



THE GATEWAY



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Conferring another decoration on a much-decorated man. Jetu Lalvani, left, presents a silver salver as part of the Taru Lalvani Award for the Protection of the Environment to Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri at the last meeting. At right, President-Elect Pradeep Saxena offers the Citation that goes with the award to the distinguished scientist

Taru Lalvani Environment Award conferred on Nobel recipient Dr. R.K. Pachauri

The Rotary Club of Bombay Taru Lalvani Award for the Protection of the Environment was conferred on the eminent climate change scientist and engineer, Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri, at the last meeting of the Club.

While President-Elect Pradeep Saxena presented him with the Citation, Taru's son Jetu Lalvani handed over a glittering silver salver to the famed recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in his capacity as Chairman of the United Nations' Inter-govern-

mental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC).

Announcing the award, Public Awards Chairman Nelam Gidwani revealed that Dr. Pachauri started with a brief career serving the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi. He then went to the University of North Carolina where he obtained an M.S. in Industrial Engineering, a Ph.D. in industrial engineering and another Ph.D. in economics. He then went into academia first in the USA and then at the Administrative Staff College in Hyderabad.

Dr. Pachauri joined TERI, The Energy and Resources Institute, in 1982 and has been its Director-General since 2001. TERI was founded by the great visionary, the late *Bharat Ratna* Mr. J.R.D. Tata. It does original research and provides knowledge in the areas of energy, environment, forestry, biotechnology and conservation of natural resources. This knowledge is provided to governments, institutions and corporate organisations worldwide.

Apart from TERI, Dr. Pachauri holds several prestigious positions.

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Yahoo! Shammi Kapoor will address the Club

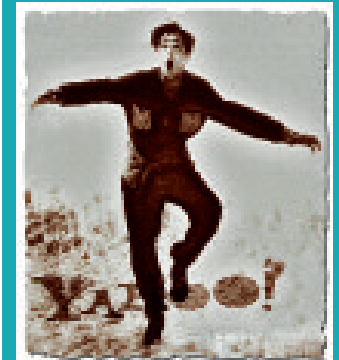
Shammi Kapoor, the "Yahoo" man of Hindi cinema, will be one of the guest speakers at the meeting of Tuesday, June 8, and will share with members his passion for computers.

He will be followed by Mr. Vijay Mukhi, writer, teacher and consultant on cloud computing, who will talk on "How cyber crime will make your life miserable".

For those who may not be in the know, Shammi Kapoor was among the first residents of Bombay to take to computers in the 1980s when they made their first tentative appearance in the city.

He soon mastered their use and later became the main inspiration for www.yahoo.com, the popular site named after his trademark yodelling "Yahoo" of the 1960s "Yahoo!"

Senior members will recall that in the 1961 film called *Junglee*, he playfully slid down the snowy slopes of a mountain yodelling "Yahoo" which was the opening bar of a song for which the late Mohammed Rafi lent the playback.



Forthcoming meetings

June 8, 2010

Mr. Shammi Kapoor, the "Yahoo" man of Indian cinema, to share his passion for computers.

He will be followed by Mr. Vijay Mukhi, writer, teacher and consultant on cloud computing, who will speak on "How cyber crime will make your life miserable".

June 15, 2010

Ms Shabana Azmi to be presented with the Shyam Munshi award for Lifetime Achievement in the Performing Arts.

June 22, 2010

Meeting postponed to the evening of Saturday, June 26.

June 26, 2010

Meeting time: 7 pm onwards.

The President will present his final report for the Rotary year 2009-2010 as part of the "Shukriya Night" which will also see the Club Awards being distributed.

The meeting will be held in the Crystal Room of the Taj Mahal Hotel and will be followed by dinner.

June 29, 2010

Meeting time: 1 pm onwards.

The Club's Honorary member, Mr. Deepak Parekh, to be presented with the "Citizen of Mumbai" Award of the Rotary Club of Bombay.

Vegetarianism is the key to the survival of the planet, says Dr. R.K. Pachauri

Once upon a time, food grains and agricultural production were meant for the consumption of human beings. Despite the planet's growing population, sufficient food was available for all and agricultural output somehow kept pace with the ever-growing demand.

Now, with people's economic status having improved, there is an unprecedented surge in the demand for and consumption of meat products. These have shot up to such astronomical levels that new ways are being found to meet the demand.

