross was always to the fore and in some countries

it was the body on which the Government placed all responsibility for dealing with catastrophes. In India they were hampered in this most necessary branch of work for lack of sufficient trained volunteers and personnel which it was the responsibility of their senior sister association, the St. John Ambulance Association, to train and equip. Nothing had hampered them hitherto but lack of volunteers. It was good news, however, that the women of Madras, both European and Indian, were hard at work at present undergoing the preliminary training to enable them to form permanent nursing divisions. There had for many years been several ambulance corps for men in existence.

Peace-Time Programme of the Society. Continuing, Miss Simon said: The peace-time programme of the Indian Red Cross Society which is followed by all Provincial and State Branches, comprises popular health education, relief work in disaster, supply of comforts to hospitals, prevention of tuberculosis, public health nursing and health visiting, maternity and child welfare work, and Junior Red Cross work in schools. Our Head-quarters, our own Branch, and most of the District Branches are represented on both official and non-official organisations working for these ends, and are closely in touch with all other voluntary organisations and constantly seeking to improve efficiency in all branches of their work. As such we deserve a far greater support than we receive.

Miss Simon then gave an account of the work done at the Madras Branch. She said that at present their chief work was famine relief. Until last year the Branch had been maintaining a Training School for Health Visitors but now the Government had taken over the training of Health Visitors. In place of the Health School, the Branch was now engaged in another pioneer work, the Nursery School movement and was running a small school. Health propaganda formed an important part of their work. They maintained an organising secretary trained in health and social work, both on the curative and preventive side and all branches and affiliated centres were periodically visited and inspected. A recent development had been the formation, in co-operation with the T. H. of a Blood Transfusion Service which would prove of inestimable advantage to those afflicted with various forms of anæmia,

especially common in this Presidency. The Junior Red Cross movement had gained considerable strength and its activities were very numerous and she thought that Madras could probably show a few of the best Junior Red Cross groups in India.

In conclusion, Miss Simon appealed to those present to support the movement in all ways.

Rtn. Col. D. M. Reid proposed the vote of thanks to the Speaker.

MADURA

President: E. Nolting.

Secretary: T. S. Krishna.

Charter Meeting. The charter meeting was a great success. Forty-two people sat for Dinner. After Dinner the President Rotarian Nolting proposed the toast of their Majesties which was responded to by all standing. The next toast was to Rotary International.

Responding to the toast, Mr. F. E. James said that the Madura Rotary Club was one of the several thousand clubs which was known as Rotary International. Unlike most other organisations the Rotary International did not mean a federation of national organisations. Every club was a member of the organisation and had direct relationship not to its own national organisation but to the International organisation. The Rotary International, therefore, meant the sum total of the Clubs of the Rotary in the world.

Mr. James expressed great pleasure in presenting to the Madura Rotary Club its official charter which signified its formal entry into the Rotary International. He then explained the Rotary International's origin and development. There were very few places in the United Kingdom or Northern Ireland or Eire to-day, he said, where they could not find a Rotary Club. There was no major town outside Russia, Italy and Germany which did not have a Rotary Club at the present day.

The principles upon which the Rotary was based, the speaker continuing said, were two in number, namely, fellowship and service, which were the twin pillars of the movement. The word service was used in many countries in different ways. The statement that 'he profits most who serves best', was of course perfectly true. But in

the Rotary they used the word service in the sense that they placed something or somebody else before themselves. The saddest thing in the world to-day was the regimentation of mind, the closing of all mental processes to outside influence and taking one's opinions from other peoples. The Rotary could not exist in any country where that was the order of the day. This, he believed, was the reason why the Rotary had been suspended in Germany and Italy.

In India, Mr. James continued, there was very great scope for the movement which was primarily based upon understanding. One of the most difficult things in the world was to overcome prejudice born of ignorance. The Rotary tried to bridge the gulf between man and man, between race and race and community and community and it had had remarkable success. In India, Burma and Ceylon, they had forty and odd clubs which differed greatly from one another. In one Club, which he visited he saw more Gandhi caps than white shirt fronts. That showed that the Rotary had nothing whatever to do with political opinions. It might be surprising to them to be told that during all the troublous times in Palestine the only place where the Jews and Arabs met, and were still meeting, in friendship was the Rotary Club. There were Rotary Clubs also in Egypt.

Rao Bahadur K. Devaji Rao proposed the toast of Mr. James which was duly responded to.

Rev. E. L. Nolting, President of the Club, expressed thanks and appreciation to Mr. James for presenting the Charter which, he said, he looked upon as a sacred trust.

NEGOMBO

President: T. Weeraratne.

Hon. Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader.

The Rotary Club of Negombo held a meeting at the Chilaw rest-house to discuss the idea of extending the Rotary movement to Chilaw. Dr. T. S. Nair, Vice-President of the Negombo Club, presided, and four keen Rotarians from Colombo: Messrs. C. Stewart Orr, P. E. Tradewell, A. Mamajee and Dr. S. R. Gunawardene were present at the meeting.

Among the Chilaw residents who were present were Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Dr. T. K. Kuruvilla, Messrs. A. H. de Silva, F. T.

Proctor, C. J. C. Jansz, Sherley Corea, M. D. S. Gunasekera and Maharajah Vanderkoen.

No Barriers. Mr. Stewart Orr, Chairman of the Fellowship Committee of Colombo Rotary, stressed that Rotary was the only movement in the world which had no barriers. In Colombo the Committee of which he was Chairman consisted of about 30 members, and there were men of about 17 different races in that Committee.

He hoped that Chilaw would have a Club of its own before long and that he might address the Chilaw guests as fellow-rotarians. As rotarians he would be glad to welcome any of them at the meeting which would be held tomorrow in Colombo.

Messrs R. H. Spencer Schrader spoke of the experience he had at the last district conference when he had met rotarians from all over India and Burma, from Australia and many other places. He emphasised the sense of good fellowship that existed between rotarians of all races and he pointed out that a member of any Rotary Club had the absolute right to attend a meeting of any other Rotary Club anywhere in the world, not as a guest, but as a member of Rotary International.

A Special Privilege. Mr. S. R. Williams gave his experience in Singapore and stated that he was taken right round the Naval Base and shown everything it was possible for him to see purely because he was a Rotarian.

Speaking on behalf of Chilaw, Messrs. Vanderkoen and C. J. C. Jansz felt convinced that Chilaw could not longer exist without a Rotary Club. They thanked the Negombo Club for having given them an opportunity of taking part in one of their meetings and they undertook to take immediate steps to form a Rotary Club in Chilaw.

Mr. R. H. Spencer Schrader, Secretary of the Negombo Club read a message which he had received from Mr. A. Gardiner, President of Colombo Rotary wishing the meeting all success. He also read a letter from Mr. M. A. Samarakoon, District Judge of Chilaw regretting his inability to attend wing to a previous engagement, wishing the meeting all success, and expressing the hope that Chilaw would go Rotary.

Dr. T. S. Nair expressed his regret that the President of the Negombo Club, Mr. T. Weeraratne, was not able to be present

owing to illness. He hoped that the speakers who followed him would be able to convince Chilaw that not only was it a good thing for them to have a Rotary Club of their own but that it was essential for them to join in a movement whose objects were well expressed in the motto, 'Service above Self'.

POONA

President: S. N. Moss.

Secretary: E. C. A. Smith.

'The Younger Indian Universities'

—Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, M. A., D. Sc., spoke on the younger Indian Universities. He described the conditions existing in 1858 when Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were founded, modelled on the system of London University at that time when Universities merely laid down courses of studies for affiliated colleges.

In Lord Curzon's regime an amendment of the Universities Act gave them powers to undertake teaching, post-graduate work, etc.

The first unitary teaching universities were Banares and Aligarh.

After the report of the Sadler commission the more modern Universities of Lucknow and reorganized Allahabad improved educational conditions considerably.

Dr. Paranjpe blames the lack of suitable industrial and technical teaching for the gross unemployment existing amongst graduates. He deprecates the founding of colleges in small towns which could never hope in the future to provide a unitary teaching university. He also thinks that the entrance for degree courses should take place after the student had passed his intermediate examination because the Matriculate is not mature enough to benefit by a course of instruction at a university.

Universities should teach and aid research and the production of outstanding scholars was of equal importance to the provision of primary education.

Poona Rotary Club Annual Dinner.

—One of the most successful annual dinners of the Poona Rotary Club, was held at the Poona Club on Wednesday the 28th when a total of 77 members and guests attended.

His Excellency the Governor Sir Roger Lumley was the chief guest and the Shri-mant Raja Saheb of Bhore was also present amongst others.

After the toast of the health of His Majesty the King Emperor had been proposed and drunk by the company present, Rtn. S. N. Moss, the President of the Club, toasted Rotary International.

Rtn. T. W. Brough, President of the Bombay Rotary Club suitably responded to this toast recalling the fact that the happened to be a visiting Rotarian at the inaugural luncheon of the Club 3 years ago.

Rtn. the Rev. Mr. R. D. Bisbee gave the toast of His Excellency the Governor, our Honorary member and guest making it short and most fervent in welcome after the manner of a celebrated clergyman who when he had been asked to pray, did so most fervently and briefly.

His Excellency in the course of his reply said:—

In the first place, there is the ideal of Service above self—and in mentioning that I do not mean that I think India is more in need of that ideal than anywhere else. On the contrary in these 21 months I have been in this Presidency I have met a very large number of people who are anxious and determined to serve their fellowmen. What I mean is this, that I know of no country which can do without an organization which is continually reminding people of the value of the ideal of service—particularly reminding the people who by their callings are in a better position to give service than the majority of the population. But there is another reason why I think the Rotary movement can play a very useful part in India. When you open your newspapers you will read always every day on almost every page news about politics—local politics, national politics, international politics, and you feel sometimes, as I do feel sometimes, that you get tired. But it is not surprising that politics takes such a position in life today. After all as one distinguished author said, the Government of mankind was the most difficult of all arts in the world and he went on to remind one that it is one of the newest and in its infancy even though it had been in existence for the past 2 to 3 thousand years. This being so nobody yet thinks that any particular form of Government is the last word to be said. No wonder therefore that in the world today, particularly in India, so much has been said and so much should be read about the art of Government.

I think it is a very good thing. But side by side with those organizations which deal particularly with politics, it seems to me to be a very great advantage if there is also an organization such as the Rotary movement which is not directed to serve politics but which does teach us rather broad-minded methods of looking at affairs. From what I see of the Clubs which I have had the privilege to visit, it seems to me that it has taken a firm hold and shows great promise of performing a very valuable function in the public life of this Province.

Surely, there will be no place where such a movement can find a more healthy home than in Poona with its long interesting history and with its reputation, its long reputation which still exists in a city where intellectual life is very prominent.

Therefore, fellow Rotarians, I would like to say two things before I sit down. The first is to thank you very much indeed for having honoured me by making me an Honorary Member of your Club and for inviting me to your Annual Dinner this year and the second is to wish good fortune to your Club, because I am quite sure that you can do very useful work.

Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, Secretary of the Servants of India Society, Poona, replied on behalf of the other guests.

RAJKOT

President: D. H. Variava.

Secretary: B. N. Atal.

'Mosquito in the Life of Man.'—The President introduced Rtn. A. P. Mehta, the speaker of the evening who said that for centuries past mosquito had taken heavy toll of human life. It was only since the last fifty years that we came to know of mosquitoes giving diseases like Malaria and Yellow Fever. It was in 1880, went on the speaker, that Charles Louis Laveran, a French Colonial Officer in Algeria discovered parasite in the blood corpuscles of malarial patients. Later, in 1895 Major (now Sir) Ronald Ross discovered that parasite grew and developed in the stomach of a special specie of mosquito called Anopheles, and spread into its Salivary Ducts. So when a human being was bitten some of the saliva got into the victim's blood carrying the parasite with it. Ross also discovered

methods of preventing malaria. Stagnant water was a good breeding ground for mosquitoes therefore, it should either be covered up or drained away. Another method was spraying oils like Malariol which formed a thin film on the water and killed the mosquito larva.

Rtn. Mehta then described the ill effects of malaria in India where alone 3 million people died every year. He suggested ways and means of eradicating this disease, like propaganda in every village and town amongst the literates and illiterates, removal of stagnant water, covering up of wells and tanks, free supply of quinine, cleaning of wells, etc.

Several questions were asked and amongst those who took part in the discussion were Rtns. Variava, Gandhi, Girdharlal and Atal.

The Secretary then proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker for his very interesting and instructive lecture.

The Ideal of Rotary.—The President after welcoming the guests introduced the distinguished speaker of the evening who incidentally was the first member from an outside Club to come to us. Rtn. Mukerjee in a brilliant speech pointed out what Rotary could do and is doing for the service of mankind. The opportunities that Rotary afforded for the meeting of people from different countries and communities irrespective of caste, colour and creed. In a world which is heading for chaos, where unreason is let loose, where principles and ideas are defied, Rotary can serve a great purpose. It is a small seed which we can help to grow in the East. In India, where Hindus and Mohammadans distrustful of each other, the rich and the poor in conflict, where a new awakening has come, Rotary can do useful work. 'Why should we not,' concluded the speaker, 'keep together and bring to Rotary teaching of understanding and make most of the opportunities for promoting goodwill and trust amongst the human race?'

Rtn. Mukerjee then presented amongst cheers the flag of the Baroda Rotary Club 'in a spirit of humility, from a humble Club with reverence and love'. The President accepted the flag with gratitude on behalf of the Rajkot Club and requested Rtn. Mukerjee to convey our sincere thanks for the token of goodwill from the Baroda club.

The secretary moved a cordial vote of thanks to the speaker for his illuminating address, after which the meeting came to a close.

RANGOON

President : U Ba Win.

Secretary : S. Chatterjie.

Romance of Reuters—from Pigeon Post to Wireless.—Mr. T. R. V. Chari in charge of Reuters office in Rangoon gave an interesting talk on the subject giving the history and development and expansion of one of the world's biggest news agency. During Victorian age following fashion of the day Julius Reuter settled down in England and started commercial service which later developed into a news service. Reuters London office was the biggest news clearing house and from a small family concern it gradually grew into a limited liability company which has now agents or offices in all parts of the globe. This news agency system places in its grasp news gathering facilities extending to every country and every district in the world. Reuter and agencies allied to it spend on an average over £6,000,000 a year or in other words in every morning or evening newspaper the reader is provided with cream of news which has taken £17,000 a day to collect. Story of Reuters is 100 years old and now 30 times during 24 hours Reuters news is put on air by wireless to be picked up by allied agencies. Characteristic of Reuters is its reliability and so it is trusted everywhere. It has built up a tradition of its own. By introduction of wireless reception in Rangoon Burma has benefited by separation and most of news came into Burma by wireless from Reuters. In this connection he paid tributes to Rtms. Nesbitt-Hawes and Scott of Burma Post & Telegraph Dept. for consummation and perfection of a plan which brings Burma into such ethereal contact with Britain. Full text of his speech appeared in *Rangoon Times* of June 15, 1939. Rtn. U Khin Maung thanked the speaker on behalf of members.

'Rotary in India.'—This was the subject-matter of an interesting talk given by Rtn. U Ba Lwin who recently returned from India after about two and a half months tour in course of which he visited a large number of Clubs and addressed some of them, his

central theme the Indo-Burma Unity being greatly appreciated by the Clubs in India. Travelling in coastal boat he first called at Colombo where he renewed his friendship, then proceeded to Cochin and later to Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Lahore, New Delhi, Simla, and Baroda. He received many invitations but for urgent call from home and school in which he is engaged he could not visit those places. He detailed how clubs in India were working and spoke highly of Bombay, Poona, Amritsar and Baroda Clubs and gratefully acknowledged the friendship and hospitality he enjoyed wherever he went. At Simla he availed of the opportunity of meeting the Viceroy who made an offer of stud bull for rural reconstruction work carried on by him in Burma. Besides Rotary he had also been studying Secondary Education, Rural Reconstruction Work, Scouting and Social Service. He said he was satisfied that he had his best and considered time and money well spent. He wished he could repeat his visit to India again in October. He said in conclusion 'I shall always look back to the days spent so happily and profitably among Indian Rotarians and friends. I pray that the Rangoon Club will follow up thread of this great work of reviving Indo-Burma unity, which is after all in the true spirit of the Fourth Object of Rotary'.

Rtn. U Khin Maung thanked the speaker on behalf of the club and the members for great services he had rendered to the club, to this country and its people and to the movement which was the only great unifying force in world today.

