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BACK TO THE



A DECADE FROM NOW, WHEN THE ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY TURNS HUNDRED, WE WILL LOOK BACK AND SEE HOW WE HAVE SERVED THOSE IN

NEED. This will not be to rest on our laurels but to gauge the work done and to evaluate what remains to be done.

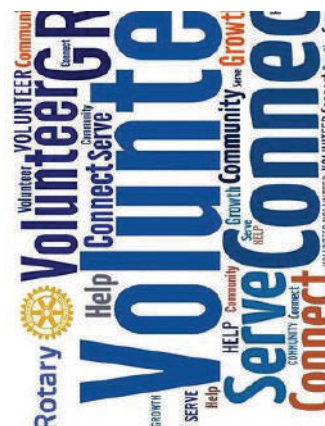
These are uncertain times. Political ambiguities, changing social and cultural orders, an ever-accelerating pace of life, and the widening gap between the haves and the have-nots: all of these in the context of a burgeoning, capitalistic mindset – towards which star will the average Rotarian point his moral compass?

This special issue of *The Gateway* celebrates RCB's 90th year by drawing inspiration from the greats. Few exemplify the spirit of 'Service Above Self', the Rotary motto, better than Mahatma Gandhi. Since its publication, many have disagreed with his 'Seven Points for a New World Order', printed in *The Rotarian* in February 1942, which we extract here, but few can argue that there are

strong parallels between his principles and those that guide the Rotarian way of life.

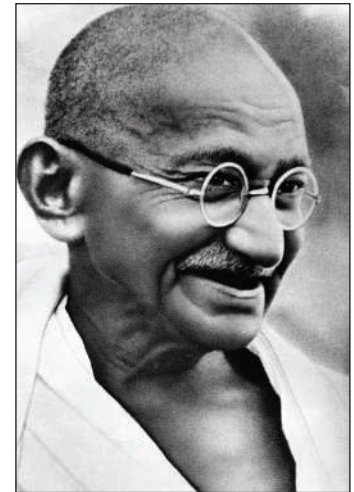
As for what one should inspire to, what those of us who have, should do for those who don't have – it is worth elucidating the rights of man. *The Gateway* extracts an essay from *The Rotarian* dated September 1941 written by historian and novelist H.G. Wells, whose wealth of imagination gave us the dystopian alien novel *The War of the Worlds*. And whose immense well of empathy and deep compassion for human kind gave us a Declaration of Basic Rights.

ON THIS, OUR 90TH ANNIVERSARY, WE RENEW OUR VOWS, OUR PROMISE TO ROTARY'S SUPREME PRINCIPLE: SERVICE ABOVE SELF.



MY SEVEN POINTS FOR A NEW WORLD ORDER

By M.K. Gandhi



February 1942

1. Equal Distribution

The real implication of equal distribution is that each man shall have the wherewithal to supply all his natural needs and no more. For example, if one man has a weak digestion and requires only a quarter of a pound of flour for his bread and another needs a pound, both should be in a position to satisfy their wants.

We may not, perhaps, be able to realise this goal, but we must bear it in mind and work unceasingly to come close to it.

2. Individual Action

It is perfectly possible for



Bombay's first essay in the intricate matter of "classification" adds up to a comprehensive picture of the dynamics of the flourishing, port city at that time.

Nearly every form of activity characteristic of an Anglo-Indian settlement was represented in the list of Charter members: Shipping, wine merchants, the press, architects, railways, oil, photography, travel, big business, news agency, telephone, bus service, Bombay port, educations, music, a Christian youth association, insurance, cars, police and hospital. #celebrating90amazingyears

FUTURE

an individual to adopt this way of life without having to wait for others to do so. And if an individual can observe a certain rule of conduct, it follows that a group of individuals can do likewise. No one need wait for anyone else in order to adopt a right course.

MEN GENERALLY HESITATE TO MAKE A BEGINNING IF THEY FEEL THAT THE OBJECTIVE CANNOT BE HAD IN ITS ENTIRETY. SUCH AN ATTITUDE IS A BAR TO PROGRESS.

3. The Role of the Wealthy

At the root of this doctrine of equal distribution must lie that of the trusteeship of the wealthy for the superfluous wealth possessed by them. For according to the doctrine they may not possess a rupee more than their neighbours.

