



Straws. 9 items titles.
 The Bengal famine after
Orient vs Jesuites Miss.
 Straws & titles.

Subject Straws in the Wind

Name M. Thekaekara SJ

School _____
 College _____
 Class _____ Sec. _____ Roll _____

MSS XII

Year _____

- ✓ 1 Murti, K. M.
- ✓ 2 Desai, Bhulabhai J.
- ✓ 3 Bala, G. D.
- ✓ 4 Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam.
- ✓ 5 Babha, Honi J.
- ✓ 6 Ambedkar B R
- ✓ 7 Hidayatulla, G. H.
- ✓ 8 Jehangir, Cowasjee.
- ✓ 9 Khan, Aga.
- ✓ 10 Sastri Seeminsara P. C. "Saha, Meghnad
- ✓ 11 Jagori Abanindranath
- ✓ 12 Sinha Arjun.
- ✓ 13 Sapru J Tej Bahadur.
- ✓ 14 Raman Chandra Kantara Varkata.
- ✓ 15 Rathnasamy M.
- ✓ 16 Radhakrishnan S.
- ✓ 17 Noon, Malik Feroz Khan
- ✓ 18 Thomas P. J.
- ✓ 19 Raja Gopala Chariar C.
- ✓ 20 Rajendra Prasad
- ✓ Panikkar Sardar K. K.
- ✓ Prakasam T.
- ✓ Ray Prapulla Chandra
- ✓ Narayan K F
- ✓ Mukherjee Shyama Prasad
- ✓ Mudaliar, A. Ramaswami.
- ✓ Krishnan K S
- ✓ Khan, Fazlulla
- ✓ Haque Azizul

① Any ^{new} old and fanciful lie is preferable to
to an old and unshakeable truth. Twentieth
Century is the age of scholarship!

What is national planning? It is a technical
coordination of various national factors. These
factors include production, ^{and} consumption, invest-
ment and trade, and national wealth. The coordi-
nation is made by experts, and is with a view to
secure well-defined national objectives.

Unhappily there is a great deal of planning
going on in India at present, ~~that~~ in which the
objectives are nebulous and coordination is sin-
gularly lacking. Experts are indeed employed in
them, and ~~the~~ ~~large~~ they are producing ponderous
volumes of "Reports" of which the only utility
will be ^{perhaps} the adornment of library shelves.

The Ananta Bazar Patrika's ~~unconcealed~~ London
office unearthed recently a rare piece of information
and promptly flashed ^{to its Calcutta office} it for publicity in India.

? The insom of the London Mosque, we are informed,
has been proved that Christ whom did not die at all,
that he did not rise from the dead, that the second
coming of which he ^{had} spoken has taken place re-
cently, ^{and} that some obscure personage who died
not long ago in Srinagar, Kashmir, was really
Christ come back to the earth. ~~Very~~ Thrilling indeed!
How history has been duped for twenty centuries!
The only proof we are given for all these strange
discoveries is the photograph of a tomb in Srinagar,
I and Patrika seems to be greatly impressed by that
proof. Swish some one words ①

In the course of Commons not have there was
a reference made ^{last month} to the monazite sand deposits

③ in the years before World War II that Germany used to import large quantities of monazite sand from Travancore, and that it was German missionaries who supplied to their government the information regarding the value of monazite of Travancore. We are bidden to that Corner of

India ^{for} into the Country's national store house ^(look to) for atomic energy, ⁱⁿ the coming atomic age. A ^{look to} world news service agency informs us that ^{look to} German missionaries used to send quantities of monazite sand to their country news services when they treat of scientific matters ^{look to} not infrequently, bungle and this is just one instance. Missionaries do not carry with them the highly specialized equipment needed to test ~~the~~ radio-active minerals.

Monazite sand is found in several littoral zones, ^{of the world.} chiefly in North and South Carolina and in Brazil. The commercial value of monazite became known to the world soon after the discovery of the

Alex. V. H. Welsbach ^{discovered the} fluorescent gas mantle; ^{on 1885} it is thorium, a radio-active substance, which gives to it its special incandescent power, and the main source of thorium is ^{the monazite sand} monazite sand. ①

What is peculiar to the monazite sand of Travancore is that the thorium content of this part is as high as 10%, whereas in other littoral zones the percentage of thorium is never higher than 4%.

② is a variety of sand produced from igneous rocks called monazite; and it is found

The war is over. The world is at peace: at least so the politicians say. The fear of bomber raids is over for the time being, and the black-out of our towns and cities has been so there is no more any black-out in towns and cities. The only black-out that the

5.6 $\frac{23}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}$
 $\frac{23 \times 4}{2}$
 $\frac{5.6}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$

189
47

World now knows is the impenetrable news black-out of Russia. The Sun, the mighty testimony of the sky is no longer smiling Russia. → No curious eyes may inquire into the mysterious workings of the Kremlin. Whatever it pleases Russia to let the world know about itself will be published in the two official papers Pravda (Truth) and Izvestia (News). But it is a common saying knowledge what the Russians themselves are accustomed to say about these two papers is Common Knowledge: "There is no news in Pravda (Truth) and no truth in Izvestia (News)"

^{that} ^{has} ^{arisen} ^{to} ^{blot} ^{the} ^{sun's} ^{fair} ^{face}
The new sunspot ^{is a major event for} ^{and to the construction of} ^{India's chief solar} ^{physics observatory of} ^{Kodairkanal;} ^{this one} ^{is larger in} ^{size than any other} ^{had been recorded in former} ^{times.} Its area is 5,600 billion sq. miles, which is roughly 23 times the whole surface area of our tiny planet. ~~the largest~~ The largest sunspot observed ^{is} ^{previously} ^{records} had an area only 14 times that of the earth. A sunspot, as is well known, is a partial blackout on the surface of the sun; ^{it} ^{is} ^{the} ^{source} ^{of} ^{mighty} ^{magnetic} ^{and} ^{electric} ^{storms,} ^{and} ^{the} ^{storms} ^{of} ^{the} ^{present} ^{sunspot} ^{are} ^{so} ^{powerful} ^{that} ^{they} ^{affect} ^{radio} ^{and} ^{telephone} ^{communications} ^{of} ^{the} ^{poor} ^{humans} ^{who} ^{are} ⁹² ^{million} ^{miles} ^{away} ^{from} ^{the} ^{sun.} Is Stalin in Russia attempting to ^{revise} ^{the} ^{sun} ^{by} ^{increasing} ^{the} ^{blackout} ^{area} ^{under} ^{his} ^{reign} ^{and} ^{by} ^{creating} ^a ^{storm} ^{for} ^{all} ^{peaceful} ^{people?}

At Shripur in Bangalore Division a temple has been newly ^{built} ^{constructed} which is unique in the world. The presiding deity of the temple is a living person, Mahatma Gandhi; and ^{is} ^{his} ^{image}

typed

Gandhi himself has coined a vigorous
-footnote against what he calls "this gross
form of idolatry" "My life has been a
struggle" he writes in My Experiments in Truth
"I would be a welcome deity if the

navy and
air force

own of the temple removed my
-image and converted the temple
into a spinning Centre. It is to be
feared that his advice of Gandhi will
go unheeded.

Honour
occupies the place of importance in the inner
shrine and it is after him that the temple has been
named. We wonder how Gandhi himself would
approve of this ^{misguided} religious fervour of some
of his pupils. His idea of God and religion is insufficiently

The time-honoured deities of the Hindu Pantheon
~~come~~ ^{fall} second in importance; and the villagers
gather in large numbers ^{to} pilgrim mages at the temple
~~they do so to honour Gandhi~~ ^{to honour} ~~not the inner deities.~~
but Gandhi

would not, we believe, admit of any such
distortion of man into God. God, ^{as a person} ~~for Gandhi's~~
supreme Being, uncreated, ^{and} infinite, ~~trans~~ and
religion should be the worship of that Supreme Being.