SHOLAPUR

President : N. S. Sen.

Secretary : M. Subramanyam.

Rtn. Kapadia delivered an interesting and instructive address on **'Public Health Work in Rural Areas'**.

He said that the problem of Rural Health in India deserves special consideration because 89 per cent of the total population lives in rural villages. The usual District health work carried on at present in rural areas is very inadequate in many respects and particularly in the relationship between the population and the number of workers. In India the major administrative health need at present is the

extension of modern health services to the rural areas. In order to demonstrate what can be achieved by a properly equipped health organisation within recent years, a number of experimental schemes in limited areas are being tried at present by the Governments concerned in different parts of India and Ceylon in co-operation with and assisted by generous grants from the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. As a result what is locally known as 'Demonstration Health Unit Work' have been initiated at present in certain selected areas in Mysore, Travancore, Madras Presidency, United Provinces, Delhi Province and Ceylon. The usual co-operation period is 5 years; the divisions contribution being on a yearly decreasing scale. He then gave an interesting description of the activities of the Health Unit Work in Ceylon, which he had occasion to see personally during his last visit to Ceylon in January last when he attended the Rotary District Conference.

The address was followed by questions and discussions in which several took part. Rtn. K. B. Abdul Latiff then thanked the speaker on behalf of the Club for his interesting address.

(Meeting of the 30th June 1939)

Rtn. V. R. Bhatia, Manager, the Narasinggirji Mill, Sholapur, delivered an instructive address on 'Cotton Textile Industry with special reference to India and Japan'.

India has been the home of textiles from the very earliest times. India saw the birth of cotton textile industry in the modern sense in the year 1851. The first cotton mill was erected in Bombay in 1854. The expansion of the industry was, however, very slow and upto 1913, i.e. the year before the Great War, India had 6.5 million spindles and 94,000 looms as against 9.8 million spindles and 200,000 looms in 1936. Today, India ranks 6th in spindle capacity, 7th in the loom capacity and 4th in capacity of cotton consumption in the world. India produces 5.5 bales of cotton, of which 50 per cent is exported, valued at 24 crores of Rupees in 1938-39. Indian cotton mill industry gives employment to nearly 417,000 persons, and is responsible for 40 per cent of the total cloth produced by India.

Referring to the situation as regards cotton textile industry in Japan, the speaker said that the post war development of the

textile industry has resulted in the substitution of Japan for the United Kingdom as the world's leading exporter of textile fabrics. The phenomenal development of Japanese cotton textile will be evident from the fact that in 1936 Japan had 11.9 million of spindles and 95,813 looms as against 2.4 and 24,000 respectively in 1913. In 1935 Japan was first in volume and second in value of the total exports of cotton piece-goods in the world, her share being 27.3 per cent as against India's share of 3 per cent. Japanese textile industry gives employment to 326,380 persons. In 1935 Japan's share of the total imports of cloth into India was 50.9 per cent as against 47.3 for the United Kingdom. This marvellous progress has been achieved in spite of the fact that almost all countries have put high tariff walls or quotas against imports from Japan.

Rtn. Bhatia then dealt with the proverbial Japanese competition. He said that the chief reasons for their successful competition are—(i) their wonderful buying and selling organisation, (ii) the up-to-dateness of their mills, (iii) their longer effective working hours and more working days as compared with India, (iv) their cheap and wonderfully efficient labour, (v) the astonishing cheapness of electrical power, (vi) depreciated currency, (vii) subsidised shipping, (viii) her capacity to produce every article of stores and machinery required for her industry and (ix) her highly developed art of mixing short stapled Indian cotton with long stapled American Cotton and waste.

The Address was followed by questions and discussions in which several took part.

SURAT

President : Sardar Davar T. K. Mdi.

Secretary : Dhun Framji.

Village Improvement.—Mr. S. G. Barve, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Surat, addressing the Club on 24th June 1939 said, 'The problem of Village Improvement may be studied under the following headings: First of all there is the problem of the conditions of life in villages. Our villages are lacking in those amenities of life without which civilized existence is wellnigh impossible. Communications to villages are bad and inadequate; medical assistance is not available readily in the large majority of villages; sometimes adequate potable water

for men and cattle is not available; there is no public sanitation to speak of; housing is inadequate and insanitary; and schooling accommodation available is vastly inadequate in relation to the total needs of the villages. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is reflected in our figures of mortality, the prevalence on a staggering scale of diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, typhoid, cholera, etc., the evil of inadequate nutrition which the experts tell us is one of the most ubiquitous phenomena in our country.

Apart from the 'Conditions of Life' problem there is the second aspect of the topic of Village Improvement—the pitifully low income of the village population, including in this the village artisan, the agricultural labourer and the peasant. Improvement of the villagers' income is a problem distinct from the improvement of his conditions of life and is indeed the most formidable issue in Indian politics to-day. Partly as a result of these two aspects of his life, and partly for other reasons the life of the villager is beset with social evils such as improvident expenditure, extreme factiousness, litigiousness, etc., which constitute another factor in the situation. This last aspect is due to some extent to defects of organisation which are removable and will to the remaining extent solve itself naturally as knowledge spreads and the instruments of a better life are made more easily available to the village population.

The conditions of the life problem do not present any formidable difficulties in theory at least. It is mainly a problem of finance. This finance cannot come from villages because the villager is already taxed as much as he could bear. The urban areas of this country contain the only riches that this poor country has. The expenditure for financing a betterment programme for our villages must therefore come from urban areas which relatively to the advantages they draw are lightly taxed in the opinion of this writer. If the principle that the rich must bear burdens for the benefit of the poor is unreservedly accepted and the richer sections of population in this country called upon to make sacrifices comparable to those made by the rich in Western Europe and the U.S.A., the problem of finding adequate funds is by no means so difficult. This would call for courage and statesmanship and would indeed constitute the acid test

of sincerity in any political party in this country.

Regarding the question of improving the income of the villager—both artisan and agriculturist—in spite of all the talk about it, very little has been done during these last fifty years. State Agricultural departments have introduced some new varieties of seeds here and there and some small improvements in livestock and methods of cultivation. But the efforts have not affected more than a fringe of the problem and the bulk of the industry of agriculture is carried on today in the same sort of way generally as in the days of Shivaji and Akbar. The pressure of population has however increased enormously in the meanwhile and as area cultivated or improvement in the technique of cultivation has not kept pace, the great and increasing poverty of our country is not a very surprising result of the process. There can be no considerable improvement in the national life of India until the great industry of agriculture which employs such a large percentage of the Indian population is established on a footing of greater productivity. Greater productivity is possible only with improved technique and mechanisation and this is impossible so long as the area of cultivation is so small that no mechanisation is economical. Radical measures of a compulsory nature calculated to make the area of cultivation a reasonably large one, so as to admit of the introduction of improved technique are the *sine qua non* of any progress in this country. Such a policy may render large numbers of population superfluous on the land. These must be absorbed by a simultaneous policy of rapid and intense industrialisation. They must be provided for by the State in the period of transition. If half the present agricultural population can produce more than the present agricultural wealth it is obviously economical to take away the superfluous half and make them produce other kinds of wealth.

Our notions of rights of property may have to be accommodated to the needs of the situation. But such notions are always right or wrong not in themselves but with reference to the economic and political context. Without a programme somewhat as above, boldly conceived and executed, our villages will continue to remain for long, the vast rural slums that they are today.

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, C/o The Motor House (Gujarat) Ltd., Muzapur Road, Ahmedabad. Jt. Secretary: Sohrab K. Khan. 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 Fridays, 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. Sohan 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 Saheb 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 20, 1936. Charter No. 4039.

President: G. D. Parikh. Vice-President: R. G. Allan. Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Dr. R. J. Majumdar: A. N. Dikshit, 'Krishnakutir', Pratapganj, Baroda (Phone No. 666). Hon. Treasurer: V. R. Sonalker. Directors: B. D. Amin and T. M. Desai.

Meetings: Second and fourth Fridays, Baroda Guest House.

BARSI

October 17, 1937. Charter No. 4495.

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

Meetings: First and third Sundays, Annasaheb 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. 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 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. Vimadlal.

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: Rtn. P. Neelakanta Menon, C.J. Vice-President: Rtn. W. Grant, M.L.A. Directors: Rtn. R. Ainsworth, Rtn. O. Kappeler and Rtn. M. S. Menon. Hon. Treasurer: Rtn. K. M. Antia. Hon. Secretary: Rtn. V. N. Sundaresan.

Meetings: Every alternate Saturday, 1 p.m., Malabar Hotel.

COLOMBO

July 1929. Charter No. 3198.

President: K. W. Taylor. Vice-President: H. S. Petera. 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. Mammjee.

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

DACCA

March 1938. Charter No. 4590.

President: L. R. Fawcus, C.I.E., I.C.S. Vice-President: Dr. N. Gupta, M.B. Secretary: S. K. Chatterji, 15 Tikatooly Road, Dacca. Treasurer: A. K. Das, B.A. Directors: Khan Bahadur N. Ahmad, M.A. and Sytanuddin Ahmed, B.L.

Meetings: Second and fourth Mondays of every month at 8-30 p.m.

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: Shamdas 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, Labour Officer, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur (Bihar) (Phone 304). Hon. Treasurer: E. C. J. Cunningham. Directors: Sirdar Bahadur Indra Singh, F. J. Percival, S. N. Bose and K. A. D. Naoroji.

Meetings: First and third Mondays at noon, Tisco Hotel.

JUBBULPORE

1939. Charter No. 5064.

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. Panwani. 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. Bhude.

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. Saudagar Singh. Hon. Treasurer: Sardar Inder Singh. Directors: Dr. J. Cairns, S. B. S. Prabh Singh Chawla, C. C. Garbett, H. W. Hogg and W. J. Campbell.

Meetings: Second and fourth Fridays 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. Kochari. Hon. Secretary: M. Abdul Hamid (Phone 3561), Principal, Muhammadan College, Mount Road. Directors: T. P. M. Alexander, Dewan Bahadur S. E. Ranganadham, 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. Galliara.

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

NEGOMBO

January 1938. Charter No. 4645.

President: T. S. Nair. Vice-President: E. Wijeyewardene. Hon. Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader, J.P., U.P.M., 'Wester Seaton Farm', Negombo (Phone: Negombo 46). Hon. Treasurer: S. R. de Silva. Directors: T. Ranasinghe and D. T. Perera.

PANDHARPUR

September 19, 1937. Charter No. 4493.

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

Meetings: Second and fourth Sundays every month at the Union Bank Buildings, at 6-30 p.m.

POONA

January 14, 1936. Charter No. 3994.

President: 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. 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: E. J. Dunkley. Vice-President: U Tun Nyoe. Hon. Treasurer: W. B. Goldrick. Hon. Secretary: S. Chatterjee, United Press of India, 204, Spraks Street. Hon. Jt. Secretary: R. B. Rusnall (Jr.). Imm. Past President: U Ba Win. Directors: S. B. Nariman, P. J. Roche, U. Ba Lwin and C. M. Allibhoy.

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: Dahyabhai 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.

**Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma and Ceylon)
for June 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	39	53	8	60	71	3		74
Amritsar	2	13	37	8	49	35			35
Asansol	1	25	49	8	58	52		1	51
Bangalore									
Baroda	1	13	38	12	41	44			44
*Barsi									
Bijapur	1	7	35	9	80	21		1	20
Bombay	3	90	52	34	64	174	3	3	174
Calcutta	4	53	54	18	66	102		3	99
Cochin	2	13	45	3	51	28			28
Colombo	4	48	55	12	63	91		6	85
Dacca	2	13	55	7	65	23	2	1	24
Hyderabad (Sind)	2	17	50	12	77	33	1	1	34
Jamshedpur	2	38	65	8	75	58			58
*Jubbulpore									
Karachi	2	17	33	5	40	48	2	6	44
Lahore	2	17	28	9	34	63		1	62
*Lucknow									
Madras	3	19	29	23	55	64		3	61
*Madura									
*Mandalay									
Negombo	2	8	37	1	38	21		1	20
*Pandharpur									
Poona	2	25	73			35			35
*Rajkot									
Rangoon	4	25	32	15	38	80		5	75
Sholapur	2	23	59	4	66	38	1		39
Surat	2	14	58	2	64	23			23
*Thayetmyo									

* Returns not received.

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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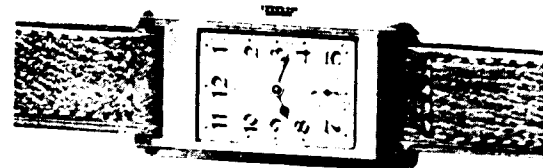
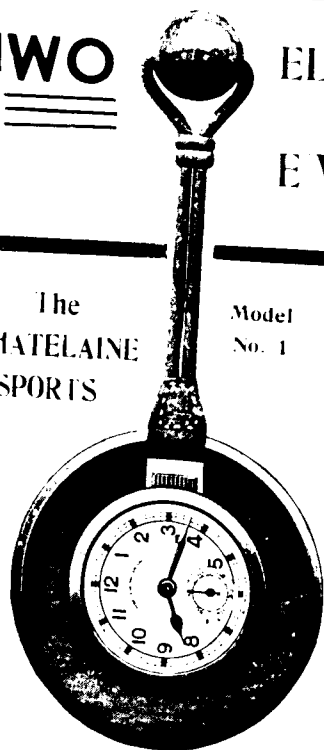
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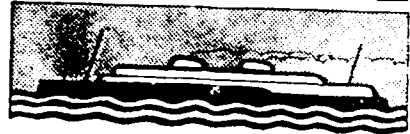


AUGUST

1939



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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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COASTAL TRADE

This beautiful composition of a subject so familiar to those who know the South Indian coastal towns is a study by F. H. Rauleder. It depicts with vigour the primitive simplicity of gear which helps in the transport of rice bags along the coastal towns of South India. The Indian seaman may not look much but he is all there!



[F. H. Rauleder

Editorial

Valedictory.—I have to inform fellow-rotarians of certain changes recently decided upon in connection with the conduct of the *Eastern Rotary Wheel*. The editorial offices of this journal will be shifted to Bombay, inaugurating a new series beginning with October next. Among other considerations in favour of this course, the most important is the fact that Rtn. Bryant, Organising Secretary for Middle Asia is having his offices at Poona, and that its proximity to Bombay will enable him to be more intimately associated with the conduct and policy of the journal. We have been able to secure the co-operation of Mr. F. J. Collins as our publisher. Mr. Collins is already managing the production of some other journals, and his experience will be a valuable asset to the *E. R. W.* on the business side, as Rtn. James, acting President, 88th Dt. points out elsewhere in this issue. I am sure I speak for all fellow-Rotarians in wishing greater prosperity and a wider sphere of usefulness for the journal.

It is now nearly four years since the task of editing the *E. R. W.* was entrusted to me. In this period, I have been privileged to witness the enormous strides taken by Rotary in this country. My obligations to Governors, Club Secretaries and members have been so numerous that I must, before relinquishing my office, express my deepest thanks to them all. If I recall a few of the shining lights of Rotary, it is less to flatter them than to acknowledge my gratitude to them for the inspiration I have received from them.

How can I forget that fine old man, Sir Pheroze Sethna with his cheery optimism, wide interests and unflagging zest for life in

its duties as well as its pleasures? Is there any Rotarian who does *not* know Mr. James? I think he goes one better than Peter Pan, because not only does he refuse to grow old, but seems determined to get younger and younger! His pastoral work as Governor will, I fancy, take some beating. Last of the Governors of my time, but only in a chronological sense, is Sir Shapurji Billimoria who has just assumed the *gadi*. His first letter to Rotarians, published elsewhere in this issue, gives me a distant prospect of him with which I must be content. To have known these and to have had intimate personal contacts with some of them has been one of the richest compensations of my life.

This change-over in the editorial responsibility of Rotary has indeed been in contemplation for some time. I welcomed the idea as latterly I have myself been in indifferent health. But it actually occurs at a time when I find myself stricken down with a malady that has incapacitated me from active work, and that makes it imperative for me to take prolonged rest and treatment in a hospital. Indeed I was only waiting for the August issue to be brought out to free myself from the performance of a duty which I have always felt to be a pleasure. I like to think that Providence has arranged both my enforced rest and the transfer of the journal to Bombay, doubtless for our ultimate good.

May Rotary and Rotarians prosper in a world which is again plunging into the valley of the shadow of death, and promote the cause of peace and good will! To all fellow-Rotarians, I once again offer my warmest thanks for their unstinted help all these years, and bid them 'Good-bye'.