How is this to be brought about? Non-violently? Or should the wealthy be dispossessed of their possessions? To do his we naturally have to resort to violence. Violent action cannot benefit society. Society will be poorer, for it will lose gifts of men who know how to accumulate wealth.

Therefore, the non-violent way is evidently superior.

The rich man will be left in possession of his wealth, of which he will use what he reasonably requires for his personal needs and will act as a trustee for the remainder to be used for society. In this argument honesty on the part of the trustee is assumed.

4. Servant of Society

As soon as man looks upon himself as a servant of society, earns for its sake, spends for its benefit, then purity enters into his earnings and there is *ahimsa* in his venture. Moreover, if men's minds turn toward this way of life, there will come about a peaceful revolution in society – without bitterness.

5. Ahimsa

Somehow or other the wrong belief has taken possession of us that *ahimsa* is pre-eminently a weapon for individuals and its use should therefore be limited to that sphere. In fact, this is not the case.

AHIMSA IS DEFINITELY AN ATTRIBUTE OF SOCIETY. TO CONVINCE PEOPLE OF THIS TRUTH IS AT ONCE MY EFFORT AND MY EXPERIMENT.

6. The Law of God

To try to root out religion itself from society is a wild-goose chase. And were such an attempt to succeed, it would mean the destruction of society. The ultimate definition of religion may be said to be obedience to the law of God. God and His law are synonymous terms. Therefore God signifies an unchanging and living law. No one has really found Him. But avatars and prophets have, by their "*tapasya*," given to mankind a faint glimpse of eternal law.

7. Non-violent Cooperation

The rich cannot accumulate wealth without the cooperation of the poor in society. Man has been conversant with violence from the beginning, for he has inherited this strength from the animal in his nature. It was only when he rose to the state of a man that the knowledge of the strength of *ahimsa* entered into his soul. This knowledge has grown within him slowly but surely. If this knowledge were to penetrate to and spread amongst the poor, they would become strong and would learn how to free themselves by means of non-violence from the crushing inequalities which have brought them to the verge of starvation.

BASES FOR A LASTING PEACE

By H.G. Wells



September 1941

1. Right to Live

Every man is a joint inheritor of all the natural resources and of the powers, inventions, and possibilities accumulated by our forerunners. He is entitled, within the measure of these resources and without distinction of race, colour or professed beliefs or opinions, to the nourishments, covering, and the medical care needed to realise his full possibilities of physical and mental development from birth to death. All men are to be deemed absolutely equal in the law...

Continued on Page 11



Although Rotary in Bombay in 1929 was European in inspiration and in the initiative that created it, a need was felt, within a few weeks of its creation, to include prominent Indian Bombayites.

On April 10, the following names were deemed worth of consideration: Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, J.A.D. Naoroji, H.P. Mody, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Rahimtulla Chinoy, Santidas Askaran, Mandlik and Ishwardas Laxmidas. #celebrating90amazingyears

President's Message

Dear Friends,

Water is life. Ensuring that everyone has water is our duty. Last week, we inaugurated a UV-based, safe drinking water plant at the Malabar Hill Post Office. I'm glad that the Water Resource Committee installed this right before the scorching summer.

On March 13, St. Thomas Hospital and Sree Narayana Institute of Medical Science inaugurated the equipment donated by the Rotary Club of Bombay to them during the Kerala floods of 2018. Management and staff members from both the entities thanked us profusely for the generous donation. I thank all our donors for their contributions towards flood relief.

Today, March 19, we celebrate 90 glorious years of the Rotary Club of Bombay. I wish my Rotarian brethren a Happy 90th Anniversary. I would like to thank our dear Rtn. Suresh Kotak for his magnanimous donation towards the 90th year commemorative book that we will release at the celebratory function.

"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed people can change the world. Indeed. It is the only thing that ever has." – Margaret Mead

Thank You!



Rtn. Vijay Jatia
President



OUR GUESTS

Shri C.H. Vidyasagar Rao took charge as Governor of Maharashtra on August 30, 2014. He brings with him a vast and varied experience of public service.



A senior leader from Telangana, Shri Vidyasagar Rao has served as Union Minister of State for Home Affairs and subsequently as Union Minister of State for Commerce and Industry in the government led by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee from 1999-2004.

Shri Vidyasagar Rao was elected to the 12th Lok Sabha from Karimnagar constituency in the year 1998 for the first time. In 1999, he was elected as President of the state unit of the BJP. He was re-elected to the 13th Lok Sabha in the year 1999.