Teachers' Strike

typed two copies

The strike epidemic has ~~spread~~ been spreading to
all classes of people of India. ~~It~~ Mill hands, Railway
workmen, tram and bus Conductors, ^{and} ~~students~~ ^{voluntary} ~~in~~ ^{services} ~~of the~~ ^{of the} ~~school~~
schools and colleges, all know what it is to strike
work and paralyze the smooth functioning of society.
Last month public services. Last month Bombay Province
witnessed the strike movement epidemic spreading ~~among~~
teachers to a new class which had hitherto been left
unaffected - the teachers. ~~It~~ ~~is~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ In the past when
schools ~~ceased~~ ~~to~~ ~~function~~ interrupted functioning, it was
due to students deciding preferring processions to text-
books. ~~Teachers~~ ^{They} ~~always~~ ~~stood~~ ~~for~~ ~~total~~ ~~uninterrupted~~
application to work. The Bombay incident marks a new
departure. 40,000 teachers of the Primary schools of
Bombay Province stopped teaching from March 1st;
and a million and a half ~~other~~ ^{other} young children found
had the questionable satisfaction of having their a long
vacation in the middle of the final term. We ~~believe~~ ^{presume} that
the demands of the teachers are just. The teaching profes-
sion has been for long the most ill-griev'd of the liberal
professions of India. But it is greatly to be regretted
that a strike on such a large scale and having ~~many~~

Solution.

Pakistan, we are told, is the only solution to the minority problem in India. Perhaps that is true. But ^{may} for one doubt it. Will there not be Muslim minorities in the India outside Pakistan? Pakistan instead of securing them advantages will only make their position more intolerable. And what about the Hindu minorities inside Pakistan? What will ensure them justice and fairness? Besides Muslims there are other minorities in India. What if they too clamour for their separate 'stans'? Greater India divided will be a dead thing, a cesspool for cultures to feed upon, a hot breeding place for jealousies and hatreds, a battle field for perpetual civil wars. "Pakistan is an emotion, not a policy" wrote Mr. Braithford one who had no axe to grind, Mr. Braithford.

*Lefted
two copies*

When Communists reach the top of the heap anywhere truth and justice are the first casualties. Lately At Sen-tavi in Albania is trial was lately staged by the Communists. Russian controlled puppets who govern the country. The criminals were three Jesuit members of a Roman Catholic religious order, called the Society of Jesus. The charge against them was that they had started a far fascist organization. And the proof was the statement of a villager: "I wanted to do propaganda work, and they would not listen to me." The public prosecutor began his harangue with a first-rate howler: "Here you have before you, honourable judges, the Jesuit minister of foreign affairs." He pointed to one of the accused whom the other Jesuits used ^{indeed} to call 'minister'. In Jesuit houses the 'minister' — meaning, in its original Latin, ^{one who serves} a servant — is a title given to the person ^{task to look after} who ~~handles~~ the material concerns of the house. It was

* this unpretentious official that the Communist Pro-
secutor changed into a formidable "minister of
foreign affairs". This howler served its purpose.
The honourable judges gave the verdict: "Found guilty."

The elections and after.

The elections ~~are~~ in India are nearly over.

Truth and non-violence, the chief tenets of
Gandhi's creed, have suffered heavily in the
struggle. Where words were found insufficient
to carry convictions, fists were used freely.
Mass demonstrations not infrequently led to
riots, ~~tra~~ and breaking of heads.

The chief parties contesting the elections
were the Indian National Congress and the
Muslim League. The Congress claims to represent
the interests of all classes and groups in India
and the Muslim League claims ~~to be the~~ ^{to be} the
only party representing the Muslims.
The election manifesto of the Congress was
briefly "Quit India", and of the League "Quit
Divide India and then Quit". The Congress
~~decided not to contest any seat in the purely~~
~~Muslim constituencies, and the League not to~~
~~contest only those seats.~~ Pitted against the League
were numerous minor Muslim groups,
Nationalists, Unionists, Ahraks and the like,
who were liberally supported by the Congress.
The Congress contested ^{for} all non-Muslim seats,
in almost every constituency; General, Labour,
University, Trade, Indian Christian, Scheduled
Caste, and the rest, the National Congress put
up ~~the~~ ^{its} candidates. In ^{many} most places no rival
candidates opposed the Congress nominees;
in others a few minor parties like the Com-

4 had four
copies
sent to Lord

Communists, Radical Democrats, Independents, Hindu
Mahasabhaites, and others attempted to oppose
the Congress but up ^{an opposition} rival candidates, but mostly
without success. The popularity of the Congress in
non-Muslim constituencies was such that ^{the}
the opposition rival candidates (in most places)
either withdrew before the elections or if they persisted,
felled so few votes that they had to forfeit their
election deposit. The Communists who are rapidly fading
out of the ^{Indian} political picture, attempted here
and there to exercise a banking power out of all
proportion to their sitting capacity. But except in
a few labour constituencies their success has
been negligible.

The Congress ~~is~~ for the purely Muslim
seats, the Congress had decided not to set
up any of its own nominees. But the Muslim
League which was contesting only these seats
did not have the satisfaction of a free field.
In most places the League was opposed by minor
Muslim groups all of which are more or less
in sympathy with the Congress and ^{are} opposed to the
Pakistan Scheme of the League. The election struggle
of the minor groups was ^{enthusiastically} ~~literally~~ supported
by the Congress; ~~since~~ From various reports
that have appeared in the press, it would seem
that money and physical force have been more
than contributed more than reason or rhetoric in
tilting the balance heavily in favour of the
Muslim League. In the Punjab Muslim students
were called upon by Mr. Jinnah to leave the
universities and help in the election. Village
headmen became middle men for securing all
the votes of the villagers under them. Votes were

① The elections have been a more powerful leveler than the war. Large sums of money have changed hands from the rich to the poor. In several Muslim Constituencies election expenses are estimated to be above Rs 15 lakhs.

~~ought~~ sold as at an auction to the highest bidder, and in most places the highest bidder was the League. Where money failed to secure the votes force and intimidation succeeded. Mr. Jinnah claims that his party has secured 90 per cent of the Muslim seats in the country. This ~~fact~~ ^{perhaps} is an exaggeration; but it is true to say that the non-League Muslim parties have not all together secured more than a fourth part of the Muslim seats, and it is not likely that in the Southern Provinces where the elections are still in progress.

their success
will be
in

The elections have shown that the Muslim League is a powerful force to be reckoned with. It has the backing of money, and money is power. The issue before the country is not whether India is to be independent or not. That seems to have been settled already by Mr. Attlee's speech in the House of Commons. The ~~issue~~ real issue is whether India is to be free or not one or two, ^{Vivisection} of the country ^{demands} the ~~League~~ ^{the Muslim League} and ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~League~~ ^{League}; and it is the dread of ^{the} non-Leaguees in the prospective Pakistan and of all minorities in the rest of India. It is to be feared that two Muslim states to be carved out ~~in~~ ^{of} India which is ~~now~~ ^{now} ~~one~~ ^{one} ~~country~~ ^{country} will lead to the inevitable reaction of a Hindu state for the rest of India. The prospect is far from pleasant gloomy for communal harmony and religious freedom in a free but divided India.

Chittagong
The Chittagong outrage.

The Kakrapara Assau Case involving sixty members of the ~~and~~ Ganjam Labour with military personnel has come up for trial before the Sessions Judge in Chittagong.

Science

Copper Copper is a metal of great importance in the present age which is the age of electricity. Wires drawn out of copper are the universal channels for that mysterious power which lights ^{our} homes and streets, carries ~~our~~ voice across ^{the} globe and telegraphy, drives motors and trams and electric trains, fills the air with music through the radio and talkie film. Only very rarely ^{is} ~~is~~ copper substituted by any other metal is when lightness of the conductor is of extreme importance.

The copper used for conductors should be of the finest grade. Any admixture of foreign elements along with the copper would make it a poor conductor. And how is pure copper obtained? Not by chemical methods, they are too crude and too expensive. An electrical method called electrolysis is used. It is the same method which gives hydrogen and oxygen out of water in the ^{your} school laboratory. Electricity takes copper atom by atom and deposits it where you want it. Electrolytic copper is not an expensive scientific curio; before the war it used to cost Rs 530 per ton. Ordinary low grade copper used to cost just sixty rupees less.