One result of this is a looming food scarcity, pressure on the soil to continue yielding one bountiful harvest after another and an ominous shortage of water.

Cattle and livestock no longer graze in the open. They are kept in stalls and are fed food grains that would otherwise have gone for human consumption. This is part of the process called "factory meat production".

Vegetarianism is, thus, the key to the survival of the planet.

This, in one short sentence, is the gist of the outstanding talk delivered at the last meeting by Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri, Chairman of the United Nations' Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007.

Dr. Pachauri, who was speaking at the last meeting on "The role of Mumbai's civil society in protecting the environment" after being conferred the Taru Lalvani Award for the Protection of the Environment, pointed out that he was shocked by the radical change in the dietary habits of, say, the Chinese.

"I have been going there regularly since 1981... the amount of meat they consume today, with their higher incomes, is totally unprecedented. With this trend, as well as the fact that the impact of overall climate change is going to be negative for agricultural production, we really have to be concerned."

The ability of the nine billion people who would inhabit the planet to feed themselves would become a serious problem.

Dr. Pachauri started by pointing out that man's ancestors began as hunter gatherers and managed to take care of their biological needs. As they progressed, there came a major breakthrough in human civilization – agriculture. They organised themselves and began to produce the basic foods that gave them strength and nutrition.



Man is depleting more than he is giving back (actually, there is very little that he is giving back) to nature. Through this borrowing of what nature has provided him, man is depriving future generations of what he himself has been fortunate to inherit, says Dr. Pachauri

This continued for thousands of years and the ancestors made remarkable progress in several areas during this period. The next turning point came in the shape of industrialisation which was driven by the invention of the steam engine.

Earlier, all the energy required for the production and consumption of goods and services was met essentially on the basis of muscular energy, whether man's own energy or harnessed animal power.

The advent of the steam engine allowed the use of fossil fuels to generate substantial quantities of energy that helped in producing more goods and services and easier and faster means of transport. A whole new range of opportunities and new forms of technology opened up which enabled the harnessing of the energy of fossil fuels.

"As we moved along this path we were in a sense partly drunk with the fascination of being able to produce and consume more and more goods and services without (unfortunately) looking at the impact that these actions were having on the natural resources of the planet and on the environment around us.

"We seem to have forgotten that (the planet and the environment)... and the basic services that were provided to us by nature were taken for granted. The more we progressed along the material path of develop-

ment, the more we forgot this extremely important and vital part of the input that helps us to produce and consume all that we have become accustomed to.

"In the process, we have expanded our footprint on the ecosystems of the planet."

The point he wanted to make was that as human society had progressed and reached its present state, it had produced more and more and was able to exploit resources that were otherwise hidden and remote from it. But along the way it had completely forgotten the fact that it was also imposing a huge burden on the environment.

WWF (World Wildlife Fund) International had stated in its computation that "since 1980, the ecological footprint of human society has exceeded the capacity of ecosystems to be able to bear this burden". At present, this burden exceeded the ecosystem's capacity by about 25% and was indicative of what man was doing to nature and its bounty.

Of course, these statistics could be questioned and the survey's methodology challenged, but the fact remained that mankind was living against borrowed time. Man was depleting more than he was giving back (actually, there was very little that he was giving back). Through this borrowing of what nature had provided him, man was depriving future gen-

erations of what he himself had been fortunate to inherit.

Dr. Pachauri said that the United Nations' World Commission on Environment and Development, called the Brundtland Commission (chaired by Gro Brundtland, the then Prime Minister of Norway), had issued a clear statement as far as the development was concerned.

It had stated that "sustainable development is that form of development which meets the needs of the present generation, without compromising on the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. If we are depleting and degrading natural resources all around us, we are also compromising on the ability of future generations to meet their needs".

If this simple definition was applied "in our own decisions, in our own actions and even in the case of corporate organisations, if we are more conscious of the sustainability of our actions, we will be able to make a much bigger contribution to society than we have been able to do so far".