As an MLA, he was successful in piloting a private member's bill in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly that sought stringent punishment for practising bigamy. His *padayatra* to Ichampalli in the year 1998, highlighting the need to utilise Godavari waters for people of Telangana, led the government to consider the project seriously.

Vidyasagar Rao obtained his LLB degree from the Law College of Osmania University where he was also elected as the President of the Students' Union. He was actively associated with the Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) for many years. He also served as President of Jan Sangh and subsequently as President of the Janata Party in Karimnagar district.

Rajashree Birla is an exemplar in the area of community initiatives and rural development. A role model, Mrs. Birla spearheads the Aditya Birla Centre for Community Initiatives and Rural Development, the group's apex body responsible for development projects.



She oversees the group's social and welfare driven work across 40 companies. The Aditya Birla Group runs 18 hospitals and 52 schools; 45,000 students belong to underprivileged communities. Thousands of under-served people receive free treatment at these hospitals. The footprint of the Centre's work straddles over 5,000 villages, reaching out to 7.5 million people.

Mrs. Birla is the Chairperson of FICCI – Aditya Birla CSR Centre for Excellence, Habitat for Humanity (India) and is on the Board of Asia Pacific Committee as well as Habitat's Global Committee. She is the Chairperson of FICCI's first ever Expert Committee constituted on CSR. She is member on the advisory board of "The Research Society for the Care, Treatment and Training of Children in Need of Special Care", Mumbai, and of BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune. As a patron of arts and culture, she heads the Sangit Kala Kendra, a centre for performing arts, as its President.

Among the many distinctive awards bestowed upon her is the Padma Bhushan, given to her by the Government of India in 2011.



In April 1932, scientists John Cockcroft and Ernest Walton split the atom for the first time, at the Cavendish Laboratory in Cambridge in the UK. The Rotary Club of Bombay meeting of June 1932 had an address on "splitting the atom" showing the newness of subjects chosen.

A few examples of the variety of topics in those early years: J.R.D. Tata spoke about Air Mail Services in India. There were others who gave gripping talks on The Bombay Mint, Gold and India, Across America by Road, Advantages of Illiteracy and Squeezing One Rupee out of 12 Annas. #celebrating90amazingyears

TODAY

PRIP (2011-12) Kalyan Banerjee

has been marshalling his energies for Rotary since 1972, when he joined the fledgling Club in his hometown of Vapi, India.



Around the same time, he co-founded United Phosphorous Limited, to produce red phosphorous, an essential ingredient in fertilizer. Under his leadership, the company blossomed and Vapi, due in no small part to the work of the local Rotary Club, has been transformed into a major industrial centre.

Amongst his many services to Rotary, PRIP Rtn. Kalyan Banerjee has also been Director, Rotary International (1995-97), Trustee, The Rotary Foundation (2001-05) and Trustee member, The Rotary Foundation (2013-17).

Over the last four decades, Kalyan has served Rotary as District Governor, President's Representative, Committee and Task Force Chair, Rotary Foundation Trustee, and Director. He also has been a Member of the International PolioPlus Committee, heading up initiatives that have spurred Rotary's polio eradication efforts in India.

DG Shashikumar Sharma

makes miracles happen. Born and brought up in Mumbai, DG Rtn. Shashikumar Sharma was from a family with a textile business.



His career began via the Tata group. He was President of the Printing Industry of India and is presently managing a printing and export house. He is also Chairman PAMEX - an international exhibition organised by AIFMP like DRUPA at Germany. He has submitted papers on printing at various international fora.

He joined the Rotary Club of Bombay Hanging Garden in 1993 and was dedicatedly involved in RYE, senior citizen welfare, vocational service, medical and non-medical service, and recognised as Best Rotarian and Best Director.

During his presidential year, the Club was ranked second in per capita foundation giving (TRF) and third in annual fund-raising. He was deeply involved in the polio eradication programme. He carried out PR activity for a US\$ 200 million thrust area fund collection. He is a Major Donor level 2. He is happily married to Rita and both are blessed with two daughters Manisha and Neha.

90 AMAZING YEARS



The Rotary Club of Bombay is indebted to J. R. D. Tata, the Man of Steel for opening the doors of The Taj Mahal Hotel's hospitality for the Club. 90 years later, our members still meet and work for the community in the comfortable and luxurious Taj setting.