Fuse Have you seen ^{below} your electric switch a little ^{white} porcelain cap hiding some wondrous thing it hides? A fuse. The tungsten wire in your lamp is delicate and of great price. ^{by chance} If too much current goes into it, the wire will

64
12
5 8

- ① The fuses and the fuses that he have concurred to give it a new lease of life.

burn out, and you will have to purchase another lamp from the nearest electric store. The fuse is there to save you this trouble. It is made of a metal which will burn out more easily than tungsten. Before the current becomes strong enough to burn out your lamp, the fuse will have burnt out, and the current will have been cut off. The threatened life of your lamp is saved. A fuse costs little and is easily replaced. You may call it the bodyguard for your lamp.

The Cabinet Mission

The Cabinet Mission is fast approaching the end of its sojourn in India. It had seemed at one time that the mighty empire of over which the sun never sets was about to be liquidated; and even the obdurate Mr. Churchill, whose former halo shed glories have vanished, was resigning himself to the apparently inevitable. But such is the wonderful resilience of the empire — or is it the good fortune of the British people — that though ^{vanishing} it cannot disappear, though dying, it still lives. Though ^{the empire} vanishing it cannot disappear. While setting there is an interim government to be formed, which contrary to all expectations, is still not an Indian government. None except those who are too sanguine will assert that the day of independence is within sight or hearing. One group of executives one is resigning to give way place and to another group. The next group will be popular. The former group was unpopular; the new group will be popular — but not in the sense of being of the people; they are the Kaiser's executives of the Kaiser.

Best of a bad job.

Perhaps it is not just to cast the whole blame on the Cabinet mission. Their job was at best one of fishing in troubled waters. Seated over the receding cantonment of Delhi they tried sat through many patient evenings, but the bait did not catch. Then they moved to the peaceful lakes of Kashmir; and here, the reports say, the bait did catch, but not in the way as 10 Downing Street wanted. Back to Delhi, up to Simla, and then fresh attempts and long parleys, leading up to the same unhappy frustration. At last came the proposals of the Cabinet mission, an attempt to make the best of a bad job, 'a melancholy document' as Churchill called it. Mr. Churchill is wroth about it because it promises more than Dominion Status and the motherly ^{interference} protection of Great Britain. The Indian people are wroth about it because it does not give the independence. One point the National Congress had made absolutely clear in its demands, that the interim government should be that of a free country, enjoying full powers. Most of the other demands of the Congress have been satisfied in the 'melancholy document' but not this basic demand.

Meandering maze morning standard a pro-Congress daily of Calcutta Bombay has aptly characterized the Cabinet mission's ~~demer~~ proposals as "a meandering maze without direction, without finality and full of pitfalls. It leads neither to Pakistan nor to a united India, neither to peace nor to democracy." The pitfalls are many and only too evident to the wary reader. A Union Centre which controls defence, foreign affairs and transport is indeed a strict necessity in wartime; but in peacetime it is at best a cumbersome ~~to heavy~~ rigmarole. Poverty of the

masses is the crying evil of the land, and economic development the most urgent need. Planning, Customs and Currency are subjects vital to reconstruction in peacetime, though in the miasma of these postwar days their importance is not easily recognized. The groups A, B, C, and the unnumbered Native States each pulling in its own way, in opposite directions with conflicting interests, will make of India a knotty economic problem, ever incapable of extricating itself from the maze of red-tape.

~~Princely States~~ ^{Princely States} ~~the position of the Native States is most~~ ^{the position of the Native States is most} disappointing indeed. The 93 million peoples of the Princely India see no prospect of being freed from the unchecked autocracy that now holds them in chains. The "Negotiating Committee" will be a creation of the for Princely intended as a prop to tottering privileges. Mr. C. J. Varkey said at the Bombay Youth Conference: "When the Congress is well seated in British India, then there will be no room in the Indian States for men of the type of Disraeli and Vero, Cates and Hitler, and my friend Sir C. P. Rama-Swamy Iyer." Indeed, it would have been so if the Congress plan of a strong united India had materialized. According to the present ~~deliberate~~ ^{deliberate} nebulous scheme, each autocrat and in his tiny realm is the monarch of all he surveys, and no power on earth can check his vagaries, save except when he meddles in foreign affairs and starts on the war path.

The provision that no major Communal issue may be decided except with majority votes from both groups is another dangerous pitfall

① a close parallel to the deadlocks in India and arise from similar causes.

② It has too many heterogeneous subjects to advise about and no voice in decisions. N.P. ~~It has~~ ~~Practices~~ ~~It seems~~ as if every communal

question will flounder on this provision and that no final decision ever will ever be reached. Constitution-makers will find themselves at every turn in a Cul-de-sac unless they are ruled they carry with them a great stock of the spirit of compromise, of which unhappily they have too little at present. The same difficulty will be experienced by the minorities Commission, which has to ~~have~~ ~~no~~ ~~voice~~ in decisions which has to protect the rights of small groups like the Indian Christians, ^{and other groups, etc.} and Anglo-Indians. Politics is an unpleasant game if played in a spirit of bargaining and hostility. The deadlocks of U. N. C. Councils are a profitable object lesson. What politicians and leaders of the people need is a strong dose of the spirit of justice and fair-play. The Cabinet Mission is, we believe, far from satisfied with the success ^{they} have achieved. And those who criticize them most will be gracious enough to admit that the fault was not theirs.

Pope Pius XII wrote in his encyclical "Humani Pontificatus": "From the immense vortex of error and anti-Christian movements there has come forth a crop of such poignant disasters as to constitute a condemnation far surpassing in its conclusiveness any merely theoretical reprobation." This might sound an irrelevant truism. But if sufficiently pondered on, it will be seen to point out the only sure way out of the unhappy, ~~disparate~~ ~~unhappy~~ situation in India no less than in the world.

Catholics and the Radio

Immense are the Catholics in India have little realized the opportunities which the radio affords us for spreading our message to the people. ^{Country at large and} ~~which mankind can reach~~ ^{the people}. ~~most vital message~~ ^{with an outlook that uplifts man above Communal riffs, with a cure for the many social ills of the Country.} Today there are ^{of the} ~~the~~ ^{generally} transmitting centres of India, there is just one, ^{through} ~~in~~ which we reach the public for a ^{quarter} ~~fraction~~ of an hour every fortnight. The Protestants are slightly more vocal on the radio than the Catholics, but even they not to any appreciable degree. ^{As far as} ~~As for the~~ ^{other} ~~major~~ ^{Hindus and Muslims} ~~religious communities~~, apart from the purely religious programmes which are a regular weekly feature, there are numerous other programmes of music and drama and skits, all with a distinctly religious background. The radio audience in India today is estimated in thousands; and a plan has been envisaged by the All-India Radio which will soon increase the audience to millions. Each one of the seven lakhs of villages in India is to have its own Community receiving set, and radio programmes are to be broadcast from 150 new transmitting stations. When this plan materializes, the radio in India will afford a tremendous opportunity for influencing the masses of the people for good or for evil. It is open to us to remain aloof and watch the movement grow until it is too huge to feel the heart be influenced in the least by Catholic thought. Our purpose is not propaganda in the wrong sense often given to that word. Our message to the public at large, under its social and

moral aspect, is one that should appeal to all
right-thinking men. And perhaps it is just to confess
that often we fail on account of a false approach.

The Catholics in United States have shown
what marvels can be worked through the radio.
The Sacred Heart Programme Conducted by the Jesuit
Fathers of St. Louis University is perhaps the most
coordinated ^{effort} of American Catholics in the radio-field.
It has been called the miracle broadcast. Carried
over 136 radio broadcasting stations, broadcasting
521 times each week, it commands an estimated
audience of 7 million of which a considerable
number are non-Christians. The Sacred Heart Prog-
ramme which has already spread to several coun-
tries outside United States is so ready and desirous
to extend its good offices to India ^{also} when will the field be
ready in India?