India's Aspirations—Some Reflections

AN EVALUATION OF THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY

By H. G. Sarwar, M.C.S. (Retired)

[In an Address at Penang]

[At the outset of his talk the speaker said that it might appear to touch on education, economics, finance and politics, but it related to none of these subjects. It was merely an attempt to evaluate the new psychology of the educated Indians of to-day.]

FIFTY years ago I was at college, and it was then declared by professors of learning that whilst the East was conservative, traditional, stagnant, philosophically religious and idealistic in thought, the West was liberal, progressive, and freethinking—that it was impossible for Eastern peoples to fancy that they could rival Western nations.

In October, 1894, came the first shock of my life. The tiny Japanese had forcibly snatched away Korea from the pockets of the Manchu Emperor of China entitled the son of Heaven. It was a fearful revelation to me of the advantages of the materialistic power of the West. China was conservative, traditional, stagnant, philosophically religious and idealistic in thought, whilst Japan was a pupil of the West.

My professors at Cambridge explained away the phenomenon in various ways, but still no one gave credit to the Eastern nations for being able to match the West. Korea was after all of no great importance to China. The victory of Japan was a freak in the history of the world—so it was said and believed at the time.

THE LESSON OF JAPAN

But Russia knew better. Russia had, for ages past, been the Great Steam Roller of the West, crushing down the whole North of the Eastern Hemisphere under its iron tread. Russia got hold of Port Arthur and dreamt of founding an Eastern Empire equal to Great Britain's Empire in India. However, man proposes and God disposes; and in 1904, the dwarf known as Japan brought the Great Russian Bear to its knees and from that date the educated people of India awoke, as if from a dream.

If Japan could progress as she did in such a short time, why could not India do the same? India, with its vastly rich resources of foodstuffs; with its hoarded masses of gold and silver; with its population of over 300 millions; with its memories of the glorious kingdoms of the past; with its tens of thousands of educated people—why should India remain behind Japan?

As to the East being conservative and unprogressive, all that was considered by Indians to be propaganda for keeping the Indian people back. There was the example of the Japanese victories to disprove old theories which twenty years before had been considered gospel truth but which were now swept away by the current of new thought in India.

CONFLICTING IDEAS

The National Congress, which was in existence even in 1894, year after year passed resolutions pointing out the supposed causes of India's lack of progress but the practical difficulties in the way of doing anything of permanent value in India were, and are even now, so great that nothing was achieved. Barristers-at-law, advocates of High Courts and graduates of the various universities increased by a hundred-fold and everyone talked loud and vociferously, but no good was done.

Nothing but exasperation, defeat, misery and discontent resulted from the thought that India could not do what Japan had done. The Indian youth, and even experienced elders, were like men inside the walls of a labyrinth trying to find a way out but being knocked back again into its intricacies. The more they tried to find a path out of their confinement, the greater was their disappointment.

The British Press was never tired of pointing out the impossibility of Home Rule in India on account not only of the vastness of the country, but also on account of the diversity of tongues, races and religions finding their home in India. Democracy in India, it was said, was impossible of achievement. There was no unity of any kind for a democracy to exist in India, and those who advocated its cause were fanatics if not lunatics. India demanded Dominion Status but the demand was ridiculed.

Mind you, I am not expressing views of my own on the subject. I am unable to do so, but the conflict of ideas between the Indian reformers and the British Government and the British Press was waged with great force on both sides without doing any good to India—unless you consider that all conflicts of ideas are good in themselves.

India was not progressing but it could not be said that it was stagnant in thought. The baby was not yet able to stand on its own legs and needed support but it was making violent exertions to do so. It had its natural falls and disappointments but it continued to grow and to struggle. However, it did not make any material progress comparable to the tiny specks of islands marked on the world's Atlas as Japan.

Then came the Great War and its Aftermath. I need not go into the details of the part India took in the Great War or the promises made to India of Swaraj or Home Rule which have now resulted in the present Constitution, which is still under experiment and part of which, namely the Federation

Scheme of All-India with the Indian States, is still a matter which has not been settled. It is not my purpose to go into that at all.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION

I wish you to concentrate your minds on the one single fact which I have observed to be dominant in the minds of educated Indians, and, through their instrumentality, in the minds of a large majority of the uneducated people. This one fixed idea may be expressed as a determination to get rid of all things that are foreign.

This is a terrible idea which may lead to fearful revolutions and may not result in any good after all; but my study of the Indian thought of to-day leaves me in doubt that it is so.

Take, for example, the question of language, or languages. English, as we all know, has brought the new thought to India.

I cannot tell you how much I admire the poetry of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, Pope, Dryden, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Arnold, the two Brownings, Tennyson and a host of others. I can hardly describe to you the value of the philosophies of Bentham, John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer not to mention the moderns. As to books and authors on science and mathematics to whom I am indebted the list would exhaust all my time.

It is very difficult to estimate the value of the English language to Indian thought, yet at the present day Indians, though learning English, are devoting their energies to getting rid of English.

The publication of books by English educated people in Urdu, Hindi, Bengalee, Maharatti, Tamil and various other languages is growing at such a pace, and the advocacy of local languages is being urged with such force, that it is quite possible that in future English will be relegated to a secondary position. Arabic and Sanskrit are being pressed into service to coin thousands of new words to express new ideas.

So great is the change that, being born and bred in the Punjab, where Urdu is the official language together with English, I find it extremely difficult to keep pace with the new Urdu. The Indian Congress is trying to make Hindustani, a similar form of Urdu, compulsory for all India, and if it succeeds in doing so it will certainly have accomplished a most remarkable achievement. I am expressing no opinion on the merits of the question.

KHADDAR AND SWARAJ

You may know that the Indian Congress is dead against the use of all foreign cloth, whether it be British, German or Japanese. The supporters of the Congress wear Khaddar, local made and often hand spun rough cloth. Lancashire and Osaka are anathema to them.

They have not entirely succeeded in their efforts to persuade the masses to follow their example,

but the spinning wheel is a part of the Flag of the National Congress. Mr. Gandhi's main article of faith is for every Indian to do some home spinning for himself. This article of faith has not yet found its place in every home, but I am old enough to know that it was so 60 years ago and may be so again.

Once this feat is accomplished, it will have struck a great blow to the foreign trade of India.

Again, I express no opinion of my own. I still wear foreign cloth though my mind at times blames me for doing so, but I wish Mr. Gandhi and his supporters would not only wear rough cloth but establish factories for the finer stuff which we all admire so much.

Home-Rule or Swaraj has been promised to India and the quarrel now between the National Congress and the British Government is mainly as to when it will be established.

Dominion Status, which was once the goal of Indian thought, no longer satisfies the extremists. They want Complete Independence. It is difficult to define Complete Independence, but definitions do not trouble the minds of people bent on having a change.

I have tried to argue with progressive Indians on the poverty, ignorance and miserable sanitary conditions of the masses of Indians, both in the towns and the villages, but I have been invariably met with the argument or slogan that nothing is possible under a foreign Government, and that everything will be perfectly all right when India has complete command over its own government.

INADEQUATE NEWS

The Congress people do not consider themselves the servants of foreigners. They are only taking office, so they say, to make it impossible for the British to govern India; in other words to gain complete self-government.

The news about India published in Malayan and British newspapers is so meagre that it does not give one the slightest trend of what is happening in India.

India has not made any real progress to my mind when I compare it with what other countries have done during the past 50 or 60 years. And I say so with some authority as I have done a great deal of study and travelling all over the world.

But Indian thought has made a tremendous change during the past forty years and to my mind the danger lies in this thought not being able to materialise, because of the peculiar difficulties of the situation in India. As an old man, I think compromise would be better than conflict, but I am hopelessly in a minority.

Again, when I point out these matters to Indian reformers, I am invariably met with the reply 'Wait till we get our own Government.'

So that, whichever way we turn, we come back to the question of 'India's Complete Independence', which dominates the minds of reformers who are tired of the foreign yoke in all forms and in all circumstances.

A Message from Paul Harris, Founder of Rotary

MUCH curiosity regarding the spirit of Rotary during the days of its infancy has been manifested at times. Was the genesis of the movement one of which we need be ashamed or was it one of which we may be proud?

To me Rotary has always been a grand adventure in friendship. It must be remembered that in the very early days, our group was composed mostly of young men from small communities where friendships had been intimate and where the joys of neighborliness were known. We had come to the great city for such advantages as it had to offer, but the noise, confusion, worries, and hectic struggle for existence frequently reacted harshly on our jangling nerves. Something very precious—intimate communion with warm, sympathetic, and understanding friends—had been taken from our lives. Our Rotary club filled the vital need. To us it was like an oasis in a social desert, a place for relaxation, rest, and return to the life worth living. We were, for the time being, content to warm ourselves and coddle ourselves in the glow of friendship and let the rest of the world go by.

In our adventure, bold spirit prevailed, prompting us to explore fields which older, and perhaps wiser, explorers in human relationships had been prudent enough not to enter. We might have played safe and limited our membership to Protestant Anglo-Saxons, hanging up a sign perhaps reading: 'Neither Germans, Irish, Jews, nor Catholics need apply.'

During these hectic days much is being said of conflicting ideologies and the opinion expressed that there is only room in the world for one ideology and that, of course, is our own. We had enough different ideologies represented in our one little club to provide fuel for ten world wars, if kindled with hatred; but that was not our plan. We eliminated racial phobias. If candidates were honorable, friendly, and tolerant, they could enter our Utopia regardless of what

their religious or political affiliations might be. If we had been hanging up any sign, it might well have read: 'Friendship and Tolerance abide within.' If on one unhappy occasion not so long ago our vaunted leaders in the field of diplomatic relationships could have banished from their hearts envy, fear, and hatred and permitted tolerance and friendship to enter in, a million young lives and unnumbered billions of dollars would have been saved for constructive purposes.

Pretty nearly every other safety expedient has been tried. Alliances between nations have provoked more wars than they have avoided. Back of the Napoleonic wars was a supposedly perfect alliance and back of the World War another. Chains forged round nations will inevitably be broken.

Are there any encouraging signs on the political horizon? I think that there are. For the first time in history, leaders of contending nations are beginning to confer together and to plead their respective causes through the press and through radio broadcasts to the best and wisest of all juries, the jury composed of thinking men throughout the world. This is better than speaking 'through the mouths of cannons with their protruding tongues of fire.'

As for Rotary, it has grown and spread its doctrine of friendliness and tolerance throughout the world. It is one thing in which all good men can agree.

While nations have continued to distort, emphasize, and magnify their differences, Rotarians continue to emphasize that in which all of the children of the earth are in harmony.

Rotary's fourth object, the promotion of international understanding and good will, was not an excrescence grafted on the original doctrine. It belonged there, and back of it all, back of Rotary International, back of the first meeting of the first Rotary club, was the grandest conception of the human mind: 'Peace on earth, good will toward all men'.

Glaciers

By Rotarian Dr. S. K. Roy

MANY aspects of mountainous country evoke admiration and wonder but nothing can compare in interest with the great rivers of ice known as glaciers.

It is impossible to describe adequately the sense of isolation and the effect on the mind of frozen lakes, tumbled rocks, and bright sunshine while it requires little imagination to subscribe to the old legends of strange ice folk in these uncanny surroundings.

The centre of a glacier is higher than the sides due to thawing of the ice at the edges. The edges are strewn with masses of broken rock known as lateral moraines, formed by boulders continually falling from the mountain flanking the ice river. These boulders are loosened by successive changes of temperature on the bare hill-sides.

When two glaciers meet, the lateral moraines join to form a central or medial moraine and at the lower end of the glacier vast piles of rock form terminal moraines, in some cases damming the valleys to produce great lakes as in many of the famous Swiss Valleys.

Glacial rocks and the fine silt deposited at the melting end of a glacier have characteristic facets and markings which leave no doubt as to their origin.

The surface of a glacier is scored with parallel cracks of a semi-circular shape known as crevasses. These are of varying size and depth and are sometimes spanned by natural bridges of clear ice which are usually narrow but of considerable strength. These crevasses are usually marked by lumpy ice at their margins but they may be hidden by soft snow and in such cases they form veritable death traps for unwary explorers.

Within a crevasse the walls are of pure blue ice, the cold is intense and it is very dark in comparison with the bright sunlight above.

Exploration on glaciers is obviously accompanied by grave dangers. Parties consist of an expert guide and not less than three others who must all be roped together and equipped with ice axes and strongly nailed boots. Constant alertness, pluck and endurance are required if disaster is to be avoided. The rarefied air at high altitudes makes for rapid exhaustion, there is little time to think and anxiety is continuous.

In spite of these arduous conditions, however, such an expedition provides its own particular satisfaction and its conclusion leaves the explorer with a rare feeling of achievement.

Address of George C. Hager, President of Rotary International, 1938-9

IT is my privilege to make report to this thirtieth annual convention of Rotary International of my stewardship for the year 1938-9. It is with proud satisfaction that I commend and express deep appreciation to my colleagues on the Board of Directors, the district governors and committeemen of Rotary International, the officers, R.I. representatives, and district chairmen of Rotary International in Britain and Ireland, and the club officers all over the world for their cooperation and strict self-dedication to the cause of Rotary during a year in which the world has been torn by the most chaotic conditions that the human mind can imagine . . . a world frequently threatened by war and oftentimes despairing of peace. We came into office at a time when many were discouraged and pessimistic. Nevertheless, today we may congratulate ourselves on what has been accomplished by ardently sustaining the firm determination that our

program has and must be maintained with the utmost good faith. . . .

Since August 15, 1938, it has been not only my good fortune but also my important duty, to travel more than 61,000 miles, through 42 different countries of the world, visiting Rotary clubs and inter-city meetings and participating in regional and district conferences. . . .

A few days before the adjournment of the January board meeting we began a journey of approximately 18,500 miles, by air, through Mexico, Cuba, and Curacao and Aruba in the Netherlands West Indies, and the 16 republics of Central and South America. . . .

Two weeks after our return from this journey, we sailed for England to attend the outstanding conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, held at Brighton, and attended by 3,500 persons. Aside from an annual convention

of Rotary International, there is no gathering of Rotarians in the world that is more important from the standpoint of registration, program, and contributions to Rotary than an annual conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland.

It has been my privilege to meet with 76 of the 137 Rotary International representatives and district governors, and to speak to approximately 50,000 persons at 120 Rotary meetings in 54 districts.

The Rotary visits which I have made during these last eleven months, the intimate contacts and discussion of problems—international, national, local, and personal, as well as social, moral, material, and spiritual with people from all walks of life from many lands—have impressed me all the more with the soundness of the statement which I made at San Francisco last June in my first message to you as your President-elect, when I said that Rotary's emphasis is on the individual and that, after all, his development is Rotary's reason for being.

It is my firm conviction that the stimulating influence of Rotary has been far-reaching and has extended to the uttermost parts of the earth, bringing cheer and hope to the struggling and discouraged forces of peace everywhere. No individual Rotarian can remain unconcerned by the grave and threatening conditions in many parts of the world. None can shirk or escape his individual responsibility. Each nation and each individual in each nation in any part of the world must be interested and concerned in peace in every other part of the world. We should attempt, therefore, to do the things that can most intelligently be done in a time of unsettled conditions. In this way, we hope to build for the future, because certainly in all countries of the world, there are common interests and similar problems.

I know of no international organization which has better possibilities and greater opportunities than Rotary, and it offers to each of its approximately 210,000 members in clubs all over the face of the globe a chance to exhibit the best that is in him at this vital and important juncture in the affairs of a troubled and distorted world.

Whilst serious impediments do exist, the needs and the opportunity are far greater than ever before. It is, nevertheless, my pleasure to be able

to report the most enheartening progress of Rotary throughout the world, although some disheartening factors have temporarily interrupted an almost world-wide application and acceptance of Rotary and its fundamental principles.

Rotary believes that the citizen who best serves his country is the one who wishes to know the truth about his neighbours, and who desires to replace hatred between nations with friendship. If sincerity of purpose, mutual trust, goodwill and friendships are lacking in such endeavours, then all efforts toward peace and prosperity are short-sighted and greedy and must necessarily fail.

Rotarians in every land should pride themselves on being enlightened patriots, always prepared for any sacrifice for the well-being of their nation, whose laws and customs they loyally observe. Certainly this does not prevent us from seeking to understand and respect the same feelings on the part of citizens of other countries. A Rotarian, in my opinion, first, must be loyal to his own nation, that is, a good nationalist, before he can be internationally minded, that is, a good internationalist.