DID YOU KNOW?

J.R.D. TATA WAS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY BETWEEN 1934 TO 1961 AND ALSO SERVED AS A DIRECTOR IN 1946-48. HE BECAME AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE CLUB IN 1961. IT IS THANKS TO THE MAGNANIMOUS GESTURE OF J.R.D. TATA THAT OVER THE LAST SEVERAL DECADES, THE ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY HAS HELD ITS WEEKLY LUNCH MEETINGS AND EVENTS AT THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL AT CONCESSIONAL RATES.

DID YOU KNOW...

PAUL P. HARRIS, A YOUNG ATTORNEY, CAME TO CHICAGO, ILLINOIS IN 1896 TO ESTABLISH HIS CAREER AND FORTUNE. HE REALISED THERE WERE OTHERS LIKE HIMSELF, SEEKING CAMARADERIE AND A SENSE OF COMMUNITY. ON FEBRUARY 23, 1905, HE AND THREE BUSINESS ACQUAINTANCES AGREED

TO ORGANISE A MEN'S CLUB BASED ON AN IDEA THAT PAUL HAD BEEN CONTEMPLATING: THAT MEN IN BUSINESS COULD BE AND SHOULD BE PERSONAL FRIENDS. THE NAME 'ROTARY' WAS SUGGESTED BY HARRIS BECAUSE THEY PLANNED TO MEET AT EACH MEMBER'S PLACE OF BUSINESS IN ROTATION.



Early on, finding speakers was always difficult and Rotarians had to be exhorted to commit to a talk at least once in four years. In times of war, the times were addressed without encroaching upon the sphere of "politics".

Some of the subjects became valuable additions to the fund of material publicly available on them. For example: The Crisis of Democracy by Sir Jehangir Cowasjee, the Aborigines in the Central Provinces by Dr. Verrier Elwin and What Central Asia Means to me by Mlle. Ella Maillart. #celebrating90amazingyears

‘WHERE DO YOU

POLICYMAKERS AND LEADERS MUST ASK THE PEOPLE WHAT THEY WANT OF THEIR FUTURE. HUMAN KIND ITSELF, AS A SPECIES, MUST KNOW THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION

Indian-American anthropologist Arjun Appadurai has lived in the US for 50 years while his research and teaching has revolved around India. Many of the Rotary Club of Bombay's Rotarians knew him and so Arjun was honoured and happy to address the Club last week.

The Future as Cultural Fact, the topic of his talk as well as the title of his book, takes a broad, analytical look at the genealogies of the present era of globalisation through essays on violence, commodification, nationalism, terror and materiality. India being at the heart of his work, Arjun offers first-hand research among urban slum dwellers in Mumbai, in which he examines their struggle to achieve equity, recognition and self-governance in conditions of extreme inequality. In his works on design, planning, finance and poverty, Arjun embraces the “politics of hope” and lays the foundations for a revitalised, and urgent anthropology of the future.

As an anthropologist, Arjun is not involved in the part of anthropology which is involved with evolution, history, archaeology, monuments, stones, rock. He says, “That is archaeology, those are my colleagues. But, I work on living societies, like our society here and other societies. So, I am in the social-cultural branch of anthropology which is not about the long-term human evolution. It



Professor Arjun Appadurai says it is worth studying what people want

is about here and now.”

Any society big or small, rural or urban, is always worried about the future. Be it worry about the weather, children or agriculture. He says, “And yet 90 per cent of anthropology is about the past: people talk about memory, history, what they did, what their fathers did, what their grandfathers used to do. It leaves at least half of all human activity out of the field of attention, and that is the future. That is shocking.”

“Let us talk about Hindu culture,” adds Arjun. “What is the Hindu view of the future? Who knows! Why? But if you talk to each other, you will find specific ideas about where you want to go, thoughts about tomorrow, about life, about the planet and these ideas may be partly religious in origin or professional, but we have to ask. So, my book is premised on what would happen to anthropology if we took a single idea seriously: that all societies have a picture of the future. The anthropological twist is because not all those pictures are identical. If I go to Indonesia, for example, and ask, what is your future? I may not get the same answer as elsewhere. It may not

be about the next life, it might be about this life, it might not be about getting richer – it might be about getting poorer, getting rid of your possessions.”