The vagaries of organized student bodies are
becoming ever more exasperating. Bengal and
Bihar used to be the worst offenders in this
respect, and Madras ^{has} enjoyed a creditable
reputation for good comparatively better behaviour.
An incident which occurred recently in
Kumbakonam ^{in Madras Province} ^{shows} ^{heavily} tilts the balance in fa-
vour of the northern Provinces. Some school
students having failed to qualify for examina-
tions promotion, removed the school records,
burnt them in the street, damaged the school
building and fled away before the police
arrived. ~~Of~~ This type of hooliganism shows
a woeful lack of discipline and augurs ill
for the India of tomorrow when these same

Bengal is the problem Province of India. To most outsiders
it is ~~not~~ ^{not} more than a name, and what

~~And what~~ little is known of it is
(1) Perhaps through the poetry of ~~X~~

Bengal is a name familiar to the English-French speaking
world through the poetry of Rabindra Nath Tagore. Tagore
was Bengal's noblest son; ~~whose~~ ^{whose} ~~tragic~~ ^{tragic} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~immortal~~ ^{immortal} ~~music~~ ^{music}
the sorrows and solitude of his country's poor was the
recurrent theme of his immortal music.

The Bengal Famine And After.

Bengal's name familiar to the literary world
is little more than a name to the world outside India, ⁽¹⁾
through the poetry of Nobel Prize laureate Rabindra-
nath Tagore. Bengal with its green fields and stream
winding streams and waving palms, with its ~~poor~~
poverty and sorrow and solitude, was the back-
ground for much of Tagore's brooding fancy and
plaintive music. Tagore loved his country and the
its dumb millions; ^{of his native Province} and ~~poet~~ ^{poet} that he was, he could
not but seek their tragedy of their existence with
a golden halo. The abject misery, the ugly desti-
tution of the lowliest of the lowly did not appear
in Tagore with its naked, repellent reality;
and Tagore was not fated to see that reality rendered
a hundred times more repellent by the cruellest
famine in history. Bengal today is far different
from what Tagore saw; ^{and prospered} its rural life lies in
ruins, and the tower of reconstruction
seems far away.

The famine of 1943-44 is a poignant
memory that shall never fade from the minds
of those who witnessed it; and the blight that
it caused still lies upon the land. The famine
swept across the Province like a hurricane; the
number of ~~victims~~ ^{victims} ~~human~~ ^{human} that it mowed down
has never been accurately known, and shall per-
haps never be known. Mr. Amery speaking for
the members of the British Parliament stated

on seeing that new stocks ~~would~~^{did} not arrive in time, refused to sell ~~what~~^{the} stocks they ~~had~~^{possessed}. Prices rose rapidly, and the number of destitutes began to increase.

These destitutes came from every class of society. Several of them ~~had~~^{had} been a few months earlier respectable landowners having their own plots of land and their bullocks to plough with. The famine pushed all the lower middle class into the breadline. In Dacca, for example, the families of some 40 teachers, 24 pleaders and doctors, many students and retail shopkeepers were forming the ~~queue~~^{queue} in front of the ~~not~~^{not} shops and all too insufficient food rations ~~improved~~^{improved} by the authorities. Agriculture, crafts and ~~commerce~~^{transport} - everything came to a standstill. The peasants, driven by hunger, began to sell off ~~all~~^{all} they possessed. First went the little store of coins put by against a bad day, then the bangles and ornaments, ~~the~~^{and} the household utensils; and as these did not carry far, they sold away their bullocks, and lastly even their land ~~what~~^{what} they clung to most tenaciously, their little plots of land. The price of cattle fodder doubled. ~~The~~^{The} net loss the famine caused the poorer agriculturists a net loss of one million plough cattle, or 13% of the total in the Province. Of these 65% were lost by sale to non-tillers and 35% ~~by~~^{by} death. About 300,000 or 8.5% of families of rural Bengal ~~and~~^{and} now have lost probably all the cattle they had before the famine. The number of families that lost their holdings and were reduced to the ~~status~~^{rank} of day-labourers

is 260,000. Out of the 710,000 acres of paddyland sold during the famine only 290,000 were purchased back; the rest has probably passed to non-fillers residing in the towns. Another ^{aspect} aspect of the famine was the increase of rural indebtedness. A survey conducted in the worst of the famine affected areas shows that in 1943, the percentage of ^{craftsmen} families in debt was 43; in 1944, it had risen to 56% 65%. The ^{heads of} ~~heads of~~ families became even more heavily involved in debt; the percentage was ⁴³ 27 in 1943 and 56 in 1944.

In the wake of the famine came wave after wave of epidemics and mowed down unhappy victims whom hunger had spared. The Publicity Department of the Government of Bengal has announced that up to September 1944, 12 lakhs have died of epidemics. Continued undernourishment had so completely sapped the health of the poor that they succumbed without resistance to every ^{new} ~~new~~ disease germ. The first wave ^{of} ~~of~~ contagion was in August 1943, at the time when ^{the} ~~the~~ famine was acute. The destitutes had begun eating rotten and inedible foodstuffs, and fell victims to Cholera and dysentery in their thousands. Malaria and small-pox were the chief ailments of the second wave of epidemics which lasted from December 1943 to February 1944. Malaria took a toll of 2 lakhs; and an equal number. In the second half of 1944 malaria returned with greater vehemence than ever before. Almost every

district in Bengal was ^{attacked} affected, and in some districts nearly half the population were affected. Simultaneously with the epidemics appeared the man-made Curse of Black-market, in medicine which made it impossible for the poorer folk classes to ~~combat~~ helples against the disease. In the Quinine, for example, of which the Government Controlled price was Rs 37-8-0 Co has been sold in the villages at Rs 900 a lb, and in the markets of Calcutta at Rs 400 a lb.

The prices of most other essential medicines ~~seem~~ ^{sky-rocketed} to an almost equal extent ^{as widely}.

Bureaucratic Corruption gave ^{to the black marketer} the necessary shelter from the law, and enabled him to carry on his anti-social Co trade with impunity. Merchants minted gold out of the tears and sufferings of the poor; and corrupt officials helped them to mint faster and with greater security. In January, ¹⁹¹⁵ a leading Calcutta Daily reported that investigations were being made in Calcutta on a bribery case involving Rs 50 lakhs. This is not a singular instance, and it is certain that the number of ^{bribery} cases ^{of this kind} are detected and brought before the law are only a small fraction of the cases that actually occur. The Rowland Commission inquiring into the corruption of government employees, Commented: "Corruption is so widespread and deep-seated with regard to fighting it out is so strong that there is no way but to stamp it out with a strong hand. Government officials and the public are being tainted with it. Unless it is stamped out, the poor public will be the victim. The entire burden of bribery falls on the shoulders of the poor, and the corrupt and dishonest alone prosper."

Rural Bengal today ~~is~~ ^{is} today on the
verge of a ~~total~~ collapse. The task of
reconstruction is uphill and requires
careful planning and the cooperation of
scores of self-sacrificing, public-spirited
social workers. The Indian Statistical
Institute recently ~~concluded~~ ^{concluded} under the guidance
of Professor P. C. Mahalanobis F. R. S. recently
concluded a survey of Bengal villages. Some
of the information contained in the foregoing
pages was taken from the report of Prof
Mahalanobis. Regarding the after-effects of
the survey reveals a extreme degree of dis-
titution in the Province. About 4,80,000 people
became destitute under war and famine conditions,
in the Province, and of these 3,80,000 can be attri-
buted to famine. The greater number of destitutes
are women and landless labourers. About 700,000
rural ^{or 3 1/2 million} families suffered a lowering of their economic
status and decrease of their earning power as a
result of the famine. The famine of 1943-44
is not an event of the past; its effects still
continue in the ~~thous~~ ^{thous} victims of impoverish-
ment and disease, in the lack of adequate
means to cultivate the land and in the
general breakdown of rural economy.

"Sheer Vandalism"

The Vandals were a Teutonic race of the 5th
Century who over ran Spain, Gaul, and
North Africa and finally attacked Rome.
Historical In history they are a by word for
opprobrium. Their excesses of ~~barbarism~~ ^{barbarism} ~~were~~ ^{were} called the wanton destruction.

1 The statement made by Sir C. P. is more
implied by the London Catholic Herald,
published by the London Catholic Herald.

gone to the making of goods; and such is the econo-
mic system of today that more labour is spent
in destroying what has been made. ^{to be} F. Pundit
Nahru concludes: "If the present structure of
society demands such periodic destruction,
the sooner that structure is changed the better."

Sir C. P. and the "Catholic Herald."