Therefore, if the touchstone of sustainability was applied in all decisions, whether those pertaining to his personal consumption or related to corporate activities, man would be able to ensure that he did not deplete the precious, irreplaceable assets that nature had bestowed on him and did not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Unfortunately, Dr. Pachauri said, human society had moved away from the objective of sustainable development. For thousands of years man was able to survive and thrive as a society because he had the bounty of nature to give him the support systems that sustained life. During the hunter-gatherer stage there was enough for all and no problem of scarcity. Even when he embarked on agriculture, man had plenty of fertile land. There were none of the problems that he faced today.

Today, food security was under threat for a variety of reasons. First, because the quality of the soil had been degraded; second, both the quantity and the quality of water available for agriculture was under serious question; and third, man had created a major shift towards greater consumption of animal protein. As incomes went up, societies had started moving towards greater consumption of poultry products, meat products and so on.

(Continued on Page 4)



It's a wonderful omen and we can't find a better person to inaugurate the project to provide solar power to students of the adivasi 'Ashramshala' at Talwada. Global Warming and Green Vision Committee Chairman Jagdish Malkani invites Dr. R.K. Pachauri (right) to unveil a solar lamp in order to symbolically inaugurate the solar power project at Talwada

New solar power project for adivasi 'Ashramshala' students at Talwada launched

Let there be light, says the proverb. So now there is light in the lives of 900 young students who reside in the rural hostel called an *Ashramshala* located in Talwada about 100 and odd km. from the city.

The eminent scientist, Dr. R.K. Pachauri, under whose tenure as Chairman the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was awarded the Nobel Prize, unveiled a single solar lamp and symbolically launched the solar power project for 900 students of the Talwada *Ashramshala*.

It happened at the last meeting of the Club just before Dr. Pachauri was conferred the PP Taru Lalvani Envi-

ronment Award. He was invited to unveil the lamp by Jagdish Malkani, who is the Club's Chairman for Global Warming and Green Vision.

Explaining the genesis of the new project, Jagdish said that when the first solar power project was completed at the two hospitals established by the Rotary Club of Bombay (and which have been providing quality medical services to the villagers in Talwada) in February, his Committee learnt that the rural hostel (*Ashramshala*) located almost next door was badly affected by prolonged power cuts.

On studying their plight, Jagdish and his Committee members found

that sometimes there was no power for 10 to 15 hours at a stretch which upset the normal life of the 890 children; many of them were miserable at being unable to pursue their studies.

After studying their needs and requirements, a project to install solar lamps at the *Ashramshala* was soon drawn up and the search for donors started.

But they did not have to search far or search for long. Thanks to Director Ramesh Narayan and the efforts of his Committee members, donations were received from M/s HDFC Bank through the good offices of Mr. Deepak Parekh, an Honorary member of the Club, and Mr. Homi Bhabha, "a good friend" of the Club.

And soon the project of providing clean, renewable and sustainable solar power to the *Ashramshala* "to brighten the lives of the children" was completed. A total of 196 tube lights and 23 street lights were installed and their performance was checked and approved.

Utilising the presence of Dr. Pachauri at the last meeting, Jagdish invited him to symbolically unveil a solar lamp to mark the completion of the project at the *Ashramshala* in Talwada.

Members at the last meeting applauded the drive and initiative of Jagdish Malkani and the Committee for Global Warming and Green Vision.

Contributions for Talwada Centre

Ms Mrudula Shah and Mr. Subodhchandra Shah have contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000 each for the Hasanali Tobaccowala Eye Centre at Talwada.

President-Elect Pradeep Saxena, who made an announcement to this effect at the last meeting, added that the donations were received through the good offices of Dr. C.K. Dave who has been assisting PP Dr. Rahim Muljani and his team at Talwada for three decades.

Birthday donations

PPP Dr. Kekoo Kavarana, who celebrated his birthday on May 28, made a birthday donation of Rs. 5,000.

President-Elect Pradeep Saxena, who stated this at the last meeting, thanked Kekoo for his generosity.



For he's a jolly good (and Nobel) fellow. Dr. R.K. Pachauri, under whose Chairmanship the UN's Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2007, is mobbed by (from left) PP Dr. Adi Dastur, Suresh Lulla, Hon. Secretary Shivkumar Israni, Shanta Chatterji and Director Ramesh Narayan

At the last meeting

(Held on June 1, 2010)

PRESIDENT-ELECT Pradeep Saxena called the meeting to order and welcomed the guest speaker, the visiting Rotarians, Rotaryans and guests.