* * *

The spirit of the Golden Rule—which though a very old and universal rule of conduct—has been too often neglected by nations as well as by individuals. We should make every effort to restore its ancient and powerful meanings, and to urge all the world to take heed of it. Let suspicion, misunderstanding and prejudice be banished from every mind, and genuine friendship for and trust in each other and a singleness of purpose for the welfare of all, be substituted. Let actions rather than mere words be the acid test of the conduct and methods of each. Let us remember only the good that each of us has done. Let us continue to strive to make life richer and better for every human being. Let this be a fresh beginning, an earnest new consecration and solemn dedication to all that is worth while. Let us renew our belief as Rotarians in Rotary, and dedicate ourselves to the abolition of fear, to the abolition of hate, to the conquering of our supreme selfishness—to a better understanding between men of all nations. Finally, let us together with unflinching will and firm decision face our heavy responsibilities with determination and courage.

'Significance of Mohen-Jo-Daro'

Lecture delivered to the Rotary Club of Karachi on 1st July 1939

By C. R. Roy, M.A., B.L.

ROTARIANS,

ALL of you have heard about the discovery of an ancient city that existed about 5,000 years ago, at Mohen-jo-Daro, 8 miles away from Dokri, in the District of Larkana, Sind. The late Mr. R. D. Bannerji discovered the city in 1922, and elaborate excavations

were carried out by the Archaeological Department. This startling discovery has brought to light a very highly advanced civilization that existed in India at so remote a period and which was so far unknown to the present world. The ruins are the relics of the oldest civilization so far discovered in India.

I had the privilege of excavating and studying the ruins of Mohen-jo-Daro. From my personal experience and research, and from the investigations carried on by the co-workers in this line up to the present time, I shall try to present you an outline of the picture of the civilization, placing it in its true perspective and with relation to the other civilizations of the world, so that the significance of Mohen-jo-Daro may be well understood.

It was supposed by the Historians that the Aryans came to India about 4,000 years ago, i.e. in the beginning of the Iron Age, and settled there after conquering the uncivilized, dark-skinned, flat-nosed, aboriginal tribes. There was no civilization, worthy of name, before the arrival of the Aryans. But we shall have to discard this theory as the discovery of Mohen-jo-Daro reveals that before the arrival of the Aryans, there existed in Sind a highly advanced type of civilization—much higher than that of the Aryans or of contemporary Elam, Mesopotamia, Babylon, and Egypt. This is the most significant fact relating to this important discovery.

The people of Mohen-jo-Daro had built their City on the west bank of the Indus, with pre-arranged plans prepared by the Engineers as we see broad straight roads, with lanes and by-lanes, pass across the city from one end to the other and on either side of them stand magnificent buildings, palaces and temples of burnt bricks. Their most significant contribution to the civilization was their underground drainage system, which was very elaborate and complete and also perfect from the hygienic point of view.

It may be mentioned here that even now many cities do not possess such a drainage system. It is very astonishing to see such a drainage system, perfected about 5,000 years ago. It clearly indicates what a great knowledge of hygiene they had and how civilized they were.

The City was well organized probably under Government or Municipality and social relations among the inhabitants were very cordial. Every citizen contributed his energies to the growth of their culture by following different professions. Merchants, agriculturists, copper-, gold-, and silver-smiths, stone-workers, potters, weavers, grocers,

carpenters, architects, masons, ivory-, bone-, and shell-workers, fishermen, hunters, priests, school-masters, soldiers, oil-men, barbers, sweepers, etc., are some of the professional men of Mohen-jo-Daro. The professions of dancing and singing were followed by the public women. A bronze statue of a dancing-girl in dancing posture has been found there.

A big house supposed to be a palace has been unearthed. The palace was surrounded by connected rooms and had a central hall with high pillars. The most striking thing found in the palace is a set of bathrooms. Many of their walls, pavements, and drains are still in a perfect state of preservation.

There is no doubt that the ladies of Mohen-jo-Daro were very fashionable as can be seen from their various kinds of ornaments and the toilet requisites. They used to wear various kinds of necklaces, tyras, ear-rings, pendants, nose-studs, rings, bangles, etc., made of gold, silver, copper, precious and semi-precious stones, ivory, shell, etc. They painted their eyes with antimony. They used copper mirrors, ivory and wooden combs. This kind of mirror is still in use in Bengal during marriage ceremonies, and the double-sided combs are still to be found in Sind and Bengal.

The people of Mohen-jo-Daro used extensively wheel-made potteries of every description, such as jars, cups, bowls, tumblers, colossal jars, etc., painted with polychrome and monochrome in various designs and patterns.

They also used copper utensils such as vases, jugs, pans, cooking vessels, bowls, cups, etc., and copper implements such as axes, spears, daggers, chisels, awls, razors, knives, goad for driving elephants, etc. Needles and fishing hooks are strikingly similar to the present-day ones. An ornamented long-necked copper jug shows the skill of the artist and the fine tastes of the people.

They derived their wealth mainly from agriculture and extensive trade by land and sea. Their trade connexions were in different parts of the world; probably the Sindhi merchants have still kept their old traditions. They constructed mercantile vessels, the type of which is still to be found in use at present. An engraving of a flat-bottomed boat in a copper plate shows that the boats are exactly

the same as those that are plying on the Indus near Kotri and Hyderabad nowadays.

Their religion was probably connected with the cult of Shiva and the Mother Goddess. It is not yet known whether the people of Mohen-jo-Daro cremated or buried their dead bodies.

From these skeletal remains it can be said that the people of Mohen-jo-Daro were not different from the present-day people of India. The prominent racial type of the people of Mohen-jo-Daro is similar to the present Sindhis, Gujrates, Marhattas, and Bengalis.

'Literacy Campaign'

Speech delivered by Dr. U. M. Daudpolk, D. P. I., Sind, to the Karachi Rotary Club, on Saturday, 15th July

LITERACY is the most important prerequisite of democracy. At a time when India is aspiring to become self-determining and progressive, the existence of millions of voters, most of whom will be illiterate villagers, is a standing menace to democracy. A nation influenced by right ideals might safely entrust to its elected representatives the task of giving to these ideals concrete expression in national and international life. But an uneducated people is in constant danger of being deluded by false ideals. It will respond to the appeals of self-interest, and judge political questions from the standpoint of the present, rather than from their larger aspect. In other words, it will lack imagination, and will prefer the astuteness of the noisy demagogue to the far-sighted wisdom of the true statesman.

Two months have now elapsed since the campaign was started and the results have been more than satisfactory. Wherever we went we found the older folk ready to learn, in spite of the busy seeding time. They expressed gratitude at having been given an opportunity in the declining years of their life to make themselves literate and thus be useful to themselves and others. Indeed the response has been so splendid and the enthusiasm displayed is so great that we have not been able to supply sufficient educational materials to the different centres. Up to this time 1,547 centres have been opened and 37,352 adults are under instruction. From all quarters the report runs

Reviewing the culture of the people of Mohen-jo-Daro, and the present culture of India, we may come to the most significant conclusion that neither the civilization of Mohen-jo-Daro, nor those people disappeared wholly from India, but survived with their culture and they are still continuing on upto the present-day in many parts of India. The contact of the Aryan and the Pre-Aryan, or Old Aryan, cultures resulted in the birth of a new mixed civilization—the Hindu Civilization. Thus Mohen-jo-Daro is to be regarded as one of the 'missing links' in the chain of the Indian cultural evolution.

that the progress made by them is excellent.

Unfortunately we have been suffering for lack of funds. The total amount so far spent by the Central Literacy Committee, not to think of the sums of money spent by the Local Authorities, is Rs. 17,093, while the receipts are only Rs. 8,281. A further expenditure of about Rs. 17,000 is likely to be incurred in the near future. Owing to various reasons, into which I need not go, the public have not adequately responded to our call for subscription. Government have generously sanctioned Rs. 20,000, but this hardly touches the fringe of the problem. Unless the public-spirited and philanthropic people come forward to help us with their liberal donations, I am afraid the movement may suffer a set-back, because 6 months are not enough to wipe off illiteracy. It is most important to devise means of maintaining the literacy attained within these six months and to carry on a continuous and persistent propaganda in the future till cent per cent people become literate. This is the time when the enthusiasm of the people is at its crest and once it begins to wane for lack of funds, it will be difficult to retrieve the position.

'There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at flood leads on to fortune.'

I would therefore appeal to the generous-minded people of Sind to strengthen our hands by their active sympathy and material support to drive away the demon of illiteracy and ignorance from our Province.

Lucknow—Baghdad—London

MR. BELL, Manager of B. H. Smith & Co., Calcutta, in a talk given by him at Asansol Rotary Club, explained that he would describe his journey from the aspect which interested him personally and emphasized that this journey was undertaken in 1934 purely to see something of the out-of-the-way places of the world on the way home to America in the course of ordinary long leave out of India.

The party of eleven consisted of two families and two friends and included ladies, children and young people on their way to College. They were all of moderate means and were not connected in any way with commercial record making enterprises.

Very careful and comprehensive preparations were made, each member being allotted his own share of planning and execution. A new truck chassis was bought and fitted with a specially designed body with extra petrol tanks between the frames and containers for lubricating oil, grease, kerosine and 45 gallons of water with Rs. 450 worth of selected spare parts and oversize 9" tyres on the back wheels.

A complete kitchen and store cupboard was built into the body with an outside door for convenient access and there was also a large luggage compartment. Tents were specially designed to cover an outside sleeping platform on the roof and to provide shelter at the sides for those who could not be accommodated inside the vehicle.

The total weight of the loaded vehicle was over 4 tons including jack-boards, wire netting and blocks and tackle in case of trouble with sand, swamps and river-beds.

Great care was taken to study the records of previous journeys and in the selection of the route, and a library of 70 volumes was collected.

The expedition left Lucknow on September 21st and had an easy run to Lahore but had difficulties with sand after Raiwind on the way to Quetta. At Dazdap it was found necessary to eliminate some of the load which was sent back. The track from Nushki to Zahedan was extremely rough and difficult to follow and the Police and Customs Officials caused considerable delay.

Teheran is an astonishing modern city in an ancient land but the road off the plateau

down to Baghdad was very rough and a broken front spring had to be changed, a job which was completed in the excellent time of 2 hours 20 minutes. Fuel and oil tanks were replenished in Baghdad and the run through Damascus to Nazareth was completed without taking further supplies. It was on this stage, that after heavy rain the party lost its way 300 miles from Damascus and found considerable difficulty in regaining their direction.

The route continued through Palestine to Beirut in Syria where old friends were unexpectedly met at the University, to Ankara and Istanbul. The modernity of Ankara was epitomized by the sight of 50 young lady pupils of a riding school out on the highway while the marvels of ancient Istanbul would take the whole evening to describe.

The party then proceeded through Sophia, Belgrade, Budapest and Vienna, where a visit was made to the Opera, Germany and France to England.

The party was independent of hotels even in England and lived on local produce and the stores they carried, doing their own washing and running repairs.

The whole cost of the journey was less than that of second-class fares by train and steamer and they arrived in extremely robust health.

Industhani served them reasonably well as far west as the borders of Syria and afterwards English was generally understood.

Police and Customs formalities were irksome in Persia and Turkey and the lists of questions to be answered were formidable and very puzzling. The authorities were suspicious but not hostile.

Throughout the journey, in every state visited, both in Asia and Europe, the ordinary people were friendly and helpful and at no time was any danger threatened to the party even though the large amount of cash in their possession was widely known and no arms were carried.

The satisfying conclusion drawn from their experience was that human nature is fundamentally good and this characteristic is common to the peoples of all countries and creeds.

Allegations Against Jews Refuted

Assertion of Right to Palestine

'WE, Jews, have no policy. We demand nothing which should not be granted openly to a worthy body of people. We require honourable peace urgently. We can find peace in Palestine for the modern wandering Jews of the world if reason prevails. We have never relinquished our claim to Palestine.'

This statement was made by Rtn. M. M. Finegold, speaking on the 'Jewish Problem', at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay, on Tuesday, when Rtn. President T. W. Brough presided. The speaker strongly criticised the totalitarian States for their attitude towards the Jews.

Centre of Hatred.—In the hope that a solution to the problem would be found, Jews had been waiting, struggling and fighting. It was no longer a question of moving a few desperate Jews here and there from countries in the hands of 'bullies', who controlled their unarmed and unprotected minorities with concentration camps, penalties and torture chambers. In the totalitarian States they were the centre of hatred.

After expressing his gratitude to the Quakers for assisting the Jews to retain their self-respect and lives and encouraging them to believe that the conscience of the world was troubled at last, Mr. Finegold dwelt on a new category of human beings, the so-called Christian Jews. That category had come about as a result of Christians marrying Jews about 60 to 75 years ago. That group of people, totalling 750,000 in Germany alone, had been formerly reared as Catholics and Protestants. As a result of mass conversions, however, the number of Jews throughout the world was increasing.

Replying to the charge of the totalitarian States that during the last war German Jews did not do their bit, Mr. Finegold said that out of a total of 750,000 Jews, 96,000 had served in the armies during the war, of whom 12,000 were killed and 35,000 received military decorations. No greater percentage of decorations for bravery was given to any other religious group in Germany. The relatives of the dead Jews, who numbered 12,000, were then told that 'they had died for their country'.

After giving a long list of famous people, Jewish and partly Jewish, who would be condemned by present Nazi standards, the speaker observed that with every sphere of research work, the name of the Jew was associated.

Referring to the Palestine problem, Mr. Finegold said that in 1917 His Majesty's Government had made the historic declaration known as the Balfour Declaration. The Declaration had created hopes among the Jews throughout the world, that they had something permanent to hope for.

It was true that various promises had been made to the Arabs, but in no case had Palestine been included. The Arabs had been benefited by the last war to such an extent that they had Saudi Arabia, Syria, Transjordan, Iraq and the Yemen. Those vast stretches of territory could successfully hold in size Palestine, England, France, Germany, Italy and a few more odds and ends, without trespassing on non-Arab territories. But more Arabs had entered Palestine than Jews, since the latter applied their terrific energy and capital to their own land.

Right to Palestine. 'For the hunted refugees, it is their right to go to Palestine, the Jewish National Home. At one time, apparently, there was no doubt about their right, but now, instead of finding a new life in Palestine, 450,000 Jews there are threatened with sudden death.'

'No one disputes that due to Jews in Palestine, the quickest and grandest colonization scheme in the world is taking place. Deserts have been cleared, valleys have been made fertile, and the man-made Balfour Forest represents the success of applied Jewish science over the forests of nature.'

'But the problem,' concluded Mr. Finegold, 'is similar to that of a patient, who is being poisoned. Jews are the patient, Germany the problem, and anti-Jewish propaganda is the poison. We require honourable peace urgently, and can find peace in Palestine for the modern wandering Jews of the world, if reason prevails.'

The Atlantic Cable

Address given at Jamshedpur Rotary Club

by Rtn.-President E. D. Johnson (Works Manager, Indian Cable Co., Tatanagar) on 17th July, 1939

THE first submarine cable was visualized by a Spaniard named Salva in 1795 and in 1811 two engineers carried out experiments with a soluble material—most probably rubber—for insulating the wire, the problem of an ocean cable being the insulation of the wire. Telegraphy on land was already an established fact, mostly by the railways, the electrical signal being conveyed by a bare conductor insulated much in the same way as an overhead line is today by porcelain insulators on wooden poles. The only wire insulation then known was cotton wrapping which could not be used under water. It is interesting to Bengal to know that the earliest records of practical telegraphy under water appear to indicate that the River Hooghly in 1838 was the first victim of man's progress in this direction. Dr. O'Shanghnessy (afterwards Sir William O'Shanghnessy Brooke, F.R.S.) laid a submarine cable across the River Hooghly in 1838 on behalf of the East India Co.

From this small start progress was not rapid. The next submarine cable we hear of was across New York harbour in 1842. In 1845 a cable was laid across the Hudson River to connect Fort Lee with New York. The cable was 12 miles long, worked well for several months and was ultimately broken by ice. Experiments in Kiel Harbour followed and in 1849 a conductor insulated with gutta-percha and 2 miles in length was laid in the English Channel.

The first submarine cable to connect two countries was that laid across the English Channel between England and France in 1849. That cable only lived to speak very few more or less incoherent words, one being a short message to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, afterwards Emperor of France. It subsequently transpired that a Boulogne fisherman had hooked up the line with his trawl, mistaking it for a new kind of seaweed.