It is deplorable that the "Dialectic-loving
premier of Travancore" has ^{to be} carried his been per-
mitted to carry his propaganda even to into the
Catholic press. ⁽¹⁾ The A. P. J., ~~the~~ A. P. A., Reuters,
leading ^{Catholic} dailies in India, ~~and~~ the whole of the
daily and weekly press in Travancore
and Cochin had been for nine months pressed into
the service of Sir C. P. in
the unholy ^{and} crusade of against the ~~harmless~~
Catholic minority in Travancore. There was,
however, a feeble dissentient voice, ^{that of the}
Catholic press in India, ^{Comparatively} ~~rather~~ feeble ^{in the land}
clamour set up by its adversaries, but still a
persistent voice which refused to be stifled and
which succeeded in making the world conditions
of the persecution of Catholics in the Hindu State of
Travancore. X

(1) The statements made by Sir C. P. ^{Rama Swamy} to the Corres-
pondent of the London Catholic Herald were highly
misleading, and the fact that they were published
in the Catholic press without the needed corrective
is apt to be disconcerting to those who are familiar with
the true state of affairs in Travancore.

Verbal juggling which makes truth appear as
falsehood is the art of propaganda. Sir C. P. maintains
that not only are the Catholics not victimized but that
it is the non-Catholics who are made the victims of
discrimination. With a great outlay of capital
and human energy the Catholics have built up a

Some Catholic leaders have been imprisoned, and detention orders have been served on several others ~~for~~ preventing them from speaking or even appearing in public. All the resources of a powerful and ~~the~~ dictatorial government have been utilized in a ~~state~~ ^{state} ~~hurdled~~ ^{hurdled} policy of cultural ~~stran-~~ ^{gulation}.

a system of primary education. Sir C. P. with a stroke of the pen would destroy that system, ~~and~~ ^{with} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~refusing~~ ^{refusing} aid and recognition to all Catholic primary schools. Catholic parents will be obliged to give more than share ~~to~~ ^{to} in taxation to the government schools, and will further be obliged to maintain their own schools. Catholics do not object to education being compulsory or universal; in fact theirs has been the lion share in making compulsory universal education ~~more~~ ^{feasible} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~Travancore~~ ⁱⁿ ~~India~~ ^{than} in any other part of India. What they object to is the state monopoly in education.

The new education deal is far from being the only ~~and~~ ^{the} ~~proof~~ ^{proof} of the persecution mania in Travancore. It is the least known, but ~~far~~ ^{perhaps} not the most insidious. Churches cannot be built; cemeteries cannot be opened. Pilgrimages and processions are subject to the good pleasure of the Hindu bureaucracy. Freedom of the press is non-existent. A new scheme of taxation is developing which will throw most of the financial burden of the State on the Catholic minority. In an effort to stifle Catholic colleges, large sums of public money are being canalized into Hindu colleges already existing or soon to be established. Hindu prohibiting missions are operating in many centres with open and covert government aid.

In spite of all this, Sir C. P. would have the public believe that his government is ^{extremely} ~~extremely~~ ^{generous} ~~generous~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{to} Catholics.

The Taj Mahal was built in the memory of...
(Mumtaz Mahal) by her husband Emperor (Shahjahan)
Of one of the ^{historic rulers} emperors of India it is said: "
- - - "p. 81. Who was this extra-ordinary person-
nage - Akbar, Aurangzeb, Babar,
Ala-u-din?"

omit
name

Believe it or not, here is a page from Indian
history of the last century. The king died... p. 128
Can you name this ~~name~~ famous king of the
Sikhs whose death was marked by such a sad
tragedy of suicide? (Ranjit Singh)

omit
flourish

What follows is the description of the great battles
in Indian history which marked the turning point
for British fortunes in India "Sikaj-ud-Daulah,
the Nawab..... 98-

How name the great epic from which the following
story is taken: 13

About 70 miles from Sukkur is a famous
place where excavations have been made in
recent years. The archeologists found here what
was a fine city 5000 years ago. The city possessed
a ~~the~~ Great Tank or Bath, a drain for removing
water from the tank, rows of well-furnished dressing
rooms. All the houses and bazars which have
been uncovered have drains and bath rooms. Many
lovely examples of jewellery such as necklaces,
bracelets and bangles have been discovered. Even
children's toys made of clay ^{knobby balls, whistles and eggs,} have been found in this
place. ^{name of this} What is this strange place which gives
us a unique example of ancient Indian civilization?

Who is the great religious leader of sixth century
B.C. who founded the religion of kindness?

② and the attempt unavoidably begets added sufferings on other sections of the poor.

① We have no intention to call in question the justice of the strike.

③ out of the discomfort of crowded passengers and The Railway Strike

A railway strike of colossal proportions like

the one now threatened will be a painful object lesson ~~tragedy~~ of far reaching consequences. It will ~~not~~ demoralize. It will paralyze the commerce of the country, cut off food supplies from famine areas, cause sky-rocketing of prices, divert huge profits into the pockets of unscrupulous middlemen, and take a heavy toll of sickness and death from an under-nourished and ailing rural population. The strike is an organized attempt of one section of the poor to redress their grievances. ^① The railways made minted gold during war years, but ~~at the~~ during the war years the railways minted gold out

of the blood and ^{with} ~~the~~ ^{soil} of employees whose ~~wages~~ ^{salaries} remained substantially the same and who had to wage an ever more ^{acute} painful struggle against the rising cost of living. Injustice of every sort calls for emphatic protest ~~for~~ even from those who are not directly affected by it. High placed officials who represent the bureaucracy, who draw up blue-prints and issue orders have also the duty to ensure a stable economic system. A planless economy grossly neglected for too long a time has now accumulated ~~its~~ ^{its} ~~evil~~ ^{evil} fruits ~~to~~ ^{to} fight. It is no excuse to state that there are no means readily available to fight the wrongs and to remedy the injustice. In the present dispute, not all the demands of the employees can be ~~met~~ ^{met} ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~fully~~ ^{fully} satisfied without seriously affecting the economy of the country in the other spheres. But the planless economy of the country has been for many years now as unsteady as At-

lunatic gales. Prices rose and fell like the breakers
in mid-ocean. Related controls on production and
distribution used to be applied sporadically, and
often or than not, they too benefited none but the
agents of the corrupt bureaucracy. The so-called
war economy of India was a cover for class and
misnomer which in reality signified class and
profiteering. The worst casualties of the war were
not the killed and the maimed of the ^{battle} warfronts, but
the common men, the unsung heroes, the ^{top-paid} labourers
~~with~~ who struggled in vain against economic
crises, and who bear in their emaciated, diseased
bodies the marks of the struggle. The highly placed
officials who ~~are~~ represent the bureaucracy and
are securely lodged in luxury, have not only to draw
up blue-prints ^{and plans} for propaganda purposes, but should
ensure a planned economy which offers to the
common man a decent standard of living. In the
present dispute our sympathies go out to all victims
of injustice. But we would counsel them to realize
that there are other sections of the poor who will suffer
by their arduous pressing their claims. The evils of
planter economy have now accumulated so high
that even those who are its victims must be open
need a great deal of the spirit of compromise. Their
agitation is necessary to force the authorities to remove
their blinkers; but if they translate into action their
of a nationwide strike
threat, the consequences are too dreadful to contemplate.

Fifth Columns

Mr. Churchill's ^{recent} speech in the House of

Commons ^{during} the debate on foreign affairs ^{will not cause} any surprise ^{to any} except those who watch world affairs through the spectacles. We are here concerned not so much with Mr. Churchill's strong indictment of Russia's intransigence in U.N.O. Councils, its grabbling policy and its mass-terrorization; but with ~~Churchill's~~ ^{the} timely note of warning which he sounded against ~~Communist~~ ^{Communist} fifth Columns in countries outside ^{the} Russian sphere of influence. Mr. C. that such fifth columns exist in every country is manifest. In India "Friends of the Soviet Union" are active in many towns and rural areas, and they are backed by immense resources in money and organizing ability. Indo-Soviet Journal, People's Age, ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~two~~ ^{are} ~~and~~ ^{and} numerous vernacular dailies like ~~Jana~~ ^{Jana} and weeklies like ~~Jana~~ ^{Jana} ~~Yuddha~~ ^{Yuddha} are carrying on a frantic anti-national and subversive propaganda. What Mr. Churchill said of Great Britain is equally true of India. "Everywhere Mr. Churchill said: "Of course many countries have sought & seek information about the decisions of other countries there is nothing in that, but the difference & Soviet system & others is that they do not have white their agents. It is a matter of religion to sacrifice oneself & one's native land for the sake of the Com. - St. Utopia. People ~~are~~ ^{are} when infected with this disease of Communism people would not hesitate to betray their country. It is this peculiarity which renders Soviet espionage as dangerous

Many are persuaded that

as their propaganda is futile and childish."