BIRTHDAYS

Members and Rotaryans celebrating their birthday during the week were felicitated.

ATTENDANCE

Members	127
Visiting Rotarians	5
Spouses/Rotaryans	4
Guests	2
Total	138
Svc. box collection	Rs. 5,000

'MAN HAS ALREADY OVERBURDENED TH

(Continued from Page 2)

In the present system of "factory meat production", the cattle and live-stock used for the purpose were fed food grains. They were not allowed to graze in the open but were stalled and devoured food grains that would otherwise have gone for human consumption.

"I first visited China in 1981 and I have been going there regularly since then. I just can't believe the transition that has taken place in several respects. But what is most notable is in respect of the kind of food that people eat in China; their dietary habits have changed radically. The amount of meat they consume today, with higher incomes, is totally unprecedented.

"With this trend, as well as the fact that the impact of climate change overall is going to be negative for agricultural production, we really have to be concerned. What's going to happen to the ability of nine billion people who are going to inhabit the planet to feed themselves?"

Turning to the question of climate change, Dr. Pachauri said there was now sufficient scientific data and evidence to confirm what the fourth assessment report of the IPCC had said, viz., that warming of the climate system was unequivocal.

"While speaking of warming, we must clearly explain and dispel the notion that we are going to get a smooth and steady increase in temperatures. It will not be as simple as that. There is actually a major disruption of the entire climate system.

"We will get many more extreme events – more floods, more droughts, more heat waves, more extreme precipitation events (rainfall). I don't have to remind the residents of Bombay about what happened in 2005 when you had a massive cloud-burst in a short period of time. But this is happening worldwide. There is enough evidence now to show that this trend is going to grow.

"The intensity, the frequency and the severity of these events is going to become much worse over a period of time. We also know that temperatures are going to go up. I live in Delhi which this year has seen unheard of temperatures of 47 and 47.5 degrees Celsius. This is happening in several parts of the world. Two years ago Greece had temperatures of 47 degrees and a terrible drought in one part of the country and in another part it had terrible floods. What we are seeing is a complete disruption of the climate system."

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Dr. Pachauri said there were two choices before the people. The first was to adapt to the impact of climate change. For Bombay to face an event similar to the 2005 floods, it was necessary to revamp the entire drainage system; while earlier such heavy rainfall occurred once in 50 years, now it could happen every seven to eight years. The drainage system had to be changed to cope with such situations.

The second was to strengthen the transport system so that it was more responsible in such crises and chaos.

His institute, TERI, was involved in a major project on the "Impact of Climate Change on Maharashtra" which had large areas of land where people were totally dependent on rain-fed agriculture. These drought-prone areas were likely to be affected much more in the future. Besides, several new areas were also likely to be affected.

Therefore, it was necessary to bring about changes in agricultural practices in anticipation of the problems that would arise in future. More research and development was needed to develop crops that were drought-resistant and which would withstand the new conditions of the future.

At the global level, however, Dr. Pachauri warned, there was no choice but to move towards a reduction in the emission of green-house gases. This would require a reduction in the consumption of fossil fuels.

"We need leaders who are fearless, who can tell the truth, even though often when you provide an inconvenient message, it's the messenger who gets shot at... and I've had a little bit of that in recent months. So I'm trying to develop bullet-proof armour. I heard a school child say the other day that anything that doesn't kill you makes you stronger; that's the way I feel, because if you can sur-

vive some of these attacks, you certainly come out much stronger.

"My point is that the nation state, particularly the community of nation states, has been a failure in dealing with these problems. Am I'm saying this advisedly because I've been watching the scene since 1992 when the Rio Summit came up with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Almost 20 years have gone by, but the world has not done even an iota of what was required to bring about a major shift. Even today there are countries that will not increase the price of gasoline because it is regarded as politically suicidal to do so.

"I think the time has come to accept the fact that action has to start at the grassroots level. I would like to appeal to the leaders of communities in Bombay to mobilise civil society. We have seen the spirit of Bombay... one remembers the extremely tragic and unfortunate developments that took place in this very hotel in November, 2008. The spirit that was generated all through the city clearly shows that civil society here has the strength and the cohesive quality by which it can respond adequately and on a timely basis to any challenge."