It is such situations that add to the rationale for studying this question and its outcomes, says Arjun. “It affects policy. If one doesn’t know what people want, what kind of politics will one play? What kind of public policy will one create? What kind of debates will one have? It is important, not only for scholarly purposes, but also for purposes of planning, politics and public life because otherwise the future will always get smuggled in when you are talking about something else.” Arjun talked Rotarians through this with the metaphor of a cultural car. The way anthropology operates it is by driving while looking only at the rear-view mirror. He asks, “But what about the big windshield in front from which we can see the road ahead; where do we want to go to? Do we want to turn or do we want to stop? That is absent because human beings are only looking at the rear-view mirror. So, we are missing a lot. It is not hard to fill that gap but it requires effort, training,



The first motto of Rotary International, approved in 1911, was from a speech by a Chicago Rotarian, Art Sheldon: ‘He Profits Most Who Serves Best’. At about the same time, Rtn. Ben Collins from the Rotary Club of Minneapolis, Minnesota, proposed: ‘Service, Not Self’.

Variations of these were approved as official Rotary mottos in 1950. In 1989, ‘Service Above Self’ was adopted as Rotary’s primary motto as it best exemplified the philosophy of unselfish volunteer service. #celebrating90amazingyears

WANT TO GO?'



Rtn. Jimmy Pochkhanawalla with guest speaker Arjun Appadurai et al

discipline and reading.”

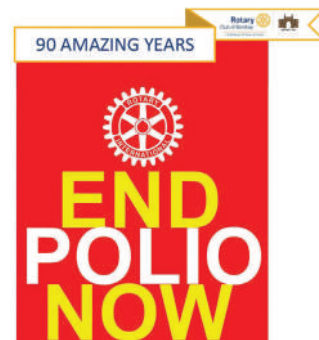
This led Arjun to bring up the importance of forecasting, prediction and speculation and, also, imagination. Thus, there is a mix and how that mix works is different from one society to another. Fear is also a factor that Arjun highlights as shaping people's experience and imagination which always has to do with the future rather than the past.

Arjun then showed how studying the future from an anthropological perspective is productive in understanding contemporary finance as it affects all individuals irrespective of their economic backgrounds. Derivatives form a major part of this. Huge markets, where all are involved due to some or the other kind of debt, can cause very high level debt: corporate debt, national debt, car debt, housing debt, medical debt. “In the US,” says Arjun, “everybody is in 110 per cent debt for a hundred things. Any crucial good in their life be it education, health or housing, whether theirs or their parents, is based on high leverage; 10 per cent down payment, rest borrowed. Our debt as common people is the basis for financial markets. So that is where the derivative trend gets its material to trade; it is not through printing money – it is from ordinary debt but

that is then leveraged up through derivative mechanisms into a huge global market which is many times the size of the GDP, or many times the size of the markets of real goods and services.”

What draws an anthropologist's attention to this is their cultural approach to risk. How much risk can someone tolerate? Will it make a difference whether they are in a city or village? Will it make a difference if they are Indian or Japanese? What is their risk level? What are they speculating? Why are they investing? Which things do they like to invest in? Which things do they not like to invest in? Why do they go in to debt at all? What is the promise about “later” which affects “the now”?

After shooting off so many questions to ponder upon, Arjun concluded his comments by saying, “Studying the future from an anthropological point of view offers both a path to understand ourselves, but also to understand things which we think are totally technical subjects, like the derivative market. It seems like an unidentified flying object which nobody can understand but the truth is that it is related to how different groups in a society try to bring future values into the present and that makes it a subject of interest to people like me!”



DID YOU KNOW... ERADICATING POLIO HAS BEEN A MISSION AND A LABOUR OF LOVE. THE ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY HAS WORKED TIRELESSLY AND UNCEASINGLY TO ERADICATE POLIO IN INDIA. RCB REACHED OUT TO OTHER CLUBS AND TOGETHER SPREAD OUT ACROSS THE NATION TO IMMUNISE EVERY CHILD.



Rotary's original Constitution in 1906 had three Objects: promotion of business interests, promotion of good fellowship and the advancement of the best interests of the community.