And ~~not~~ ~~mass~~ ~~propaganda~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~of~~

perhaps not all who have seen Communist propaganda in action will agree with Mr. Churchill in ignoring it as futile and childish. In England, and especially in the ranks of the Conservatives, Communist propaganda is perhaps futile; but in a country like India where social injustice is actively aided by bureaucratic corruption, where the masses of the people are ready to ^{transfer allegiance} ~~follow~~ anyone who promises

^{all things} ^{with false hopes} ^{from higher wages, better housing and more decent food,}

where widespread ignorance ^{is} a handicap against clear thinking on the true remedy to social ills, Communist propaganda is ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{far from being} ~~all~~ ~~too~~ ~~futile~~. The labour unrest in India is clear evidence of sinister influences which ^{ferment class} ~~ferment~~ hatred and sow the seeds of revolution. ^{many see} ~~of~~ ^{the Congress} ~~the Congress~~, many believe, is inimical against the Communist virus, and ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~under~~ ~~its~~ ~~leadership~~ the country will ~~be~~ ~~able~~ ~~to~~ ~~achieve~~ ~~the~~ ~~longed-for~~ ~~evolution~~ through Concord. Perhaps it is true that the present top-leaders have the right attitude towards Communism; but ~~these~~ ~~criticism~~ has often been raised in ^{certain} ~~sections~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~rationalist~~ ~~press~~ against these ~~same~~ ~~leaders~~, ^{and} ~~that~~ ~~they~~ ~~are~~ ~~suspicious~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~young~~ ~~generation~~ ~~which~~ ~~is~~ ~~now~~ ~~rising~~ ~~and~~ ~~are~~ ~~unwilling~~ ~~to~~ ~~share~~ ~~responsibility~~ ~~with~~ ~~them~~.

On the ~~ground~~ ~~that~~

the Communist had for the past one decade concentrated their energies ~~not~~ ~~on~~ the student population in the Colleges, and perhaps there is reason to believe that when the present leadership of the Congress ~~loses~~ ~~some~~ ~~of~~ ~~diminishes~~ in its influence, a new leadership ~~may~~ ~~will~~ ~~rise~~

will rise

5) and ^{them} ~~the~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~future~~ ~~are~~ ~~forcing~~ ~~the~~ ~~British~~ ~~states~~ ~~to~~ ~~open~~ ~~their~~ ~~eyes~~ ~~to~~ ~~unpleasant~~ ~~facts.~~ 2)

which will be far from helpful for peaceful progress of the country.

What Mr. Churchill said in the course of his speech on the situation in Central Europe will be of special interest to readers of the Herald. This situation has now risen because of the ^{unjustifiable} ~~great~~ ^{many} ~~Concessions~~ which Mr. Churchill himself had made at Yalta. Mr. Churchill's ^{unintentionally} ~~policy~~ ^{had} ~~drawn~~ ~~up~~ ~~the~~ ~~blue~~ ~~print~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~Potdam~~ ~~resolutions~~ ~~which~~ ~~Mr.~~ ~~Ablee~~ ~~was~~ ~~later~~ ~~called~~ ~~upon~~ ~~to~~ ~~ratify.~~ In these columns we have spoken repeatedly of the great injustice done to Poland and other countries of Eastern Europe. There was a time when some British statesmen were unwilling to ~~confess~~ ~~admit~~ that there ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{any} ~~any~~ ^{injustice.} ~~injustice.~~ But now ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{bitter} ~~bitter~~ ^{experience} ~~experience~~ 5)

7) 3) ~~has~~ ~~revealed~~ ~~unpleasant~~ ~~facts.~~ "The fate of Poland," said Mr. Churchill, "seems to be an unending tragedy, and we who went to war on her behalf watch with sorrow the strange outcome of our endeavours. Austria and Hungary are starved, strifed and weighed down by masses of foreign troops ^{and} ~~and~~ follows 6)

2) 1) The populations of the Baltic States are no longer recognizable as those who existed before the war. They have suffered a double liquidation ~~at~~ ~~at~~ ~~German~~ ~~and~~ ~~Russian~~ ~~hands.~~ The population of Pomerania is said to be but a third of what it was before the war. Every effort is being made to Sovietize ~~Communist~~ ~~and~~ ~~to~~ ~~sovereignize~~ ~~the~~ ~~whole~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Soviet~~ ~~Zone~~ ~~of~~ ~~Germany.~~ It seems true that Poland is denied all free

expression of national will and at the same time she is held in strict control by her socialist-democratic Government who dare not hold free election ^{still} less one under observation of the great powers. (3)

Mr. Churchill
⑥ Mr. Churchill concludes his masterly Guedys though belated analysis of Central Eastern European situation with the words, "The position is gravely and woefully disquieting." ⁴ This attitude of readers is far preferable to one of false security, and though it does not carry with it the means to remedy the situation, it is to be hoped that it will ^{at least} put an end to further ^{the} suicidal appeasement policy which Allied Statesmen have been following for too long a period. Russia and the ^{World Peace} ~~Hydrogen~~ ^{the} Russian Slaves.

Prof. Ranga, top-ranking Congressman in the Delhi Assembly, said not long ago in London that the next Minister of Foreign Affairs under India's new Constitution should not only guard against Soviet alliance, but should be decidedly, resolutely anti-Soviet. Suspicious about the aims and methods of Stalin Strong reasons must have dictated such a strong statement. It is the art of political diplomacy ^{to} is usually manifested in lip-service to friendly relations with foreign nations. But India has reasons to be suspicious of Russia's grabbing policy; the vulnerability of the North-West Frontier Province ^{is} the trump-card in Congress hands ^{to} be played against the Pakistan demand; and the loud professions of Muslim League legislators during their Delhi convention of friendships towards the Russia and its armed might, were a timely warning as to where ^{to} trouble would arise in the event of

a civil strife in India.

Mrs. Churchill's ^{speech} ~~speech~~ is not only India, but all the world is growing suspicious of Russian aims and methods. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons during the debate on Foreign Affairs ~~has~~ gave clear evidence of the grave apprehension with which England watched the trend of Russian policy. A grave situation has now arisen, because a more than a year ago at Yalta Mrs. Churchill ~~said~~ ^{said} this trend could have been foreseen at Yalta where ^{of years} Mrs. Churchill himself ~~had~~ ^{had} refused to take a firm stand and made large concessions to Russian claims. Follows ①

④ The Russian Acquisitions
Russian gains in World War II make a formidable list which is not only 'disquieting' but holds a serious and imminent threat to world peace. Russia has gained by ~~entering~~ ^{entering} ~~gaining~~ ^{gaining} and ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~territories~~ ^{territories}. These acquisitions include Southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles from Japan, Bessarabia and Bukovina from Rumania, Ruthenia from Czechoslovakia, all the land east of the Curzon line from Poland, Königsberg from Germany, the whole of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and part of Finnish Karelia. Nor does this territorial aggrandisement represent the whole of the Russian gains. Russia now possesses exclusive economic and political domination over Poland, many countries outside her territory: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Yugoslavia, Northern Persia and a large part of Manchuria. and the ~~two~~ two-fifths of Germany.

① and are reluctant to ^{have} send their trainees there.