Dr. Pachauri said he also remembered how after the floods of July, 2005, people had picked up their lives and gone back to work, showing remarkable resilience. There had also been pioneering attempts at managing solid waste. This spirit and drive could multiply and touch the entire city.

In the case of climate change, communities and grassroots organisations had to not only put in place measures by which they could adapt to the impact of climate change, but also create consciousness about using energy more efficiently and, where possible, moving to renewable sources

of energy. India was fortunate to have an abundance of renewable sources of energy.

TERI had joined hands with President Clinton's organisation and its Clinton Climate Initiative programme. Under this, it was planning to set up two solar thermal power stations, one each in Gujarat and Rajasthan, each with a capacity of 3,000 megawatts.

This was a difficult task because the cost of solar-generated power was still very high. But through economies of scale and the fact that most of the equipment required would be manufactured in India, and therefore cost much less than international prices, it would be possible to complete the projects. The process to arrange low-cost financing was also going on.

In a similar way, it was possible for an enlightened citizenry like that of Bombay to start taking measures and putting pressure on the government to move in the right direction. In a democracy, the biggest strength was the power of the people. Politicians were smart and knew what people wanted. If they realised what people expected of them in this direction, they, too, would deliver by framing the right policies.

"My submission is that this enormously important problem of global climate change and the degradation of all our ecosystems and the environment across the planet (the only planet that we have), can now only be managed if we mobilise grassroots activities and actions.

"I'm sorry to say that I've been disillusioned by society at the global level; I've been disillusioned with the sense of responsibility of the nation state or the collective of nation states as exemplified by the United Nations. I think the only way we can now get action in the right direction is through ac-



I am disillusioned by society at the global level and by the collective of nation states as exemplified by the United Nations, says Dr. R.K. Pachauri at the last meeting

THE ECOSYSTEM BY 25% OF ITS CAPACITY'

tions that start at the bottom and bubble all the way to the top at the global level.

"For our sake, for the sake of the planet, for the sake of our children and our grandchildren, the time to act is now. The means for creating an example that the rest of the world can follow are right here. India has to evolve as a model of sustainable development. There were times when India was looked up to by the rest of the world with a great deal of envy, but that envy unfortunately ended in some actions that I'm afraid didn't serve our interest. But if we now evolve as a model of sustainable development, the world will follow us and admire us."

India had both the talent and the resources, but very little time in which to act. It needed the knowledge to go in the right direction. A group like the Rotary Club could be at the leading edge as far as this initiative was concerned.

Dr. Pachauri pointed out that before the Olympic Games were awarded to London, it had carried out a detailed exercise of its footprint on its ecosystem. The city mapped out and quantified a large area (several hundred square km. in space) and then worked out the impact of its footprint.

This was an attempt to inform the rest of the world about its environmental footprint and to commit itself to reducing its footprint by a certain amount in preparation for the Olympics.

At the same time, he noted, urban society was extremely efficient in certain respects because it was making best use of the available space and employing economies of scale.

In a lighter vein, he referred to an American survey which asked children some years ago, "Where does milk come from?" A large number of them replied that it came out of a can

and that it could be bought in the supermarket! This was a telling example of children's increasing disconnect with animal activity.

Dr. Pachauri concluded by appealing to the distinguished leaders of the community to start something in their respective spheres as that would unleash revolutionary changes that would not only change Indian society but also global society.

When it was time for the question-answer session, Narinder Nayyar was first off the blocks.

Speaking in his capacity as the Chairman of Bombay First, an NGO, he said that he had been able to establish a public-private partnership with the State government for the regeneration of the city. It was a successful model and was recognised by the World Bank and by Harvard University where he had spoken in April.

"But our frustration is the bureaucracy. More than four years after the floods of July, 2005, and despite the existence of an empowered committee headed by the Chief Secretary, we are not able to enthuse the bureaucrats that something needs to be done on environmental issues. We bring up the issue of floods several times and the answer we get from them is the same – that they are working on BRIMSTOWAD and that that should take care of everything."

Narinder said he that if a cloud burst similar to that of July, 2005, occurred again, the flood scenario would be the same as that five years ago.

Not only was implementation extremely poor, no one bothered to take up the studies which showed that cities like Bombay would be affected by increases in temperature.

"What can we do for the city of Bombay? London has done something, Venice has done something. We want your advice on how we can enthuse the bureaucrats," Narinder said.