The immense step forward between laying cables across narrow seas and across 2,000 miles of the Atlantic Ocean was appreciated by those associated with electric telegraphy

on both sides of the Atlantic. The greatest length of cable previously made had been 110 miles and the greatest sea depth encountered had been 300 fathoms. A survey of the Atlantic had shown that a plateau extended on the ocean bed for almost the entire distance between Ireland and America. The depths averaged 2½ miles (2,200 fathoms) shoaling rapidly on the Newfoundland side and still more rapidly on the Irish side. An oozy bottom, entirely suitable for submarine cable laying, was found throughout.

New York had been joined up by telegraph to St. John's, Newfoundland in 1856 by land line to Cape Breton on the north coast of Nova Scotia, submarine cable to Newfoundland across the Gulf of St. Lawrence and land line across Newfoundland. On the European side Ireland had been connected to London and in 1856, armed with concessions to land a submarine cable at all the possible spots on British North American territory, an American named Cyrus West Field arrived in London, to attempt to found a Company to lay and work an Atlantic telegraph cable. Field was purely a business man with no knowledge of the technical side of cable laying. On September 26, 1856 an agreement was entered into between Field, an English business man named John Watkins Brett and an engineer, Charles Tilston Bright, to form a Company to establish the working of an electric telegraph between Newfoundland and Ireland. The Company was to be called The Atlantic Telegraph Co. Like all pioneers they had a stupendous task ahead of them. A cable had been designed that had been found capable of being laid and worked on the ocean bed. Experiments made by Bright and Whitehouse had proved that signals could be transmitted over a distance of 2,000 miles. Soundings of the Atlantic Ocean were generally favourable except for the depths being so very much greater than ever previously encountered. Favourable landing rights were already granted and the Governments on both sides recognized the practical value of the scheme. Pecuniary support was easily found, the

necessary capital of £350,000 was raised within a few days, mostly by the cities of Liverpool, Glasgow and Manchester. There were only two real problems in the entire proposition, firstly the manufacture of such a large length of cable and, secondly, the provision of a suitable ship and the necessary apparatus for laying it. These happened to be rather serious problems.

When it came to the question of laying there was much rather amusing controversy. Technicians could not decide whether the cable would really sink to the bottom of the ocean. The Astronomer Royal of that time announced to the world that it was a mathematical impossibility to submerge a cable in safety at so great a depth and that even if it was possible, no signals could be transmitted through so great a length. The general fallacy seemed to be that the pressure of the water would become so great when the cable had sunk, say one mile or more, that the cable would stay in partial suspension and because of sea movement would be so strained that it would ultimately break. Even some distinguished naval men held this strange view. In view of this supposed difficulty it was quite seriously proposed to festoon the cable across the ocean at a given maximum depth between buoys and floats at which ships might halt, hook on and talk telegraphically with the shore. There were thousands of inventors, all with weird ideas. One man took out a patent to convert the largest possible ship available into an enormous floating factory with a view to manufacturing the cable on board in one continuous length and submerging it over the stern like a string of sausages.

Cable manufacture proceeded at an amazingly speedy rate and as fast as the cable was made it was coiled into iron tanks ready for shipment. The arrangements with American interests were rather unfortunate because they entailed the laying of the cable by a specific date and left little time for the manufacture of the cable, the selection and preparation of the ships and the manufacture of the paying-out gear. This being the first ocean cable, special apparatus had to be designed for the paying-out gear. Due to haste this gear was not well designed and gave trouble during laying. There were no special cable ships in those days. The Governments of Britain and the United States of America had promised their support and

this took the form of two battleships, the H.M.S. 'Agamemnon' and the U. S. frigate 'Niagara', both screw propelled vessels, the latter the finest ship of the U. S. Navy. An escort of one U.S. ship and two British was provided, the whole being termed the 'Wire Squadron'.

For the first three weeks of July 1857 the two vessels coiled the cable on board, the 'Agamemnon' in the Thames and the 'Niagara' in the Mersey and the two vessels met at Queenstown on 30th July. In the harbour at Queenstown an opportunity was taken to connect the two vessels together with a length of cable while they were moored 3 mile apart, and the entire length of 2,500 nautical miles was tested and worked throughout. The results were entirely satisfactory and the 'Wire Squadron' set sail for Valentia Bay on Monday August 3, 1857.

By Monday, 10th July, they were over 200 miles out to sea and signals were being continuously maintained with the shore. By now they had reached depths of 2,000 fathoms. All went well until 3-45 p.m. on Tuesday 11th by which time 380 miles of cable had been laid. Bright had almost continually attended to the brakes of the paying-out gear himself and on that afternoon he had temporarily left them in charge of a mechanic. Before he had reached the forepart of the ship he heard the machines stop, he immediately called out but before he could return to the machines, the cable broke. All this was caused by the brake control hand wheel having been turned the wrong way.

The loss of 380 miles of cable left insufficient to complete the task so all the vessels returned to Plymouth. In those days it was impossible to pick up cable from the sea bed at 2,000 fathoms. The cable was unloaded from both vessels into tanks at Plymouth because the vessels could not be spared by their respective Governments until the following year. A small paddle steamer proceeded to Valentia, succeeded in reclaiming 50 miles of the deep sea cable and buoyed the end of the shore cable ready for splicing next year. This adventure had cost the Company a total of £100,000.

Further capital was raised, a further 700 miles of cable was ordered and the paying-out gear entirely changed.

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'The Legal Profession in India'

(Address of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Radha Krishna Srivastava, at the Rotary Club of Lucknow)

THE legal profession in India as it exists today dates back to the days of the East India Company. With the establishment of High Courts in different Provinces, new legislation was passed and rules were framed regarding qualification, examination, admission and enrolment of pleaders. Disciplinary action vested in the High Courts. The barristers, both English and Indian, it must be admitted, played a considerable part in the development and growth of the Bar in India and in shaping the governing principles of their conduct and creating high traditions which have distinguished it in the past.

But with the growth of local talent which soon found its way to the front rank jealousy came to exist between the two sections and for many years we know there was a large volume of agitation on the part of the Indian product for absolute equality with the English Barristers. In the year 1926, the Indian Bar Councils Act was passed which introduced a great change firstly in that it placed the two sections on a footing of equality and, secondly, in this that the exclusive authority of the High Court in disciplinary matters was curtailed considerably. Extensive powers of making rules in respect of qualifications and enrolment have now been placed in the hands of the Bar Council.

The legal profession is by its very nature and composition a very democratic one. They have always stood for the rights of the people. They have always been in the forefront of all political agitation in the country. If I mistake not, the leaders of the American and the French Revolution were mostly members of the legal profession.

The task of administering justice which in my opinion is the hardest and the noblest is the lot of the judiciary of the country, in which task the Bar must by the very nature of the profession participate day to day.

The judiciary in all well-governed countries has to function properly, has to be independent of the Executive Government. In India a judge of the High Court owes obedience to none except his oath, his conscience and the laws of the land. His task is very heavy and responsible. He has to decide and adjudicate upon the conflicting claims of two parties. He has to be alert to the interests of both. He is not to be influenced by the embellishments of riches or the favours of the executive. In his court, a landed magnate, a millionaire, a high officer of the Government, stand on the same level as the poorest. He has to be above party politics and administer the law as it exists. In this work, the Bar plays a great part. Its duty is to help the judge by putting the case of his client on facts and law to the best of his ability and thus the Bar contributes in a large measure to the proper and correct decision of a case. I may say with no fear of contradiction that the task of a judge will be well nigh impossible were it not for the valuable assistance he receives from the Bar.

It is therefore essential that in the interests of the judicial administration in the country that the Bench and Bar should stand on terms of mutual respect for each other. A counsel after arguing a case must be able to carry away the feeling that he has rendered help however small to the judge deciding the case. The Bench and Bar should form a happy family each member of which has his own allotted duty to perform. The judicial administration may be compared to a moving chariot on two wheels. If one is defective or does not function, the chariot cannot move. The existence of an efficient and independent Bar is therefore absolutely necessary for the proper administration of justice.

The Bench and the Bar act and react upon the efficiency and independence of each other. An efficient Bar means an efficient and strong Bench. On the other hand a

strong Bar keeps the judge from becoming erratic or careless. An efficient court raises the tone and efficiency of the Bar. The contribution of the two is separate and distinct but the one is indispensable for the other.

It is the duty of a judge not only to decide a case correctly and conscientiously, but in a manner as to create confidence in the mind of the litigant so that when he goes back to his home even after losing his case he goes back with the conviction that he has been heard and that justice has been done.

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By the end of May 1858 the same two battleships were again loaded with their share of the cable and they set sail for their task. On the way they encountered a very severe storm which caused considerable damage to the 'Agamemnon' including the shifting of the upper part of the main cable coil into a hopeless tangle which took several days to straighten out. On the morning of 26th June the splice between the two cables was made, a bent sixpence put in for luck and it was slowly lowered over the side and disappeared for ever. After 3 miles the cable parted on the 'Niagara', once again in the paying-out machine, being known at once the vessels put back, another splice was made and they set off again. Speed started at 2 miles per hour again, increasing later to 4 miles. On 27th June another break occurred on the ocean bed and when the 'Agamemnon' stopped to attempt to test the cable to ascertain the distance away of the break, the cable parted again a few fathoms below the stern wheel. Both vessels put back again and by this time even the most enthusiastic of the engineers must have begun to doubt their ability ever to lay this cable successfully.

Coal and supplies were taken on board and on 17 July, 1858, the 'Wire Squadron' again sailed to their task. This time with very little enthusiasm. Everyone ashore, including most of the Board, looked upon the venture as a mad freak of stubborn ignorance. The departure was without notice from the shore or vessels anchored in the harbour.

I may be allowed to mention that in my opinion there can be no greater inducement to a judge to lean more to one side than the other than a reasonable and fair attitude on the part of a counsel in the conduct of his case. An unreasonable counsel cannot have his way with any judge and cannot serve the interest of his client.

Gentlemen, it is not possible for me to imagine a machinery for the administration of justice in which the Bar does not occupy a large place.

At just afternoon on 29th July another splice was made in mid-Atlantic and the cable continued to be paid out over the stern of each vessel. This time both halves of the cable were laid successfully and on 5 August, 1858, both ships arrived at their destinations and advised each other by signals that they were preparing to land their cable. The shore ends were duly landed, connected to their respective telegraph houses and that day messages flashed between the old and the new worlds.

The value of a cable across the Atlantic and the ability to lay it had been proved. It took some years to again collect the necessary capital but in those years cables were laid elsewhere including Suez via Aden to Karachi and much useful knowledge collected. In 1865 laying started again, but met with failure.

The following year, with new cable, amended paying-out gear and a large store of grappling ropes the 'Great Eastern' set sail again. Fourteen days after starting the cable was safely landed. During the same year the 'Great Eastern' recovered the broken end of the 1865 cable, spliced another length to it and by the end of 1866 there were two cables across the Atlantic—a magnificent achievement. These two cables worked slowly at first, but as apparatus at each end was improved, the speed rose to 8 words and later to even 17 words per minute. With repairs, these cables continued to function for many years. Other cables followed until by the end of the Nineteenth century there were a total of 15 cables across the north Atlantic from U.S.A. and Canada to Europe.

'Immediate Needs of Labour in India'

By N. M. Joshi

THE Government of India have passed legislation concerning the age of employment, hours of work, women labour.

These Acts have improved conditions of labour to some extent but conditions here are very much backward as compared with those prevailing in Western Countries.

Legislation providing for Social Insurance. This includes sickness, unemployment and old age pension schemes. In India there is not even a beginning of legislation providing for Accidents in life. We should give our attention to legislation that does not exist at all.

(a) It is said that social insurance is necessary even for labour in rural industries. I admit that social insurance is necessary for all people but we should not at the same time hesitate to have it even for one section. Besides we have to bear in mind the fact that the Indian labour have to work in special surroundings—away from their families and their village.

(b) Another objection is that the wages are so low that it is cruel to ask labour to spare something out of his wages. If the labourer is given the choice, between no protection and the other alternative of paying contributions I think he ought, in his own interest, to accept the alternative of paying. Moreover non-contributory systems can also be introduced.

(c) It is said that in India there are very few doctors to cope up with the work for health insurance and such other schemes. The supply of doctors is small but I have no doubt that supply will increase if there is demand. Then administrative difficulties regarding the distribution of benefits to the people going to the villages are put forward. My reply would be that suitable agencies such as Post Office and Taluka Dispensaries will have to be utilized. Moreover with sufficient supply doctors will not hesitate to go to villages.

(d) Schemes of social insurance have been introduced either by benevolent employers or by trade unions.

Such schemes must be voluntary. If the employers try to make it compulsory the workers will complain.

There is a disadvantage from the point of the worker when the scheme is started by the employers. The worker becomes tied down to his factory. If there is to be an improvement the worker must be in a position to say that if conditions do not improve he will leave. If his ability to say so is reduced it is not to his advantage. The difficulty with regard to the schemes being taken up by trade unions is that if the membership is to depend on contribution by members the movement will be weakened and the reduction in membership will affect the ability of the trade union to negotiate with the employers on terms of equality.

Another need of Indian labour is some law providing for a minimum wage. In Bombay 52 per cent of the labour get wages less than one rupee per day. In Madras 77 per cent cannot get a daily reasonable standard for their maintenance. On Indian Railways 54 per cent of the people get less than Rs. 20 per month. On Plantations wages vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per month.

We should have reforms providing for the reduction of hours of work in the Textile Industry—we have 54 hours week with ten annas per day. In the Mines we have 60 hours week and 11 hours day. On the Plantations and the Indian Docks no numbers are specified.

We need legislation regarding housing, by which housing of the labourer would be made a statutory liability of the local bodies. Every Municipality must spend certain portion of its funds on the housing of Industrial labour. It does not pay private parties to build houses for labour. As regards employers providing housing facilities there are certain difficulties. Labour should not live in a house owned by the employers as the workers become tied down to an industrial establishment and that is not advisable.

Reform of our Education System.—This is needed for all masses in our country. We must have a system of compulsory and adult education. Financial difficulties are generally put forward; but we must bear in mind the fact that financial resources depend

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Adult Education

Talk at the meeting of the Surat Rotary Club
by Rtn. S. R. Bhagwat of Poona Rotary Club, on
Saturday the 8th July, 1939.

THE expression 'Adult Education' connotes the division of the community by age-groups into youth, adolescents and adults. Though this division is to a certain extent more or less arbitrary so far as education of our people is concerned, we take for Adult Education the age-group of 15 years and above. The immediate aim of Adult Education is two-fold, viz. (1) to make up educational deficiencies, and (2) to supplement the present knowledge, and all our efforts in any of these directions must ultimately lead to the objective of making the citizens strong, efficient and self-reliant.

As I face the colossal task of complete removal of illiteracy from our Province, I feel that the existing system of night classes will not enable us to reach even 50 per cent literacy within a generation. If we take the number of illiterates of age-group 15 years and above, according to the census figures of 1931 it comes to about 94 lakhs of whom 50 lakhs are women. The expenses under the present system of classes and grant-in-aid work out to about Rs. 4 per illiterate made literate. With all the economies in the scale of grants and expenses that are being suggested in connection with these classes it appears hardly possible to reduce this cost to 12 annas per illiterate made literate. In Bombay the cost per head works out to a much higher figure.

As the things stand at present we expect to have 2,500 classes in all this year. Teaching at the most 1½ lakhs of illiterates out of the 94 lakhs of illiterate adults and the cost of these classes is estimated to be more than three lakhs. Bombay City has about 450,000 illiterate adults and they intend to make about 12,000 to 15,000 illiterates literate every year at a cost of about Rs. 50,000. This means that we must have

at least a crore of Rupees at the lowest figure to remove illiteracy to a reasonable extent. From what one sees and hears it is likely to be too optimistic an estimate to assume that we can get 5 lakhs of rupees per year for this work. This means at least 20 years for reaching 50 per cent literacy.

This problem must therefore be tackled in some other way by which we can reach the illiterates—specially the women—more easily than we can do by the present method.

These stages are:—

(a) Teaching reading with understanding,
(b) Creating the taste for and developing the habit of reading and thinking among the semi-literates through publication of suitable literature and organisation of reading rooms,

(c) Teaching writing, arithmetic and other subjects.

Some of the advantages of the home classes are:—

(a) They do not require elaborate equipment.

(b) The illiterate is taught reading in his own house at his own time by one of his own kith and kin or friends whom he loves and respects.