A year ago when American and English Catholics protested vehemently against sacrificing millions of their Co-religionists to Russia, politicians ^{and the pressmen} put splinters to their eyes and refused to admit the truth. But now happily an attitude of realism is developing, and though it does not carry which is... (7)

Training of Catholic Nurses. As one engaged in the training of ^{Catholic} nurses I am grateful to the correspondents who some time ago ^{you} wrote to the Herald regarding the prospects of ~~Catholic~~ the nursing profession. We read more and more of Catholic nurses, but a problem that ~~is~~ which causes much anxiety ^{at present} how prospective nurses would be trained in a Catholic way. Those who have worked as ~~nurses~~ some of the in Government hospitals express frank dissent about the matter, but let us hope that conditions are not equally bad everywhere. However Catholic nurses would by far prefer ^{for their training} Catholic hospitals for their training where they would ^{get} along with the professional knowledge and the diploma also the true Catholic attitude of Christ-like service, where they would not be obliged to sacrifice the Catholic ^{at the expense} sense for the nursing skill.

One of the reasons for ^{the} why the Catholic Hospital Association came into being existence was to afford proper facilities for prospective Catholic nurses both lay and religious. In the bad old Presidency, for instance, Catholic hospitals were debarred from training nurses, because they were not recognized as ^{examiners} those trained in Catholic because there was no examination for which candidates from Catholic hospitals could present themselves. The Government exams were exclusively for Govt Hospital trainees; and the only other recognized exams ^{that have been}

those conducted by the Protestant Mission Hospitals. Lately however, the Madras Nurses' Council has granted recognition to the Board of Examiners appointed by the Catholic Hospital Association; and the Catholic Hospital of Genitur has been recognized as a nurses training school. More and more prospective Catholic nurses are taking advantage of this recognition, which however is not yet ~~extended to~~ ^{granted to} the C. H. A. exam board, which however is not yet ~~extended to~~ ^{granted to} the other Catholic hospitals in India besides also are recognized as training schools for nurses. St. Francis Hospital Bangalore presents candidates for the Mysore State exams; the Holy Family Hospital of Ranseelpindi and Patna present candidates for the Punjab and Bihar Govt. exams of the Punjab and Bihar respectively.

Catholic Doctor.

President of C. H. A.

Primary Education

It is welcome news that the Bombay Government is initiating bold plans for improving primary education in the Province. The ~~our~~ ^{our} ~~Board~~ ^{Ministry} feels that the task before it is too great and that it cannot achieve it ~~single handed~~. The taxable capacity of the ~~provinces~~ ^{Province} is small; government funds are low; and there are many schemes of development which imperatively demand ~~attention~~ ^{great financial} ~~outlay~~. The Ministry have resorted to a laudable expedient which we believe should be a

to other Provinces. It has sent out an appeal to private agencies and charitable organization to come to the aid of the government and start primary schools in villages which as yet have no primary school. The government is ready to aid private initiative even more generously than in the past. Such a similar appeal had been issued to the public during the Congress ministries former tenure of office; and the response had been encouraging. By 1942 ¹⁹⁴⁹ ~~1942~~ ^{of the} 12,693 villages which had no primary schools had been started in various parts of the Province, but since that time due to war time difficulties and the policy of drift and neglect of ~~the~~ section 93 Government, the number of schools ~~had~~ ^{has} ~~fallen~~ ^{fallen} to 7,363. ^{in 1944} Now it is to be hoped that primary education will make a rapid forward advance with the active encouragement of the popular and far-sighted Ministry.

Not State monopoly Education is not one of the subjects for state monopoly. Nazism and in Germany and Shintoism in Japan were wedded to a theory of state monopoly of education, and the results were far from happy to those countries and to the world. Education at every stage should be broad-based, enlisting the cooperation of all elements of society. India has a noble tradition of private initiative in education. The Patshah Shalabs of the ^{ancient India} ~~ancient India~~ towers and the early English and vernacular schools of seventeenth and eighteenth centuries did not seem strangers to the theory of state regulation in education. It is only in the twentieth

20th Century with the advent of totalitarian ideologies that education began to be exclusive state monopoly. ~~The Bombay~~ The Bombay government shows a sentiment which wishes to break away from these two - ~~two~~ dangerous innovations and establish a continuity with the healthy traditions of India's past.

~~India is a poor~~ ^{India is a poor} The poverty of the masses is a stark reality in India. Grandiloquent schemes like those of Mr. Sargent are excellent on paper, but they are impossible of execution. Financial strain would be the result of canalizing Rs 300 Crores annually into the Education Department. Private initiative is abundant in India.

India so our country does not lack noble spirited public workers who feel the responsibility of education for the masses and are ready to devote their energy and talent and wealth to this nation-building cause. Let not misguided political theorists be stilled by their generous sentiments.

In Harizan of June 2 Prof. S. V. Agarwal has published a fourteen-point programme for Congress Ministers, drawn up Prof. S. V. Agarwal. We are surprised to see that one of the points recommends an educational policy not entirely in agreement with the recent Declaration of the Bombay Government. Prof. Agarwal writes: "The Provincial Governments should, as far as possible ^{directly} control primary or basic

education, and try to transfer existing Government high schools and Colleges to private educational societies or universities". This suggestion regarding higher education is sound and laudable, but we ~~feel~~ ^{must} feel that neither at the basic or primary ~~stage~~ ^{stage} should the state control of education be so absolute as to ~~frustrate or~~ discourage, much less stifle, private enterprise. We incline to believe that Prof. Agarwal, whose other points of the programme ~~show~~ prove an intimate knowledge of the needs and conditions of India, does not intend a totalitarian system of primary education when he suggests direct control by the government - provincial governments.

The problem of Housing

The problem of housing has always been acute in India - in the villages no less than in the towns and cities. Hence it is ~~quite~~ ^{very} great laudable on the part of the government of U. P. to have included ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ a housing programme - building programme costing several lakhs in its plan of rural reconstruction. In the highly industrialized countries of the West the housing problem is more urban than rural, but in India it is both urban and rural. The lack of proper housing in the cities has happily received ~~some~~ ^{well} publicity through the agitation of the labour unions; but the woeful state in the villages is little known except to those who have toured there for economic surveys. ~~In India there are 655,000~~ ^{in the villages} villages, and 87% of India's population live in the villages. Over ~~three-fourths~~ ^{two-thirds} of the rural population live in villages, most of the villages are extremely small, and economically very backward. About three-fourths of the rural population live in villages

Will admit that
Anyone who has visited these villages,
having a population below 2000, ^{the tiny}
clusters of huts, ^{they are which are found there} which make up these villages
are hardly fit for human habitation. A
damp mud floor which is unhealthy to sleep on,
a low-leaf covered roof that gives little
shelter against rain or sun, a single, ill-lit
room that serves for cooking and sleeping
as living room and kitchen and bed room for
the whole family of six or seven and is
often shared with a cow or buffalo; a street in
front that is narrow and insanitary - such
is the housing system in most parts of rural
India.

In the towns
The housing problem in the towns though
affecting a smaller proportion of the
people is rapidly becoming acute, and has
grave moral consequences. The population
in the towns has increased rapidly during the
war years; but the housing accommodation
did not increase proportionately. Inquiries
made in Bombay a few years ago showed that
70% of the worker's families have only one room
each and that the average number per room
is 4.03. These figures ~~are~~ will strike one
as appalling when compared with those of
London's worst quarters, where only 6% of the
worker's families live in single rooms and
the average number of persons ^{in the room}
is 1.92. Individual cases in ~~the~~ certain
overcrowded quarters in Bombay and other
industrialized towns ^{reveal} would show ^{the}
state even far worse than what one would
expect from statistical figures.

A visit to Bombay slums

The recent press report about the quarters of the working class in Bombay quarters in Bombay describes the place as an "inferno of human misery". We quote from the report the following graphic details, which would which no one would read without a shudder. "Here....

One can easily see what would be the effect of such housing on the people who live there. Lack of sufficient shelter ruins the health of the people. Infant mortality reaches colossal figures. ~~Down~~ Among the single-room tenants in industrial areas. Lack of adequate privacy and of the decent comforts of family life lead to immorality, drunkenness, crime, disruption of the family bond, instability in marital relations. And thus rapidly increases the number of delinquents of society to be taken care of in hospitals, prisons and asylums. The government and the people public should become alive to the tragic problem of inadequate housing, and remedial measures should soon be applied. About a half of India's population needs of 389 millions need better housing conditions. The problem is colossal; but with wise planning and energetic action a solution will be possible.