Dr. Pachauri said he, too, felt a sense of anger and frustration on finding the system totally impervious to new ideas. Therefore, it was essential to mobilise the media. Unfortunately, since environmental issues never made the headlines, it was difficult to catch the media's attention.

Another way was to mobilise school children in a visible and vocal manner, as that would send a powerful message to the bureaucrats and to the politicians.

"I can talk about these things glibly, but I do realise that to organise them is not easy. That's why I think we need to take the distinguished leaders of society along with us and if there are enough of them, then perhaps we can bring about a change in thinking. It's an uphill task, it's not easy, because you have to change the mindset and the priorities of our decision-makers. We just have to keep at it. And all of us have to work together."

Suresh Jagtiani asked whether there was a structured roadmap to inspire and to guide individuals on the action to be taken by them.

To which Dr. Pachauri replied that the roadmap was best developed through grassroots action. Of course, direction and guidance were required, but "I think the nuts and bolts will have to be put together by civil society. I think if we can organise civil society to do that, then that roadmap would have relevance and will also get implemented in practice".

PDG Manibhai Doshi referred to the two solar thermal power stations being set up in Gujarat and Rajasthan and asked why such a project was not being taken up in the city of Bombay.

Dr. Pachauri said there were limitations in Bombay but land was available in other parts of the State where there would be no conflict with environmental concerns. Solar thermal

plants required a lot of land and there were few areas in India where such projects could be taken up.

Maharashtra could set up small units generating 300 to 500 MW each. If the government considered this possibility, his institute would be happy to join hands with it.

"But I think the citizens of the State should also put pressure on the politicians to start looking at these options and thinking out of the box. Otherwise, the typical thing is to say, let's set up a coal-based thermal plant and that's it. We have to change that mindset."

A Rotaractor pointed out that the majority of the people in the world were non-vegetarians. How could this trend be changed? Moreover, most non-vegetarians said that it was their fundamental right to consume non-vegetarian food.

Dr. Pachauri said "we have to do it together". He had become a vegetarian ten years ago and had received a lot of criticism. Yet, wherever he travelled in the world, he told people to eat less meat. While speaking in the city of Ghent in Belgium two years ago, he had advocated eating less meat. As a result, that city had declared one day in the week as a "meat-free day".

On another occasion, he and Sir Paul McCartney, a confirmed vegetarian, had addressed the European Parliament and pleaded with it to declare one day of the week as a meatless day. "I'm not sure what happened, but we will keep at it. And you should also keep at it... I'm not saying don't eat meat, I'm saying eat less meat."

Dr. Nayna Dastur wanted to know more about the two solar thermal power stations and the inspiration behind them. Was it the State governments or was it the people?

Dr. Pachauri said he had arranged for one of President Clinton's closest advisers to meet four Chief Ministers, those of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The best response was received from the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Gujarat. Land was not a problem in those States and their high levels of insulation made them the ideal location for the solar power plants.

Were the governments of those States proactive? Dr. Nayna asked.

No, said Dr. Pachauri, they were reactive, but he gave them full credit for responding favourably.

"I wish you try Maharashtra, too," said Dr. Nayna. Dr. Pachauri replied: "Hopefully, we will."

The vote of thanks was proposed by Farokh Balsara.



Dr. R.K. Pachauri makes light of the attacks on him and says he is developing 'bullet-proof armour'. With him are Public Awards Committee Chairman Nelum Gidwani (left) and President-Elect Pradeep Saxena



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Snippets of History – XXX

The idea of ‘Rotary-recommended shops’ was mooted on the basis of certain criteria in the 1970s

In 1974, the growth of Club membership was reported as follows:

1964	–	248
1965	–	248
1966	–	270
1967	–	280
1968	–	279
1969	–	302
1970	–	312
1972	–	324
1973	–	312

The growth pattern was discussed and some conclusions drawn were reported to Rotary International.

The Taj saga was maintained with the hotel authorities pointing out that some Rotarians and visiting Rotarians failed to buy tickets at lunch meetings and that this lapse should be suitably checked. The charming practice of welcoming Rotarians touching

Bombay on luxury liners by deputing a Bombay Rotarian to visit them personally on the ship was maintained and was much appreciated as evidence of Bombay’s highly developed sense of hospitality.