By 1910, Rotary had five Objects and by 1915, there were six. In 1918, the Objects were reduced to four. Four years later they had grown to six and were revised again in 1927. Finally, at the 1935 Mexico City Convention, the six were restated and reduced to four. The last major change came in 1951 when a single Object came into being with “ideal of service” being the key phrase. #celebrating90amazingyears

Continued from Page 3
(BASES FOR A LASTING PEACE
BY H.G. WELLS)

...and equally entitled to the respect of their fellow-men.

2. Protection of Minors

The natural and rightful guardians of those who are not of an age to protect themselves are their parents. In default of such parental protection in whole or in part, the community, having due regard to the family traditions of the child, shall accept or provide alternative guardians.

3. Duty to the Community

It is the duty of every man not only to respect but to uphold and to advance the rights of all other men throughout the world. Furthermore, it is his duty to contribute such service to the community as will insure the performance of those necessary tasks for which the incentives which will operate in a free society do not provide.

4. Right to Knowledge

It is the duty of the community to equip every man with sufficient education to enable him to be as useful and interested a citizen as his capacity allows. Furthermore, it is the duty of the community to render all knowledge available to him and such special education as will give him equality of opportunity for the development of his distinctive gifts in the service of mankind.

5. Freedom of Thought and Worship

Every man has a right to the

utmost freedom of expression, discussion, association and worship.

6. Right to Work

Subject to the needs of the community, a man may engage in any lawful occupation, earning such pay as the contribution that his work makes to the welfare of the community may justify. He is entitled to paid employment and to make suggestions as to the kind of employment which he considers himself able to perform. Work for the sole object of profit-making shall not be a lawful occupation.

7. Right in Personal Property

In the enjoyment of his personal property, lawfully possessed, a man is entitled to protection from public or private violence, deprivation, compulsion, intimidation.

8. Freedom of Movement

A man may move freely about the world at his own expense. His private dwelling, however, and any reasonably limited enclosure of which he is the occupant, may be entered only with his consent or by a legally qualified person empowered with a warrant as the law may direct, so long as by his movement he does not intrude upon the private domain of any other citizen, harm, or disfigure or encumber what is not his, interfere with or endanger its proper use, or seriously impair the happiness of others, he shall have the right to come and go wherever he chooses, by land, air, or water over any kind of country, mountain, moorland, river,

lake, sea, or ocean, and all the ample spaces of this, his world.

9. Personal Liberty

Unless a man is declared by a competent authority to be a danger to himself or to others through mental abnormality, a declaration which must be confirmed within seven days and thereafter reviewed at least annually, he shall not be restrained for more than 24 hours without being charged with a definite offense, nor imprisoned for more than three months without a trial. At a reasonable time before his trial, he shall be furnished with a copy of the evidence which it is proposed to use against him. At the end of the three-month period, if he has not been tried and sentenced by due process of law, he shall be acquitted and released. No man shall be charged more than once with the same offense.

10. Freedom from Violence

No man shall be subjected to any sort of mutilation except with his own deliberate consent, freely given, nor to forcible handling, except in restraint of his own violence, not to torture, beating, or any other physical ill treatment. He shall not be subjected to mental distress, or to imprisonment in infected, verminous, or otherwise unsanitary quarters, or to be put into the company of verminous or infected people.

11. Right of Lawmaking

Rights embodied in this Declaration are fundamental and inalienable. In conventional and in

administrative matters, but in no others, it is an obvious practical necessity for men to relinquish the free play of certain of these fundamental rights (in, for example, such conventional matters as the rule of the road or the protection of money from forgery, and in such administrative matters as town and country planning or public hygiene). But no law, conventional or administrative, shall be binding on any man or on any section of the community, unless it has been made openly with the active or tacit acquiescence of every adult citizen concerned, given either by direct majority vote of the community affected or by majority vote of its representatives publicly elected. These representatives shall be ultimately responsible for all by-laws and for detailed interpretations made in the executions of the law.

In matters of cooperative and collective action, man must abide by the majority decisions ascertained by electoral methods which give effective expression to individual choice. All legislation must be subject to repeal. No treaties or contracts shall be made secretly in the name of the community. The fount of legislation in a free world is the whole people, and since life flows on constantly to new citizens, no generation can, in whole or in part, surrender or delegate this legislative power which is inalienably inherent in mankind.