The cost of these home-classes when organised on proper principles would not exceed 2 annas per head at the most. This can even be reduced to 1 anna with proper organisation. We have got ample manpower and with a little more self-confidence and will to make a determined effort to stand on our own legs and solve the problem facing us, we can organise and make the best use of our school boys and girls for teaching reading to illiterates of every house.

Governor's Monthly Letter

Governor of District No. 89

DEAR FELLOW-ROTARIANS:

ALTHOUGH a little delayed this is the first opportunity I am having of thanking you all for nominating me as your Governor for the current Rotary year. Your nomination was accepted by the Cleveland Convention of Rotary International. As your newly elected District Governor it is my earnest desire to dedicate my time to the cause of Rotary through service to you and to your Club, and I trust that when the time comes for me to hand over charge of my office to my successor I may be able to give a fair account of my stewardship. To achieve this I look forward to your kind co-operation and whole-hearted support.

Middle Asia Office of R. I.—It has now been finally decided that the Middle Asia Office of R. I. should be located in Bombay. Rtn. Bryant who is to be its Secretary returned from the Convention last week, and I understand he will soon be doing the needful for the establishment of the office. All requests for supplies of literature, etc., should now be sent to the Middle Asia Office. His address until the new office is located in Bombay will be G.P.O. Box No. 5, Poona.

Poona Wins International Trophy.—Although many of you may have already heard, yet, I wish to congratulate the Poona Rotary Club on its winning the attendance trophy at the 1939 International Convention at Cleveland. This trophy is awarded annually at the International Convention to the Rotary Club having the highest score computed in the following manner: the number of miles between the Convention City and the city in which the Rotary Club is located multiplied by the percentage of the Club's membership in attendance at the Convention. Poona Club's honour is an honour to our District as a whole—let's rejoice!

Ahmednagar.—I have received a communication from Rev. Henry Ball, the Chaplain of Ahmednagar, explaining that there is no Rotary Club in that city as yet, though he has been receiving Rotary literature and bulletins from different Clubs. I believe it was announced some months

ago that a Club would soon be inaugurated there. Unfortunately owing to unforeseen circumstances its inauguration had to be postponed. Although at present there is no Rotary Club as such in Ahmednagar, nevertheless I understand that there are a group of people who are anxious to form a Club there and for this reason I think they will find it helpful to receive your Bulletins. Let us hope that Ahmednagar will soon be another centre for Rotary in this district.

Poona District Conference.—The first conference of the new 89th District is to be held in Poona on the 18th, 19th and 20th December, 1939. I am in touch with the host club with regard to details of arrangements, and you will no doubt be kept advised of the progress we are making to ensure the success of the Conference. In the meantime I hope Clubs will keep the dates of the Conference in the forefront and that your members will endeavour to attend the Conference. Those who have once been to such a Conference need no introduction, and those who have never been to a conference must make it a point not to miss future ones by taking this trip to Poona.

It has been suggested that a meeting of Club Presidents and Secretaries might be called on the day previous to the opening day of the Conference, i.e. on the 17th December. The object of this meeting is to arrange for Group discussions, etc., on the lines of the International Assembly. May I, therefore, request all Presidents and Secretaries to kindly communicate to me whether they would make it convenient to attend this pre-conference meeting, so that necessary arrangements may be made.

Conference Programme.—It is time that we considered the programme for the Conference. As usual I expect the host club to look after the social and entertainment side of the programme, but in connection with the business programme of the Conference, I would request Clubs to let me know if they have any suggestions to make as to subjects or speakers which may be considered for inclusion in the agenda. Will you please give your early attention to this matter and let me have your views, if any?

Club Visits.—I am naturally anxious to visit all the Clubs in the District during the first part of my official year, but in planning my visits I want to be sure that my visits to you are made at a time most suitable to you. I should also like to take the clubs in each other's proximity in a combined trip. I shall, therefore, be glad if you will write to me whether you desire me to visit your Club at any particular time of the year. I shall endeavour to meet your wishes.

Extension.—We must not forget, in the midst of our other immediate preoccupations, the question of extension. During the last year several clubs contributed greatly in this direction, and the progress of extension was, therefore, very marked. I have, while undertaking your Governorship, expressed my desire to increase the number of clubs and thus make the public Rotary conscious, and to achieve this I need your co-operation particularly. It may be that there are some stations which you have thought of as possible centres for Rotary, and it may be that you have already done some spade work there. I would request you one and all to pursue this objective, and in the words of Past Governor James 'if each club sponsors at least one new club during this year, we should be having twice the number of Clubs before the year is out'. May I count on your Club to sponsor at least one club this year?

Administration Report and Semi-Annual Report.—It is of paramount importance that I should acquaint myself with the working of your Club, and I should like to have from all of you the report on your Club administration. Obviously it is too early for me to be completely familiar with all the Clubs in our District, and to help me form a mental picture of your Club, I should like you to send me the formal report on

Club administration. Three blank forms for this purpose are enclosed. Please follow the instructions on the form and return to me two copies duly filled and signed as early as possible.

Another report to be made at this time is the Semi-Annual Report. If your Club has not already sent its semi-annual report and cheque due 1st July, 1949, to Rotary International, may I request you please to attend to this without any further delay?

Honorary Membership.—According to the Constitution, all honorary memberships in Rotary Clubs terminate on 1st July. Such honorary memberships, however, can be continued from year to year. This is a matter left entirely to the discretion of the Board of Directors, but the re-election must take place every year. The Honorary membership may continue even though the member concerned ceases to reside within the club's territory.

Rotarian James.—No amount of thanks will be sufficient to record our appreciation of the enormous amount of work that Rtn. James has put into Rotary in this District—and I need hardly tell you that Rotary in India today owes its present position and development in no small measure to his foresight and unselfish work ever since he became a Rotarian himself. He very kindly acted for me until I returned from the Convention last month. Although he will no longer be our Governor officially, he is our past Governor, and as such we can always depend upon his valuable advice and guidance. I cannot, however, let this my first letter pass without expressing to him and placing on record our deep appreciation of his many services to Rotary not only in India, Burma and Ceylon, but also in its international sphere.

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on the productivity of the workers and the masses. If we delay educational reforms we get into a vicious circle. We must break this vicious circle by finding out finances.

If Provincial Governments take up legislation we should not object if they go in a line. Provinces must throw financial responsibilities on the industries in their Provinces

to the same extent. It is open for the Ministers to meet together and make a plan for labour legislation.

Employers in India are talking about co-ordinating labour legislation but this argument is to delay reform and the working classes would not support if there is delay. It is worth noting that his stock of co-ordinating has begun when Provinces are acting.

Club News

AHMEDABAD

President: Kasturbhai Lalbhai.
Secretaries: M. D. Mehta and Sohrab K. Khan.

Geographical Background of the International Situation. An erudite scholar of wide repute and versatile achievements, the Speaker, Diwan Bahadur H. L. Kazi, Principal of the Gujarat College, gave a masterly discourse on the geographical cum historical cum economical phases of the subject. Within a bare 35 minutes the survey covered from Chengiz Khan (Joint Secretary's heart palpitated at this) to Danzig. Lucidly tracing the medieval urge for expansion and the commercial factors that chalked out the different racial activities, showing how the Explorer started the land expansion of Nations, how the Missionary followed, bringing on his trail the Trader, the Flag following all to consolidate and conserve the achievements and acquirements of all three, the speaker showed how Waterloo brought a new arrangement in Europe. During the scramble for the partition of Africa that marked the end of the last century, the two great European sharers had to admit Germany and Italy, to a share in the vast African lands. The beginning of this century thus saw an explosive situation, England and France having spread themselves all over the old World, America guarding Central and North America as its own preserve, Russia forced eastwards into a collision with resurgent Japan, and Germany and Italy left out in the cold. The smouldering mass received the spark at Sarajevo in 1914.

Modern commercial and industrial civilization demands colonies—markets and sources of raw materials. Unless nations sit together in the conference, redistribute backward groups, rearrange spheres of influence and reassign mandates, discontent like a smouldering mass will blaze forth into the red flames of war. For the affairs of nations need regulation more by expediency and fair dealing than by diplomacy and fine dealing. Replying to a question, the speaker said he envisaged a general conflagration in the first part of the coming year—1940.

AMRITSAR

President: G. Durrant.
Secretary: P. C. Bhandari.
(11th July, 1939)

Galvanizing by Hot Process. Rtn. Sakhuja explained the different methods of galvanizing but contended that the 'Hot Process' is the only process which is industrially used. He described the pickling baths, how they are made and what pickling solutions are used giving the names of different pickling additions used in practice with their actions.

He then went on to explain the necessity and the functions of different fusing agents used and the construction of open type of drying furnace.

Last of all he explained the construction of Galvanizing Kettle, how it is made and built in firebricks with other equipments, how the galvanizing is done by hand, the time and temperature factor in the bath, the formation and removal of dross, the appearance of spangles and the use of pyrometers to maintain the required temperature in the kettle.

BANGALORE

President: K. V. Anantharaman.
Secretary: M. N. Mahadevan.

The dinner meeting of Thursday the 6th July 1939.

President Anantharaman in a short speech then welcomed District Governor James and referred to the great contribution he had made to the cause of Rotary in India, Burma and Ceylon.

In an interesting speech, Rotarian Governor James expressed his pleasure at having been in Bangalore to perform his last official duty of visiting a club before he laid down the office of District Governor in favour of Sir Shapoorjee Billimoria. He welcomed the idea of smaller districts for this great continent and referred to the possibility of a Rotary International in India, just as there is in the United Kingdom, the R.I.B.I., Rotary International Association for Great Britain and Ireland.

He referred to the tragic set-back to Rotary in Germany, Austria and Italy, and mentioned how the Totalitarian states were opposed to any international organization which was not entirely under their control. The argument for stifling Rotary in these countries differed. In Germany any organization which was not purely German in character could not be tolerated, while in Italy all that Rotary stands for had been already achieved by Fascist Italy and that, therefore, Rotary Clubs were unnecessary!

With reference to the Bangalore Rotary Club, he specially mentioned 'Hospital Week' organized by this Club and said that his ambition was to see our club as the leading Rotary Club in Southern India. He added that the favourable geographical situation of Bangalore, the fact of its being in a State governed by a Ruler who exemplified in himself the tenets of Rotary, ably assisted by competent statesmen, and the enthusiasm of the Club's successive presidents, should go a long way to help us to attain this ideal.

In conclusion, he wished the Club all success and hoped that we would grow from strength to strength, finally becoming the centre of Rotary activities in Southern India.

The speaker for the meeting of 22nd July, 1939, was Rtn. K. R. Krishnaswamy. He spoke on 'Chemical Defence', and introduced his subject by mentioning that Charcoal and Chlorine were the two important chemicals used in Warfare. Both have their uses and abuses. Charcoal, for example, which is an important ingredient in poisonous gases, is, at the same time, an effective absorbent in gas masks.

He classified the various gases that are used in Warfare and mentioned Tear gas, Irritant gases and Camouflage gases. He further mentioned that the use of gases in Warfare has come to stay and that it was of no avail trying to argue regarding the ethics of the same, at this juncture. He quoted from declarations of War Ministers and mentioned that Gas Warfare did not cause as much damage to buildings and property as guns or explosives. The use of Gas in Warfare was intended to demoralize the civil population.

He mentioned the several precautions taken in different countries to prevent the havoc wrought by an Air-raid and demonstrated to members a gas mask outfit.

He suggested that the Rotary Club may contribute to efforts in the direction of Air-raid precautions and that sufficient training may be given to everyone concerned in Rescue Work.

Rtn. S. Subba Rao proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker.

BARODA

President: G. D. Parikh.

Secretaries: V. R. Sonalkar and Dr. R. J. Mujumdar.

Need of Road Transport for National Welfare

Rtn. Mehta delivered a lucid speech emphasizing the need of road transport for national welfare. From humble beginnings twenty years ago, The Western India Automobile Association now had over 8,000 members and was worthily serving the large body of motorists. Their advice was sought and suggestions respectfully attended to by the Government and the Municipalities. The Association helped the members with free legal defence working out of tour itineraries and in hundred small ways. The Association also did good work in focussing public opinion regarding maintenance and construction of roads and bridges. He hoped to see every member of the Rotary Club a member of the Association.

Experiences in Spain. The speaker was in Spain during the Civil War and came from a place near Barcelona, the centre of the 'Red' activity.

The war was not a Civil War in the ordinary sense of the word but a clash of ideals. The Republican Government, as such, was not very unpopular and General Franco himself was a supporter of it and held important appointments.

Much damage was no doubt done, but on the whole the people did not feel themselves disturbed. The priests were marked down everywhere and many of them executed. Soon after the commencement of the General Franco's result the militia men who had lists of priests ready began to arrest them and without any fair trial many of them were executed. General Franco was a very popular hero and he was loved all over Spain. He was unlike any other Dictators.

The speaker held that there was no fear of General Franco imitating either Nazi or Fascist methods. He stood for Spain and the Spanish Nation and was not in favour of any Totalitarian form of Government.

BOMBAY

President: T. W. Brough.

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

Charity in Modern World. 'We are living in a world where charity is regarded not as a necessary evil but as a glorified necessity and a laudable social virtue,' observed Rtn. Dr. J. F. Bulsara, speaking at the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay, at Green's Restaurant, on Tuesday, on 'Charity as Symptomatic of Social Conscience and Social Malaise'.

Charity, the speaker added, should be looked at from two standpoints—its being symptomatic of a social conscience gradually awakened to the need of general human well-being and also as a poor, inadequate and ineffective remedy to stem the tide of the growing distress of millions through poverty and destitution. In primitive society the need for charity was hardly felt; but with the growth of large cities and the so-called growth of civilization, increasing poverty seemed to have become an inseparable concomitant. From that development the need for charity also arose.

Religion and Charity. Religion took an early lead in rousing human conscience to the need of the virtue of charity in the midst of suffering and privation. In India it had led to the religious institution of the monk, *bhikkhu*, *sadhu* and *faqir* and saddled the country with an army of over five million. A poor society had to contribute millions towards their upkeep in this world in the hope that the *sadhus* would contribute untold religious merit for society's salvation in the next. Such post-mortem remedy of charity to tackle the problem of poverty had completely broken down in the megalopolis of millions created by the industrial revolution, spreading gradually through all parts of the world.

They could not expect self-respecting men and women, who were willing to earn their living by the sweat of their brow, to

acquiesce in mendicity, nor blame those who demanded justice before charity and claimed the right to live in place of the duty to die.

The Beggar Problem.—The President introduced the speaker, the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, who gave us an interesting talk on 'The Beggar Problem'. The speaker, emphasizing the need for public co-operation in clearing the city of beggars, said that the first thing necessary was to remove the child beggars who formed the stock-in-trade of this profession. Behind these children were people who lived on this trade—on the generosity and gullibility of the public. Once the child beggar was removed from the hands of the ordinary beggar, the latter would decrease in number; later on they could deal with the able-bodied and maimed beggars.

Mr. Munshi then described the plan in respect of the Chembur Home for accommodating the delinquent and destitute children in Bombay. The accommodation required was for at least 1,000 children, and when they had accommodation enough, they would sweep the city clear of the beggar children, which would be a severe blow to the beggar profession. In this Home, each hut would accommodate 16 to 20 boys who would have a teacher. When the colony grew up, there would be a school and a hospital, and instructions would be given in horticulture and vegetable gardening, and they would be trained to be good citizens. The speaker hoped that the citizens of Bombay would co-operate with Government in this task, and in support of his appeal, he quoted the work done among the criminal tribes and how many members of these tribes had been converted into useful members of society.

25th July, 1939

ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF ROTARY

Service Above Self. The origin and growth of the Rotary movement was traced by Rotarian T. R. S. Kynnersley, speaking on 'Rotary' at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay, at Green's Restaurant, on Tuesday afternoon. Rotarian T. W. Brough presided.

Thirty-four years ago, Rotarian Kynnersley said, Mr. Paul Harris, a young lawyer in Chicago, felt the loneliness of a big city, and meeting three friends one night, he told them of his troubles and aims, and the four of them got together and on February 23, 1905, Rotary had its beginning. The first meetings were in each other's offices. Then they decided to get to know the city they lived in, lunched in a different hotel each week and their wives and families helped them to explore Chicago. Right at the beginning papers on vocational subjects were introduced and photographs were incorporated with rosters.

Spread of Rotary.—After the success of the movement in the British Isles, Rotary was carried to other countries, and today there were 4,700 clubs in more than 60 countries, with a total membership of approximately 200,000 and 'the Sun never sets on the Rotary wheel.'