A scheme was also considered for a “Citizen of Bombay” Award for a person deemed to have contributed most to the service of the city.

The idea of Rotary-recommended shops was mooted on the basis of the following criteria: retake of damaged goods; advertising honestly regarding quality and prior supplies; charging the distributors’ price for retail; cleanliness; proper dress for sales staff; willingness on the part of these shops to advise the Vocational Service Committee in confidence of malpractices by manufacturers and distributors which result in unethical practices.

Curiously, as late as in 1975 there still persisted a reluctance among many members to speak but despite this a high standard of addresses was usually main-

tained and the difficulties of organising outside speakers were gradually overcome.

Service to a community can take on thousands of shapes and forms and at one time or another the Rotary club of Bombay can be seen to have provided such service in these ways, big and small, within the city and outside it. There are also innumerable ways of expressing goodwill by gesture or action and here too the Bombay Club has not been found wanting in the past half century.

What has remained constant, in contrast to the many varied

forms of service and goodwill, is the spirit behind these activities. No detailed catalogue of service, aid and acts of goodwill can equal the spirit that animated them; and that is the essence of the Bombay Club’s accomplishments during the past fifty years.

From 38 members in 1929, the Club has acquired a membership of 316 in May, 1979, and this is one clue among many others of the way in which development of Bombay was closely intertwined with the progress of Rotary and the acceptance of the philosophy it exemplifies.

With this, the thirtieth instalment of “Snippets of History”, we conclude “the first chapter” in the history of the Rotary Club of Bombay. Readers of this column, both members of the Club and others, have professed happiness at having been treated to a “sumptuous repast” in the shape of the events of the first fifty tumultuous years in the life of the Rotary Club of Bombay. And for this we must thank all those who helped compile this history, not only the late PP Dr. Buji Colabawalla and the late Mr. Behram Contractor, better known by his pseudonym “Busybee”, but also PDG Naval Ardeshir and a host of others who have helped prepare it.

The second chapter, which covered the next fifteen years, was written some years later.

– EDITOR

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TARU LALVANI AWARD

Happy Birthday

PRESENTED TO DR. R.K. PACHAURI

(Continued from Page 1)

He is a member of the Prime Minister's Advisory Council on Climate Change, Director of Yale Climate Energy Institute, Director of UN's Global Humanitarian Forum, member of the Advisory Board of the Clinton Climate Change Initiative, member of Unesco's panel on peace and dialogue among cultures, Chairman of the International Association of Energy Economics and President of the Asian Energy Institute.

Dr. Pachauri has been decorated with several awards, including the *Padma Bhushan* in 2001, the *Officier de La Legion d'Honneur* by the government of France in 2006, the Jawaharlal Nehru Birth Centenary award in 2006, the Commander of the Order of the White Rose of Finland and the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Star by the Emperor of Japan.

As Chairman of the IPCC, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to the Panel in 2007 and the *Padma Vibhushan* to him in his individual capacity in 2008.

In addition, Dr. Pachauri is a recipient of 14 Honorary Doctorates from universities throughout the world and has authored 23 books.

Committee Chairman Nelum Gidwani then read out the citation that was presented to Dr. Pachauri by Pradeep Saxena:

The Rotary Club of Bombay is privileged to confer its Taru Lalvani Award for Protection of the Environment on Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri for his enormous efforts to build and disseminate knowledge about man-made climate changes; for helping lay the foundation for the measures required to counter such changes globally; for his role in promoting international co-operation on climate change and sustainable development; for his path-breaking work in identifying and mapping 400 million Indians who have no access to power; and for making it his personal mis-

sion and inspiring thousands of others to help light a billion lives.

Sd/-

Nandan Damani

President

Rotary Club of Bombay

June 1, 2010

This was followed by the presentation of a glittering silver salver to Dr. Pachauri by Jetu Lalvani.

Joint Club Assembly on June 16

Joint Secretary Shivkumar Israni reminded members at the last meeting that the final Club Assembly for the current Rotary year will be held in the Babubhai Chinai Committee Room of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at Churchgate from 6.15 pm on Wednesday, June 16.

He said that the last Club Assembly would also be the first (unofficial) Club Assembly for the next Rotary year 2010-2011.