The first Rotary Club banner (from Houston Space Center) to orbit the moon was carried by astronaut Frank Borman, a member of that Club, in 1968. Other interesting sightings of the Rotary flag:

- Over the South Pole in 1929 and the North Pole four years later, hoisted by Admiral Richard Byrd.
- On a record-setting balloon ascent to 55,577 feet in 1932 by Professor Auguste Picard.
- Carried 6,254 feet beneath earth's surface a year later, for a meeting held by the Rotary Club of Houghton, Michigan, at the bottom of the Quincy Copper Mine. **#celebrating90amazingyears**

Water for Malabar Hill PO to reach and benefit many

RCB inaugurates safe drinking water facility at Malabar Hill Post Office

The Water Resources Committee of the Rotary Club of Bombay has installed a UV-based safe drinking water plant at the Malabar Hill Post Office.

The equipment was supplied by Eureka Forbes Limited and is inclusive of a one-year warranty and two-year maintenance. The installation will benefit over a hundred postal employees, all BEST staff from the depot across the road, as well as the public visiting Hanging Gardens.

Workers and staff at the Post Office welcomed this initiative, especially, considering that summer is around the corner and this facility means they will have access to cool and clean, drinking water. The plant was inaugurated by President Vijay Jatia on March 11, 2019.



**DONATIONS RECEIVED
TOTTALLING
₹ 15,43,250**

Rtn. Akhil Sanghi
Rtn. Rhea Bhungara
Mr. Vijay Maniar
Mr. Harish Agarwal
Mr. Pinakirajan Mishra
Mr. Sagar Shah
Rtn. Jaidev Merchant
Rtn. (Dr.) Sam Mahaluxmivala
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Mr. Rakesh Jariwala
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Throughout the wide world of Rotary, many members share similar hobbies, recreational activities and avocations. Rotarians with common interests are encouraged to establish groups called World Fellowship Activities.

Some popular World Fellowship Activities are flying, amateur radio, stamp collecting, yachting, skiing, tennis and travel. The more unusual ones are genealogy, recreational vehicles, tree planting, home exchange and roaming. #celebrating90amazingyears



March 20: In-camera event hosted by Rtn. Nandan and Rtn. Ptn. Mridula Maluste at their residence. Rtn. Anil Harish will talk about creating a will. From 7 pm onwards.

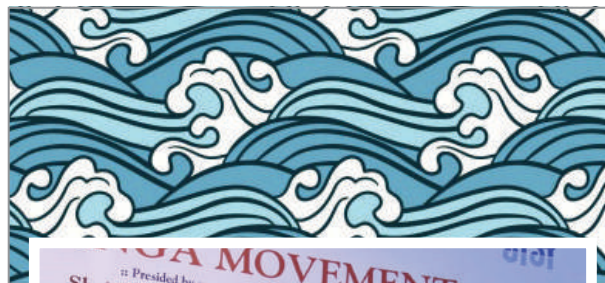
March 21: Holi celebration hosted by Rtn. Naresh Jain and Rtn. Mohit Jain at their residence.

March 24: RCB's Annual Tennis Tournament will be held at the MSLTA, 7:30 am onwards.

March 26: Guest speaker Dr. Deepak Apte on the need to protect the environment



All Directors and Committee Chairpersons are requested to send their project write ups with high resolution pictures to Rtn. Satyan Israni for publishing in the Gateway at the following email id: rotary.satyanisrani@gmail.com

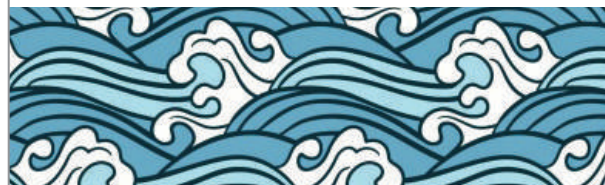


ROTARIANS MAKING WAVES

The Rotary Club of Bombay is proud of former IMC President **Rtn. Nanik Rupani** for being appointed "Namami Gange" for his contribution towards the Clean Ganga Fund. Nanik handed over a cheque of Rs 25 lakh to Union Minister Nitin Gadkari.



The Rotary Club of Bombay congratulates **PP. Rtn. Shailesh Haribhakti** on being appointed Chairman of Blue Star.