Atomic poison gas.

Not many details are yet known of this formidable weapon of war of the newly ushered atomic age. Dr. Leo Szilard of U. S. A. who announced to a dumbfounded world this monstrous death-dealing agency took care to conceal its mode of working behind a veil of obscurity. American scientists are in possession of ^{the} secret; and as they know

118

that across the Atlantic there is one ^{if he had it,} who would not in the least scruple about using it with on the slightest pretext, they are anxious to keep the secret to themselves. The mechanism that blows to brass there seems two-thirds of Hiroshima was not a tame child's toy. But even that would ^{scale} ~~fade~~ into insignificance beside the atomic ~~poison~~ gas with its biological warfare and fission product warfare. ~~Every~~ Every living thing will cease to exist within a radius of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the spot where the atomic poison gas bomb is dropped. The action of the poison gas is said to be due to the ~~to~~ ^{to} millions of neutrons that it will generate. Neutrons were till a few years ago a very tantalizing object for physicists, as tiny as electrons and almost as ubiquitous. But as they carried no unbalanced positive or negative ^{charge} power, they could not be controlled by electric or magnetic fields, and no atoms could oppose a barrier against their destructive intrusion. Their ~~destructive work~~ ^{destructive work} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~hitherto~~ ^{hitherto} confined within steel-walled laboratory apparatus; they were very handy bullets for smashing up atoms. But ~~now~~ ^{now} ~~they~~ ^{they} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~let~~ ^{are} ~~loose~~ ^{let} ~~upon~~ ^{loose} ~~the~~ ^{upon} ~~world~~ ^{the}; wide world where human beings live and scheme and hate; and scientists themselves cannot foresee how far their ^{destructive} power will extend. Yesterday it was the atomic bomb; today it is the atomic poison gas; tomorrow it might be the atomic planet smasher, ~~to~~ which will blow into a thousand bits this tiny planet of ours.

①

Not that we have any objection to those eminent public men who represent our Community in the policies of the Country. But why is it that Catholics are not of their number?

Catholics in Politics

It would seem that as far as the politics are concerned, Catholics are a non-entity and that Protestants alone count among the Indian Christians of this our country. The Indian Christian invited to represent ^{the} our community in the Viceroy's Executive Council is Mr. John Mathai. The nominee of the National Congress during last year's Simla Conference was Mr. Miss Ram Anbil Kaur. Maharaj Singh Maharaj Singh represents the Community in the Central Assembly. Two Indian Christians who are ministers in ^{the} Provincial ^{and} Cabinets of Madras and Assam are non Catholics. In the Madras Provincial elections, ^{most of} the Indian Christian Constituencies, Catholics failed to ^{Protestants were awarded} secure the Congress ticket in spite of ^{Catholics} being in vast majority. ^{And yet} we do not claim for the Catholics are more truly Indian, have a longer history, are more numerous ^{form a more compact body} than the Protestants; that the relatively recent, multi-denominational Protestants, ^{ours} there has been a giant share in the educational progress of India; ^{no ties of religious origin, or gratitude for financial aid} they are not beholden to England as are the Anglicans, Methodists, C.M.S., and other groups by ties of religious origin, financial aid or hierarchical jurisdiction. It would seem that Catholics should be in a privileged position in regard to Indian nationalism. ^{But facts prove the reverse.} ^{an explanation must be found somewhere?} ^{Is the Indian National Congress anti-Catholic or are Catholics anti-national?} There are those who would cast the blame on the Congress. ^{It is} ^{It is a short-sighted narrow} ^{pitiful} ^{egoism} ^{to see the meat in} ^{one's} ^{own} ^{eyes} without seeing the beam in ^{one's} ^{own} ^{eyes}. There is no reason why Congress should be anti-Catholic rather than anti-Christian, if at all it is anti-Christian anything. It is futile to bemoan just claims ignored and just rights violated without enquiring whether we have not lent a hand to ~~the~~ given the Cause, whether there is not some weakness in our position?

② But the same was the case in most provinces. No Catholic Mr. L. A. has come into the Assemblies without fighting against heavy odds. All glory to whoever, without what made the fight necessary?

③

Where does the weakness lie? It is superfluous
to affirm that Catholic Indian Catholics are in no sense anti-

national. The resolutions of the All-India Youth Conference of Bombay and Nationalist Catholics' Association of Bomb Irish diocese represent wide-spread mass feeling. Those who have felt the pulse of the Catholic masses in South Kanara, Bombay, Malabar, Tamil Nad, Chotanagore and elsewhere have no hesitation about their confidence in the national leaders of India. Nor are public spirits men making common cause with the heart of India lacking in the Catholic community.

Eminent journalists like the editors of *The Orient* and *The Forum*, the former Editor of the *Light* does the weakness lie?

Perhaps in a discordant voice often rising from our platforms and newspapers, casting unjustifiable suspicions on the national movement, or ^{promoting} ~~forming~~ an attitude of sitting upon the fence. *The Herald* has to be congratulated on having beaten me asserted openly the ~~and~~ early in the political evolution, in clear terms and with repeated emphasis, the ^{correct} ~~right~~ attitude of the Catholics toward political awakening in India. But unhappily not the same can be said about all our representative newspapers. Some would even seem to have ^{even} ~~been~~ carried on a vigorous pro-British propaganda. The British will quit; but the harm such misconceived propaganda has done to the community will endure, and for many years to come we shall ^{not have the consequence of} ~~be~~ ^{divided} ~~divided~~. Another weakness lies in a leadership weak, ^{and} ~~indecisive~~ ^{and} short-sighted, a leadership without a following, actively promoting a policy which is suicidal to the community, and seemingly placing ^{private} ~~personal~~ ambitions perhaps with most disinterested motives, yet with

little clearness of vision and breadth of outlook.

It is superfluous to add

Hope is not dead as long long as the Catholics
can show among their number men like the
Editors of the Orient and the Dawn, the former
editors of the Catholic Action, Social Order and
Catholic Educational Review, ^{Catholic} leaders of the splendid
Thiruvananthapuram State Congress and the Cochin Praya
Mandal who in spite of a bloody repression are carrying
on a splendid agitation in Malabar, ^{and} scores of others
who have felt the stripes and the vermin of prison cells
during India's dark days. What our community lacks
is not ^{individual} talent or ^{mass feeling} power, but an efficient or go leader
organization and leadership that will give adequate
expression to the mass feeling.

Hy.	380	575	760	825 - 1387	1400	600	800	1400		
L.	330	495	660	825 - 1237	1200	500	700	1200		
Ah.	280	395	560	675 - 1012	1000	400	600	1000		
L.	500	700	1000	2200 - 3300	3300	3500	600	1000	1600	
	800	1000	1600	3400	3300	3500				
B.	300	450	600	1350 - 2025	2200	2000	2100	400	700	900
	500	700	1000	2200						
Th.	250	375	500	1125 - 1687	1700	1800	400	500	800	
	400	500	800	1700						
J.	200	300	400	900 - 1350	1400	300	400	700		
	300	450	700	1450						
V.	150	225	300	675 - 1012	1200	1000	200	300	500	
	200	300	700	1200						

~~2,379~~

Cost of all services increased 50%
 except for Transport for the 3 Double sets which
 have been increased 90%. 30/6/46.



A SCRAP OF PAPER . . .

Yesterday it might have carried an office memo. Today it carries a military command. It sets a thousand guns roaring in defence of Freedom, sends a fleet of bombers across the skies, moves legions in a gigantic sweep against the enemy.

We are supplying paper for such purposes. We are meeting the needs of Army, Navy and Airforce who require vast quantities of paper for printing Maps, dropping leaflets on enemy occupied countries etc. In addition to this we also have to meet the demands of numerous Industries in India, who are now unable to import their normal requirements of paper as the principal paper making countries have been overrun by the enemy. Thus we have very little paper left to supply to the general public. Yet it is our endeavour to see that the progress of the country's education is in no way hampered by want of paper. It is our intention to supply to the various educational institutions as much paper as possible. In this connection we would urge all students to observe strictest economy in the use of paper. So often one page could be made to do the work of two. Everywhere that must be done. We must save paper.

Issued by THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS CO. LTD.