All current and incoming Chairpersons have been requested to submit to the Rotary office, as early as possible, reports of achievements and plans and projections (as the case may be) of their respective Committees.

New members are specially requested to attend the joint Club Assembly which will be attended by all outgoing and incoming Office-Bearers, Directors and Committee Chairpersons. It will give them first-hand information about the way in which the Club plans its activities and reviews its projects, Shivkumar added.

He Profits Most Who Serves Best



Anuj Arenja
June 8



Shekhar Bajaj
June 8



PP Gul Kripalani
June 13

Spouses/Rotaryanns

- Zarine Chothia
June 8
- Mr. Noshir Desai
June 10
- Gulrez Contractor
June 11
- Mr. Feroze Vakil
June 12
- Farida Mariwala
June 14

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VITESSEY

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Fax: +91-22 2202 4509	
rc_bombay@rediffmail.com	
OFFICE-BEARERS 2009/10	
PRESIDENT	NANDAN DAMANI
Imm. Past President	Ashish Vaid
President-Elect	Pradeep Saxena
Vice-President	Paul George
Honorary Secretary	Shivkumar Israni
Joint Hon. Secretary	Nirav Shah
Honorary Treasurer	Ishraq Contractor
DIRECTORS	
Roda Billimoria	Vikram Daiya
Rita Dalal	S.K. Mitra
Ramesh Narayan	Suhail Nathani
Pranay Vakil	Nowroze Vazifdar
CLUB SERVICE - New Members	
Pradeep Saxena to oversee	
Director	Rita Dalal
Classifications	PP Dr. Adi Dastur
Membership	PP Sandip Agarwalla
Member. Dev. & DisCon	Paul George
Information & Assimilation	PP Harry Singh Arora
CLUB SERVICE - Fellowship/Meetings	
Director	Pranay Vakil
Fellowship & Sports Programme	Madhusudan Daga
Sergeant-at-Arms	Nanik Rupani
Attendance	Bipin Kapadia
Bulletin & Website	Arvind Agarwal
Public Relations	PP Arun Sanghi
COMMUNITY SERVICE - I: Medical	Manoj Patodia
Director	Nowroze Vazifdar
Chairman Emeritus,	
Talwada	PP Dr. Rahim Muljiani
HTEC, Talwada	Dr. Mitul Patel
Ajit Deshpande	
Medical Centre	PP Dr. Rumi Jehangir
Oral Health	Dr. Sorab Javeri
Control of TB	Dr. Rohini Chowgule
Hepatitis & Polio Immu.	Ashwin Didwania
Heart Brigade	Dr. Anand Somaya
Cancer Aid	Farokh Balsara
COMMUNITY SERVICE - II: Non-Medical	
Director	Ramesh Narayan
RCC	Sunny Pariyaram
Global Warming/(Dist. Thrust)	
Green Vision	Jagdish Malkani
Differently Aabled (Dist. Thrust)	Shyamniwas Soman
Old Age Home/ Senior Citizens	Naresh Kumar Jain
Women Empowerment	Poonam Lalvani
Welfare of Animals	Framroze Mehta
COMMUNITY SERVICE - III: Youth	
Paul George to oversee	
Director	Vikram Daiya
Interact	Mehul Sampat
Rotaract	Deepak Kapadia
Night Study/Voc. Training Centres	Jacob Abraham
COMMUNITY SERVICE - IV: Education	
Director	Roda Billimoria
Educational Loans and Scholarships	Arjun Jolly
Management Education	Poonam Kumar
Education - Values & Ethics (Dist. Thrust)	Alok Sekhsaria
TEAC Junior College	IPP Ashish Vaid
VOCATIONAL SERVICE	
Director	Suhail Nathani
Rotary Public Awards	Nelum Gidwani
Legal Aid	Akil Hirani
Four-Way Test	Subash Gogia
INTERNATIONAL SERVICE/DISTRICT THRUST	
Director	S.K. Mitra
R.I. Programmes	PP Rajnikant Reshamwala
Rotary Foundation	PP Arvind Jolly
Fund-Raising	Manoj Israni
Promotion of Arts, Music and Dance	Priyasri Patodia
Disha (Dist. Thrust)	PP Kalpana Munshi
Water Management (R.I. and Dist. Thrust)	Suresh Goklaney