THE TAJ MAHAL PALACE
MUMBAI

MENU (PAN ASIAN)

March 26, 2019

SOUP

Spring vegetable broth with thyme, Assorted bread rolls & butter

SALAD BAR

Greek salad, Egg salad, Corn & pasta with Thousand Island dressing

VEGETARIAN MAIN COURSE

Parmigiano-crusted macaroni with broccoli and cauliflower florets, Stuffed pepper with spicy almond sauce, Grilled vegetables with pesto, Tomato tarte tatin

NON VEGETARIAN MAIN COURSE

Grilled chicken with jus and root vegetables on the side, Herb crusted fish on a bed of ratatouille with red pepper coulis

DESSERTS

Nutty honey crunch & Belgium chocolate ice-cream, Caramel custard



An Honorary membership is the highest distinction a Rotary Club can confer and is exercised to recognise an individual's unusual service and contribution to Rotary and society.

Some of Rotary's distinguished Honorary members include: King Gustaf of Sweden, King George VI of England, King Badouin of Belgium, King Hassan III of Morocco, Sir Winston Churchill, humanitarian Albert Schweitzer, Charles Lindberg, composer Jean Sibelius, explorer Sir Edmund Hillary, Thor Heyerdahl, Thomas Edison, Walt Disney, Bob Hope and Margaret Thatcher. #celebrating90amazingyears

Next Week's Speaker

DR. DEEPAK APTE

Dr. Deepak Apte will receive the Taru Lalvani Environmental Protection Award at the Tuesday meeting of March 26. He will speak on 'Environment – The Need to Protect'.



At present, Dr. Apte is the Director of the Bombay Natural History Society. He has been working with BNHS since 1993. Prior to becoming the Director, he was the Chief Operating Officer of BNHS.

Dr Apte is an active researcher in various programmes related to

conservation action and advocacy. He established a full-fledged Marine Conservation Programme in BNHS, apart from various conservation initiatives in terrestrial habitats across India.

Dr. Apte will now be responsible for managing the overall working of BNHS, including its future course of action, based on in-house strategic initiatives. He aims to strengthen and expand the research and conservation action of BNHS by inviting efforts from scientists, conservationists and young researchers.

Dr. Apte has an M.Sc. in Zoology and Ph.D. in Marine Ecology from University of Mumbai. He has a doctorate degree in Marine Ecology. He also acquired post graduate certificates programme at AIT, Bangkok and Duke University, USA. For over 30 years he has been exploring marine life at various parts of Indian coast.

BIRTHDAYS FROM MARCH 19TH TO 25TH, 2019

19th



RTN. ANIL HARISH

21st



PP RTN. (DR.) RAHIM MULJANI

25th



RTN. ASHRAFI MATCHESWALA

25th



RTN. (DR.) RAJESHWAR BALI

25th



RTN. JOSEPH KOSHY

25th



RTN. (DR.) ANAND SOMAYA

RTN. PTN. BIRTHDAY

MARCH 19

Rtn. Ptn. Navaz Guzder

MARCH 24

Rtn. Ptn. Divyaa Kummar

ANNIVERSARIES

March 19

Rtn. Ptn. Nilufer & Rtn. Murad Currawalla

MARCH 21

Rtn. Ptn. Zarine & Rtn. Darabshaw Davar

March 25

Rtn. Ptn. Pinky & Rtn. Shreepal Dalal

STATISTICS FOR THE LAST MEETING

Club Members	86
Rtn. Partners	06
Visiting Rotarians	02
Guests	02
Rotaractors	05
Total	101
SERVICE BOX COLLECTION	₹ 1900



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Printed and Published by
President Rtn. Vijay Jatia for Rotary Club of Bombay,
97 B, Mittal Towers, B Wing, 9th Floor, Nariman Point,
Mumbai - 400021, +91-22-22024089/4509,
contact@rotaryclubofbombay.org

Editorial Content Design & Layout by
The Narrators + 919920951074/ 9820410600/ 9820146954,
thewriteassociates@gmail.com

Printed at
Indigo Press, Plot No 1C/716, Off Dadoji Konddeo Cross
Road, Between Sussex and Retiwalla Ind. Estate, Byculla
(E), Mumbai 400027, +91 22 23705200/ 01/ 02/ 03,
indigopress@gmail.com

MARCH 19, 2019

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY

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Arvind Jolly	Arun Sanghi

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Attendance	Anand Dalal

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Cancer Aid	Suresh Goklaney
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Sports	Sanjiv Saran Mehra
Yoga	Sitaram Shah
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Child Welfare	Rajesh Shah



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