Rotarians in India were indebted to Mr. J. Davidson for interesting small groups of men in starting clubs, and on March 17, 1927, the club in Bombay was formed. The first meeting was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, with Mr. C. N. Moberly as the president.

—*The Times of India*

CALCUTTA

President: Lt.-Col. C. G. Warren-Boulton.

Secretary: C. A. Newbery.

The Genesis of the East India Company.—Mr. J. C. De, who is a member of the Colonial Education Service of Ceylon, said that the story of the origin of this Old Company was a fascinating one.

The Tudor Rulers were not slow to support the growing movement for exploration and discovery and gave every encouragement to the new school among which the names of Chancellor, Davis, Frobisher, Fenner, Hawkins and Drake stood out as examples of maritime enterprise.

Other impulses which encouraged the movements, in and towards Eastern waters

were found in the higher level of prices which followed the pouring in of precious metals from America, the growth of population in England, and the need for finding a market outside Europe for the surplus woollen cloth produced in England. Woollens could not possibly be sold in warm countries, but it was expected to find a market for them in north China.

One of the main reasons for the Company was the desire to convey spices, and luxuries to the rich in Europe. Later on, the profits to be made from Indian cloth and saltpetre attracted attention, and sugar and tobacco rapidly became necessities in England.

The practicability of overland journeys for commercial purposes could not be sufficiently demonstrated. Had it been otherwise it was doubtful whether the English would have been able to take advantage of their country's strength on the water; it is even possible that the British Empire in India might never have been established. However, the risky voyages had their advantages and 'With trumpets and shooting of ordnance', on 4th April, 1579 five ships departed for Goa and on board one of them was a man named Thomas Stevens.

If Thomas Stevens was the first Englishman in India, Newbery, the passenger on the *Tyger* proved to be, in spite of his misfortunes, the leader of 'the first English commercial expedition to reach India'.

Consequently as soon as it was possible to think of commercial projects again, after the clash with Spain's fleet, we find a memorial submitted to the Queen for trading with the East, which pointed out that in October, 1589, 'Great Benefitte will be redound to our countree, as well for the anoyinge of the Spaniards and Portingalls (nowe our enemies) as also for the ventinge of ours comodities.'

So 'the Merchants of London, in the years of our Lord 1600' to quote an authority 'joyned together and made a stocke of seventie two thousand pounds to bee employed in ships and Merchandizes, for the discovery of a Trade in the East-India, to bring into this Realme Spices and other Commodities'.

The Art of Speculation.—Mr. Bagaria commenced by differentiating between gambling and speculation, referring to the latter

COCHIN

President: R. C. Bristow.

Secretary: V. N. Sundaresan.

Crime and Punishment. Rtn. Neelakanta Menon held that perfect system of criminal justice should be based on a combination of deterrent, preventive and reformatory principles in which the deterrent principle should have a predominant influence.

'Retribution or the punishment of the evil-doer in the only sense it was admissible in any rational system of criminal law was that it served for the satisfaction of the public indignation which in all healthy communities was stirred up by injustice. They punished criminals not merely on grounds of expediency but also because it aroused a sense of indignation which, to some extent, had to be satisfied. The administration of criminal justice owed to a great extent its strength and effectiveness to the satisfaction of this public indignation. Indignation against injustice was common among people and it was good such emotion should be encouraged by their satisfaction which was possible in civilized societies only through the criminal justice of the State. In modern days, this sense of indignation was rather deficient than excessive. That accounted for the amiable tendency of human nature towards mercy and compassion to the criminal on trial or already committed and suffering the penalty of the Law. It was a common feature in all sensational crimes that people were not wanting to exhibit unnatural sympathy and kindness towards the criminal.'

COLOMBO

President: K. W. Taylor.

Secretary: Wm. Falconer.

The Hudson's Bay Company. At the second luncheon meeting of the month, Mr. L. A. C. O. Hunt gave us a talk on the activities of the Hudson's Bay Company, a commercial venture originally started by French explorers and presented with a Royal Charter by King Charles of England, in the year 1670, after the return of the ketch *Nonsuch*, carrying aboard the richest fur

as only an attempt at intelligent anticipation; he stressed that nothing could be more foolish than to attempt to speculate, without giving considerable and careful study to the various factors affecting the commodity or share being dealt in, although the most careful study and the widest knowledge may be upset by the element of chance or the happening of the unexpected. Good speculators have an uncanny sense of the market which, he said, could not be defined or acquired, but those who only have an occasional flutter (and presumably those who speculate without the knowledge or the study that this requires) can minimize the possibility of loss by following certain principles. Mr. Bagaria gave first place to the principle of being able to cut losses quickly and pointed out that even speculators with enormous resources have come to grief purely because they did not follow this principle.

The speaker named as essential a knowledge of the statistics of supply and demand and even more so that of the psychology of operators in the market; he gave the latter as the factor which makes non-dividend paying shares go up in value whilst shares paying good dividends—even higher than anticipated—go down.

Another important maxim was patience; many people lose money because they have not the patience to wait for a good opportunity. If one did not aspire to large profits and had the patience to wait, there was a good chance of making money by selling when the market had gone up to the extent mentioned or buying if the market had declined by about 12 per cent.

A common mistake was to speculate in scrip the market for which was narrow; in adverse circumstances such scrip cannot usually be easily disposed of except at a big sacrifice. Another cardinal point was that one should have the financial ability to bear a loss and should not stake on any one deal all that one is prepared to lose—Mr. Bagaria suggested starting by risking one fourth only.

The most important thing Mr. Bagaria left until last—the selection of a broker. He admitted that unfortunately there are very few brokers who take the trouble to study the market and guide their clients in a proper manner.

cargo ever brought to England. The Hudson's Bay Company, a very flourishing concern, has to this day maintained the monopoly and controlling rights on the mineral resources of Northern Canada, apart from its other activities chief of which is the fur trade.

Cartoons. The third July meeting was devoted to a talk on 'Cartoons' by the Australian Cartoonist Fred Shilling, well known to the readers of a local evening paper. Mr. Shilling explained to us how cartoons originate, what the guiding principles for a cartoonist are, and he also related some amusing experiences from his career. At the end of his talk, the lecturer answered a few questions asked by members.

Malaria. In giving us a 15-minute talk on 'Malaria' at the fourth monthly meeting, Rotarian Dr. S. R. Goonewardene at the same time demonstrated how a 'vocational talk' should be delivered in order to be interesting. His information on a subject which, alas, is of necessity still one of interest to most people in this country, was illustrated with maps on which the incidence of Malaria in the dry, intermediate and wet zones of Ceylon was shown, and Rotarian Goonewardene gave all the necessary explanations on what has been done and what remains to be done in the fight against this potential enemy to our health and happiness.

'Ways and Means'. A committee has been started under the Chairmanship of Past President Gardiner to find ways and means for the raising of funds to finance community service and other Club activities.

Community Service. Under the active Chairmanship of Rotarian J. H. de Saram, the Community Service Committee recently organized a Sports Meet, a Cinema Show and a Schools Concert for the benefit of poor children and their parents in Skinners Road, South district.

DACCA

President: L. R. Fawcus.
Secretary: S. K. Chatterji.

Newspaper Reporting. Addressing a meeting of the Dacca Rotary Club, Rtn. S. K. Chatterji, Secretary of the Club, said that newspapers were read throughout the civilized world and that they were the most effective instrument for moulding public

opinion in every country. No movement was successful unless and until the organizers of the same were able to enrol the sympathy of the Press. Like daily food newspapers were an important item of the daily life of the educated public. For some reasons or other if the newspaper man failed to deliver the paper to a family the members thereof became impatient for it and they were not satisfied until a paper was secured from somewhere and read. As the result of efficient and wonderful collection of news throughout the world by some newspapers and news agencies, the newspapers were made exceedingly interesting which induced the educated public in large numbers to read newspapers and at present there was scarcely any literate man who could help reading a newspaper.

Mr. Chatterji said that it would be seen that the production of a newspaper required a huge organization involving a huge expenditure and gigantic labour. The responsibilities of a newspaper reporter are very great and he must be absolutely helpless unless he was able to enrol the help and co-operation of the general public. Mr. Chatterji appealed to the public to remember that they should see that correct, and nothing but correct, reports were published in newspapers and accordingly extend their helping hands to Press correspondents ungrudgingly.

JAMSHEDPUR

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

The Beggar Problem. At a meeting held on the 30th June, the Directors of the Rotary Club recorded the opinion that the Beggar Problem of this town, to a large extent, is linked with the problem of combating leprosy, since many of the beggars walking the streets of Jamshedpur are afflicted with leprosy. Through its Leprosy Relief Committee, the Rotary Club has now embarked on a careful survey of the prevalence of this disease in the town. A full-time Leprosy Officer assisted by a nurse and compounder have been appointed to conduct the survey from house to house and to give immediate treatment to infected persons at

three special Clinics located in different parts of the town. In carrying on this work one of the precautions being taken is to discourage more leper-beggars coming to Jamshedpur from surrounding places. Indiscriminate charity, therefore, in the opinion of the Directors, is likely to frustrate the efforts of the Relief Committee in keeping out more beggars and therefore possibly more lepers from the town.

Without appearing to dictate to members of the Club, and others, in a matter of personal sentiment which each charitably-minded individual must naturally decide for himself, the Directors wish to appeal to all Rotarians, and through them the public of Jamshedpur at large, to so discriminate in giving charity as not to embarrass the task of the Leprosy Relief Committee or to further increase the difficulties of combating the menace of leprosy in Jamshedpur.

JUBBULPORE

President: T. C. S. Jayaratnam.
Secretary: R. P. Dube.

The Need of a Common Language and Script for India. During the course of an address delivered at a meeting of the Jubbulpore Rotary Club held on Wednesday the 12th July, 1939, Dr. Jwala Prasad, Ph.D. (Cantab.), of the Robertson College, Jubbulpore, maintained that for the unity and solidarity of a nation it is essential that it should have a common language and a common script. Among the Indian languages themselves, it is an undeniable fact that Hindustani, which is really a combination of Hindi and Urdu, is spoken by a great majority and is understood by a still greater majority of our people. Besides, it is most allied to a large number of the other Indian languages like Bengali, Gujrati and Marathi. It is therefore this language which can be learnt more readily, than any other language by those who do not know it. Hence, if we consider this question impartially, Hindustani is certainly the most suitable language for being adopted as the common language for India and it is only right that the Indian National Congress should have declared in its favour.

Speaking on the need of a common script, Dr. Prasad said that the existence of a variety of scripts is as much a hindrance to the achievement of national unity as the absence of a common language. For this purpose he made out a case for the adoption of Roman characters as the most suitable. They are simpler to read, write, or print than most of the prevalent Indian scripts; and besides, the use of them should be free from such religious, communal and regional controversies and prejudices as have gathered round the use of the Indian scripts like the Devanagari and the Arabic characters.

In the end he made it clear that the adoption of Hindustani as the national language for India need not mean that the study of the other Indian languages will suffer in any way. They can continue to live and prosper side by side with Hindustani, as they do at present with the English language. Similarly he said he did not mean that the advent of Hindustani should mean the disappearance of English language and literature.

KARACHI

President: Partabrai D. Punwani.
Secretary: T. B. Dalal.

A Special Meeting. A Special Meeting of the Rotary Club took place at the Killarney Hotel at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 30th July, to welcome Rtn. U. Ba Win (His Worship the Mayor of Rangoon) and Rtn. S. Chatterji, Hony. Secretary of the Rangoon Rotary Club. Although the meeting was convened at short notice, there was a good turn-out of Karachi Rotarians to welcome the honoured guests. President Punwani extended a warm welcome to the guests, and observed that though Burma was politically separated from India, it was a part of Rotary District 88. He earnestly hoped that Burma Rotary, as it has done hitherto, will contribute its full share in ensuring happy, friendly and cordial Indo-Burman relations.

Rtn. U. Ba Win and Rtn. Chatterji both spoke thanking Karachi Rotarians for the hospitality, and extended a warm welcome to the District Conference to be held at Rangoon in January, 1940. A very pleasant one hour was passed.

LAHORE

President: J. G. Bhandari, C.I.E.

Secretary: Saudagar Singh.

Address. The meeting of 14th July, 1939, was addressed by Rtn. Janki Dass who traced the history of wheeled traffic starting with wooden carts. The desire to bridge distance led to horse vehicles and the 19th century saw the invention of cycle with 6 foot front wheel and 2 foot back wheel. The cycle grew in popularity every year. The speaker said that he started business in 1909 in Karachi. In 1919 he imported 300 cycles out of total imports of 10,000. The prices were high, the cheapest machines costing importers Rs. 150 while the B.S.A. cost Rs. 300 each. Then the era of price reduction and increased imports dawned. The prices went down from Rs. 150 to Rs. 38 or Rs. 40. The imports increased tremendously. The cycle, continued the speaker, is essentially a poor man's means of transport and it is an important mode of traffic, being so low in upkeep which is only Rs. 2 a year. There is a great scope for manufacturing cycles, and the manufacture does not involve technical process. The speaker was manufacturing a large number of cycle parts. In this country they do not resort to specialization due to lack of enterprise. There was a scope for dozens of people to make individual parts of cycles. The speaker referred to a notification of the Punjab Government to start a complete cycle factory something that no one has achieved anywhere in the world. He traced the history of the growth of his organization starting from a very humble beginning ordering 4 cycles at a time to its present position importing them in lots of 1,000 in each consignment. With the boycott of foreign goods by the Congress the speaker conceived the idea of starting manufacture of various commodities and he was now making perambulators, cycles and fans.

Address by U. Ba Win. The Vice-President Dewan Bahadur S. P. Singha then called upon Rtn. U. Ba Win to address the Club. A brief summary of Rtn. U. Ba Win's speech is given below: 'It is indeed a great pleasure for me to meet you all at this North-Western extreme corner of our 88th District, at a distance of over 2,000

miles from our Rangoon Club. I am also grateful to you for holding this special meeting to enable us to meet you all Rotarians of this ancient city of Lahore, noted for its historical gardens and magnificent buildings. Perhaps you all must have been aware that my primary object to come to India was to attend a Conference of Mayors in Karachi, but the fact that I am accompanied by my friend Mr. Chatterjee, Secretary of the Rangoon Rotary Club will expose my second intention of doing something for Rotary as well. Since I left Rangoon, I have met the Secretary of the Jubbulpur Club on my way to Bombay, actually attended the lunch meeting of the Bombay Club, had a breakfast with the Vice President, Secretary and 4 other Rotarians at Ahmedabad, attended a dinner meeting at Hyderabad (Sind) and a special breakfast meeting at Karachi.

He said the main object of his tour was to encourage fellowship and to request all the clubs to send as strong a delegation as possible to the coming Conference of our 88th District to be held in Rangoon on the 24th, 25th and 26th of January, 1940.

You will all remember that in accordance with the decision arrived at the Colombo Conference this year our old 89th District of India, Burma and Ceylon has been divided into two and since the 1st of July, 1939, our present 88th District has come into existence with a new District Governor, B. T. Thakur of Karachi. The 88th District is composed at present of 16 Clubs—12 in India and 4 in Burma. It is our intention to make this first Conference of the New District a success, and the host Club, I can assure you, has spared nothing for the actual Conference as well as for the comfort and fellowship of all the visiting Rotarians. I admit that it is somewhat a long distance from here to Rangoon but our presence here today is an ample proof that it can be done with a true Rotary spirit without much difficulty. Those who have only a short spare time, can take up the air route either the Dutch Line or the Imperial Airways from the nearest air station and those who can spare more time can take the rail route to Calcutta and from there by Boat. The B.I.S.N. Company, has agreed to give concessions to parties of six or more for return 1st and 2nd Class and for those who desire to tour in

Burma to see the country, we have arranged for special reduced rates with Burma Railway and inland Steamer Company. I do hope that this Club will be able to send a strong delegation.

You know that Rotary was started by its founder Paul Harris with a few friends at Chicago, U.S.A., as lately as 1905, i.e. just 4 and 30 years ago and now there are over 5,000 Clubs with some two lakhs of Rotarians spread over in every part of the World. Many a time a very common question is asked by others: 'These Rotarians they meet, they eat, and what else they do' and a simple answer that used to be given was, 'Fellowship in the Club, service above self in outside connexion, Club service, Community service, International service, Vocational service are only some of those what the Rotarians are doing in their respective places according to their needs.' Rotary Club is not supposed to start rival campaign with any existing body but only to help them and to take up such other cause which others have not taken up but to leave the same when it has got others established to keep it going. Rangoon Club has taken up unemployment question, the T.B. question, sports in Vernacular Schools and during the last riots helped refugees and brought all the press representatives of different communities to meet on a common platform of Rotary to compose differences and bring peace. This year the new community service Committee is interesting itself in the question of beggar problem in Rangoon.

Many questions have been put to me since my arrival about the situation in Rangoon and I can give the assurance that most of the news are exaggerated and everything is in peace and order and there is no anti-communal feeling or any disturbance in these days. I am indeed happy by my visit in many places in India. I can clear up many of the misunderstandings and exaggerated news bringing a good will and fellowship between the neighbouring communities.

Thanking you again for this hospitality and for this chance of meeting all the Rotarians with best greetings from Rangoon and Mandalay Club of Burma.

Lahore Rotary News. We have been delighted to receive a copy of the bulletin of

the Lahore Rotary Club *in print*. Of a comfortable format, and aristocratic appearance, it is a magnificent feather in the cap of our Lahore brethren. The lay-out, featuring and the photographs are so exquisitely combined that we suspect some fellow-rotarian of a hitherto unsuspected flair for Journalism which need no more languish for want of exercise. We are proud that Lahore has blazed a pioneer's trail in this matter, and wish to congratulate all the officials responsible for this neat little achievement. Not all clubs can indulge in this luxury, which is an added reason for our appreciation of Lahore's lead. The bulletin contains six pages, so evenly distributed between news, photographs and summaries of addresses that each item leaves us with a longing for a little more of it. That is the highest praise we can give it. We wish it unbroken activity and usefulness in the cause of Rotary.

LUCKNOW

President: G. M. Harper Esqr., I.C.S.

Secretary: R. B. Ram Prasad Varma.

Meeting of 25th July, 1939.—The Chief Guest of the evening was Hon'ble Mr. Justice Radha Krishna Srivastava, who spoke on 'Bench and Bar—in the Administration of Justice'.

The meeting proved quite successful and was attended largely by members of the Club and the distinguished guests, including Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hamilton and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bennett.

MADRAS

President: R. Ruthnaswamy, C.I.E.

Secretary: Capt. M. Abdul Hamid.

Money.—This was the Subject of a most interesting address delivered by Rotarian Immediate Past President A. G. Vere at the last meeting. Rotarian Past President Dr. P. V. Cherian presided.

Rotarian Vere said that all currency systems had some relation to gold and it was very important that every country should have plenty of gold, because without gold they could not have any unemployed. This was proved by the fact that Germany and Italy which had practically no gold at all had no unemployed, whereas, England and France, which had quite a lot of gold, had quite a lot of unemployed also and America which had more gold than any nation in the world had more unemployed also. Last autumn, Germany was so short of gold and unemployed that she had to borrow men from Italy to help with her harvesting and Italy was only able to help her because the tourist season had been good and the gold which they had taken into Italy had given her a few spare men. Recently England had shipped large quantities of gold to America with the result that in the last few months the unemployed in England had largely decreased in numbers.

'Economic experts will say,' Rotarian Vere continued, 'I am all wrong and put forth theories to prove their case. My answer is that I have not dealt with theories but facts, and those facts prove that the lower the value of your money, the richer you are. Money could be a good servant but a bad master and every one should try to put a little away for a rainy day. Money hoarded could not bring happiness to its possessor but money well and wisely spent could and did bring happiness to many. I have never seen a happy miser, but have seen lots of happy spend-thrifts and a man I know who just cannot save, once said to me, "Well, I've always had two penny worth of enjoyment out of every penny I have spent." This is perhaps a philosophy a little too far from the centre of gravity, but it is preferable, in my opinion to the out-look of the miser. So don't forget money is a good friend and a good servant, as long as it is kept on the move.'

Efficiency.—Rtn. Lawson said that the word 'efficiency' had an easy translation; it meant simply time using and by that one expression became all-embracing. Time-using meant profit and time-losing was loss and by the terms profit and loss, he did not intend to infer only financial profit or loss but every conceivable kind.

The introduction of any system which did not produce a saving of time and was not

productive was not efficiency but inefficiency. Over systematizing was as pernicious a fault as neglecting efficiency, but in India there would appear to be a little danger of the former.

Unemployment and the Machine.—

'Machinery', Rtn. Lawson said, 'never did create unemployment and never will. On the contrary it increases the nation's charge upon labour if intelligently utilized. Efficient methods of working mean time-using, time-using means profit, profit means greater employment as that greatest of all businessmen, Henry Ford, has proved so adequately. Henry Ford realized comparatively early in his life the essential need for saving time. The result is edifying—his staffs are enormous, the ramifications of his organization are world-wide, and his men are the highest paid on earth.'

As one who was intensely interested in the welfare of humanity, as one to whom the advantages of efficient organization had been a considerable study, he would ask all of them to consider whether, in their own way, great or small, there was not room for a hastening of their present processes, an elimination of the drudgery of repetitive work from which the machine should save humanity. If they could find a way, no matter how small, to circumvent the ways of the time-loser and substitute his methods with those of the time-user, they would not only have earned for themselves a profit but have served humanity in its perpetual search for prosperity.

MANDALAY

President: U Ba Hlaing.

Secretary: J. Moonie.

After a prolonged period of inactivity, the Rotary Club of Mandalay resumed with a Dinner Meeting, on Friday the 21st July, 1939.

The Club met on the 10th and 24th of July. The Rev. G. E. H. Arndt who was with us that night as our guest very kindly agreed to address us.

Rev. Arndt assured us that he felt somewhat out of his element because he had neither a pulpit from which to speak nor any

indication of the type of address that would be appreciated. He therefore decided to give us a glimpse into the lives of the poor among whom he had worked for many years and whose welfare was very dear to his own heart.

Many of the poor quarters of Colombo were, he said, known as 'gardens'. They were, however, unlike any gardens that we knew, being merely long, narrow, cemented areas that usually formed a passage-way between two streets. Along both sides of these 'gardens' were built rows of squalid tenements the rooms of which were curiously called 'pieces'; and the number of 'pieces' a family occupied depended not on their requirements but on their meagre earnings; several families shared a common lavatory, and their daily ablutions had perforce to be performed at the garden pump. And yet, in the entire absence of building societies, the poor—and often the respectable poor—were compelled to live in these 'pieces' without any of the amenities and privacy so essential to a proper family-life and without any hope of ever owning a house of their own.

One of the means by which the lot of the poor could be ameliorated would be the formation of building societies, which would enable people, by the payment of small instalments over a period to own the cottages in which they lived. He commended the idea of a building society to Rotarians.

RANGOON

President: E. J. Dunkley.

Secretary: S. Chatterji.

Retiring President.—U Ba Win before vacating the chair welcomed the new President E. J. Dunkley, congratulating members for their choice of a keen Rotarian who had served the club in all capacities and possessed Rotarian qualifications to the fullest extent.

New President.—Rtn. E. J. Dunkley then occupied the chair and thanked the retiring President for his kind words and the members for the honour bestowed on him. The greatest service that they could render was to work together under God's direction to secure for everybody the real freedom that will ensue when 'Men matter

more than money' and the other fellow matters as much as he did.

Commercial Photography.—Speaking on this subject Rtn. B. T. Ahuja said his firm D. A. Ahuja was established in Rangoon 50 years ago by his grand uncle who started as ordinary photographer but with advancement in photography their business increased and now the firm holds world's largest and best agencies in line. Commercial photography covered a large variety of subjects and after referring to early history he touched on time- and trouble-saving accessories and recent development in photography by wireless.

Coal Distribution.—Rtn. M. M. Maneckjee, of Eastern Bunkers Ltd., speaking on the subject, said existence of a field in Burma of a workable coal is yet unknown and unproved. African coals had been brought into Burma but these proved not economically attractive. In 1938 of 5,70,000 tons of coal imported from Bengal, 35 per cent were consumed by railways, 30 per cent by shipping, 17 per cent by inland vessels, 6 per cent by public works department or quasi public department, 6 per cent by tramways and lighting and 6 per cent by industrial concerns. Bengal Coal occupies prominent position but things may alter and Burma may establish workable coalfields at no distant date and the speaker feels that the Burma Government might usefully take initiative in the matter and allot adequate funds for technical departments to investigate thoroughly and issue authentic reports on the subject.

SHOLAPUR

President: N. S. Sen.

Secretary: Major M. Subramanyam.

Water Supply.—After briefly describing the main sources of water supply, which are rain-water, upland surface water, streams, rivers and wells, Rtn. R. A. Collett, said that the water obtained from these sources of supply usually contains a considerable quantity of impurities which render it detrimental to Health. He then explained the significance of water supply in disease incidence. He next referred to the purification of water supply and said that there is no purification process which can compare with

COCHIN

June 25, 1937. Charter No. 4377.

President: Rtn. P. Neelakanta Menon, C.J. Vice-President: Rtn. W. Grant, M.L.A. Directors: Rtn. R. Ainsworth, Rtn. O. Kappeler and Rtn. M. S. Menon. Hon. Treasurer: Rtn. K. M. Antia. Hon. Secretary: Rtn. V. N. Sundaresan.

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. Mamjee.

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

DACCA

March 1938. Charter No. 4590.

President: L. R. Fawcus, C.I.E., I.C.S. Vice-President: Dr. N. Gupta, M.B. Secretary: S. K. Chatterji, 15 Tikatooly Road, Dacca. Treasurer: A. K. Das, B.A. Directors: Khan Bahadur N. Ahmad, M.A. and Syntamuddin Ahmed, B.L.

Meetings: Second and fourth Mondays of every month at 8-30 p.m.

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: E. P. Golwala. Treasurer: Shandas Dandumal Bhatia. Directors: Shavex Pestonji Dastur, Rev. Reginald Cains Bartels, K. K. Framji and Jetnsing Narainsing.

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, Labour Officer, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur (Bihar) (Phone 304). Hon. Treasurer: E. C. J. Cunningham. Directors: Sirdar Bahadur Indra Singh, F. J. Percival, S. N. Bose and K. A. D. Naoraji.

Meetings: First and third Mondays at noon, Tisco Hotel.

JUBBULPORE

1939. Charter No. 5064.

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. Panjwani. 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. Khanna, P. H. Gidvann, M. K. Patel, T. J. Bhogwan and K. R. Bhargava.

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. Saudagar Singh. Hon. Treasurer: Sardar Inder Singh. Directors: Dr. J. Cairns, S. B. S. Prabh Singh Chawla, C. C. Garbett, H. W. Hogg and W. J. Campbell.

Meetings: Second and fourth Fridays at 8-30 p.m., Nedou's Hotel.

LUCKNOW

February 1938. Charter No. 4568.

President: G. M. Harper. Vice-President: Dr. R. 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. Ruthmaswamy, C.I.E. Imm. Past President: A. G. Vere. Hon. Treasurer: D. C. Kochari. Hon. Secretary: M. Abdul Hamid (Phone 3561), Principal, Mahamadan College, Mount Road. Directors: T. P. M. Alexander, Dewan Bahadur S. E. Rangasathan, T. G. Luker and Dr. P. Rama Rao.

Meetings: Every Friday, 1 p.m., Cannemara 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. Nair.

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: I. 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 Fridays every month at 7 p.m. at the Hindu Gujarati School Hall.

NEGOMBO

January 1938. Charter No. 4645.

President: T. S. Nair. Vice-President: E. Wijeyewardene. Hon. Secretary: R. H. Spencer Schrader, J.P., U.P.M., 'Wester Seaton Farm', Negombo (Phone: Negombo 46). Hon. Treasurer: S. R. de Silva. Directors: T. Ranasinghe and D. T. Perera.

PANDHARPUR

September 19, 1937. Charter No. 4493.

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

Meetings: Second and fourth Sundays every month at the Union Bank Buildings, at 6-30 p.m.

POONA

January 14, 1936. Charter No. 3994.

President: 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. 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: E. J. Dunkley. Vice-President: U Tun Nyoe. Hon. Treasurer: W. B. Goldrick. Hon. Secretary: S. Chatterjie, United Press of India, 204, Spraks Street. Hon. Jt. Secretary: R. B. Rusnall (Jr.). Imm. Past President: U Ba Win. Directors: S. B. Nariman, P. J. Roche, U. Ba Lwin and C. M. Allibhoy.

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 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.



Comparative Statistics for the 89th District (India, Burma and Ceylon) for July 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	46	67	6	75	68	1	...	69
Amritsar	2	12	33	7	41	35	1	1	35
Asansol	2	31	59	9	72	51	1	1	51
Bangalore	2	...	50	...	55	35	7	2	38
Baroda	2	16	38	9	46	44	0	2	42
*Barsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur	1	7	35	8	89	20	...	1	...
Bombay	4	87	51	37	64	174	2	5	19
Calcutta	4	62	61	12	70	99	5	...	171
Cochin	2	13	46	3	52	28	...	...	104
Colombo	4	54	63	10	72	85	1	...	28
Dacca	1	13	52	5	72	24	1	...	86
Hyderabad (Sind)	2	28	70	7	85	34	6	...	25
Jamshedpur	2	42	70	6	78	58	3	2	40
*Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Karachi	3	19	43	5	50	44	...	...	44
Lahore	1	16	26	20	38	62	3	0	65
Lucknow	1	28	48	4	52	53	6	1	58
*Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negombo	2	13	65	2	71	20	...	...	20
*Pandharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	2	21	60	...	...	35	...	5	35
*Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	2	23	59	6	69	39	...	...	39
Surat	2	15	65	...	65	26	...	...	23
*Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Returns not received.

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.

Future of the 'Eastern Rotary Wheel'

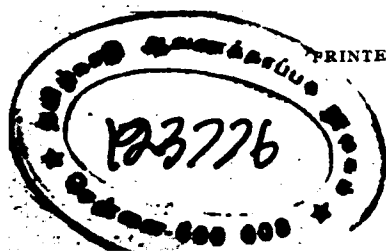
READERS of this issue will have seen from another page that the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* is to be published in Bombay as from the 1st of October 1939. The publisher will be Mr. F. J. Collins, 143, Esplanade Road, Bombay. The name of the Editor will be circulated later.

The reason for the transfer of this magazine lies in the fact that the office for Middle Asia is to be established in Bombay and now that the District 89 has been divided into two Districts that office will be the only permanent Rotary habitat in the two Districts. It was therefore thought advisable that the Editorship and the publication of the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* should be transferred to Bombay where it can be kept in close touch with the new R. I. Secretariat in that city.

In coming to a decision on this point I have had the valuable advice of the Bombay Rotary Club and particularly of its President Rtn. T. W. Brough and its Honorary Secretary Rtn. R. G. Higham. I have also had the wholehearted support of the present Editor of the *Eastern Rotary Wheel*, Rtn. J. Munro of the Madras Club. The new arrangement has the approval of the Governor of the 89th District, Rtn. Sir Shapoorjee Billimoria, and, I am quite sure, will have the approval of the Governor of the 88th District on his return to India, Rtn. B. T. Thakur, in whose place I am at present acting.

I should like here to pay a warm tribute to the excellent work which Rotarian Munro has done during the past four years as Editor and Publisher of the *Eastern Rotary Wheel*. The history of this publication makes interesting reading. It is in part a history of the Rotary Movement itself in India, Burma and Ceylon. In the making of that history the *Eastern Rotary Wheel* has played a not inconsiderable part and all Rotarians owe a deep debt of gratitude to Rotarian Munro for the enthusiasm and the efficiency with which he has edited and published the magazine during these years. Although the magazine is to be edited and published in Bombay under the auspices of the District Governors of the 88th and 89th Districts, I know that Rotarian Munro's interest in the Movement and his valuable advice will always be available. It has not been convenient for him to transfer the magazine to Bombay at the end of August, but he had submitted himself to considerable trouble in order to meet my wishes and to suit the convenience of the new publisher from the point of view of securing advertisements. I should like to place on record my particular thanks to Rotarian Munro for so readily agreeing to this course.

F. E. JAMES,
Acting District Governor,
88th District.



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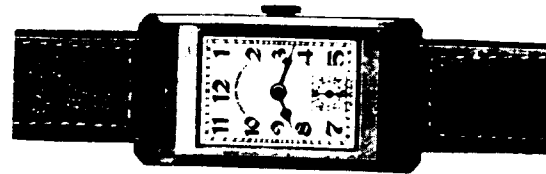
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