

The Examiner

A Catholic Newspaper and Review

Established 1850

VOL. 104 : NO. 8

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1953

FOUR ANNAS

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To

His Eminence Cardinal Valerian Gracias

Archbishop of Bombay

First Indian in the Sacred College

This Issue is dutifully dedicated

as a mark of Gratitude for his past service to the *Examiner*

as a token of Homage of Staff and Readers

as a pledge of Co-operation in his work

for God and Country

THE CARDINAL

SUDDENLY, we got a Cardinal! The story is well known—it was a hit. Just when everybody had given up hopes and shifted to the Centenary Celebrations . . . All the vacancies in the Sacred College had been filled and the Sacred Consistory for the elevation of the new Cardinals was fixed for 12th January 1953. Nobody thought there would be an Indian Cardinal created on that day. But then, “It is no secret what God can do.” One of the Cardinals-elect died on 29th December. On the 30th December Archbishop Gracias got the news, while he was at Ernakulam, in the company of 35 Bishops and half-a-million people, for the Centenary Celebration of St. Thomas the Apostle. It was not only historic. It was terrific—the unexpectedness, the vast concourse, the occasion. It was a historic setting to a historic event. And not the least significant, the Archbishop and two bishops accompanying him, like three kings out of the East, set out for Rome on Epiphany day.

“We have seen his star out in the east.” Ever since 1946 when he became a bishop, and soon after since India gained her independence, Archbishop Gracias has been a rising star in the Indian firmament. On arriving in Rome for the Cardinalate, he had an “unending string of visitors of all kinds and nationalities.” The Press, both English and Continental, gave him “the widest publicity possible since the day of his designation, in words and pictures.” (In Bombay, the leading newspapers, beginning with the *Times of India* and the *National Standard*, vied with one another in giving the entire news, with headlines and pictures). The report from Rome continues: “It is a mark of recognition by people outside our country not only of the esteem in which our Motherland is held, but also of the person who has been honoured.”

How did our first Cardinal figure in Rome? The eye-witness writes of what he saw and heard at the most august ceremony at St. Peter's, on Thursday 15th January: “Soon this procession hove into sight, 17 of them marching in single file, accompanied by their Chaplains, and by their M. C's. Of this group, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Bombay was easily the most conspicuous, by his colour and by his height. Many were the whispers . . . ‘there goes the Indian Cardinal,’ or again ‘How young he is.’ It did surprise many to find that the Indian Cardinal, one from the Missions, should be so young, when so many of the others were already in their 60's and 70's.” Cardinal Gracias is a little over 52 years.

What is it that makes a Cardinal? The correct answer is the choice of the Holy Father. But, should we try to surmise the qualifications, we would hit the mark by answering: all that we see in Cardinal Gracias. Sixteen years ago, while he was busy lecturing on apologetics and conducting the Catholic Students' Union in Bombay, he wrote a book on a subject which was in his line. The subject was Church and State. The book was “The Vatican and its International Policy.” It is now his line not only in lectures but in practice, and to the practising he brings the touch of a master-artist.

What does the new Cardinal mean to India? Let the Cardinal himself speak. Mr. Asaf Ali the Indian Minister to the Holy See, ill as he was, rushed from Switzerland and was present at the ceremony in St. Peter's as well as at the earlier occasion on 12th January when the Cardinal received the “biglietto.” The Minister said that after the coming of the Apostle Thomas to preach the “gospel of universal brother-

hood, love, charity and peace,” the present was the next historic event. The Cardinal said on the same occasion: “Our greatest men of yesterday and today led by . . . Mahatma Gandhi, have been inspired by religious motives. They have learnt to know and love the person of Jesus Christ and appeal to His teachings in a manner which is most striking in a non-Catholic country.”

India is a progressive country, “which far from being fossilised and stagnant, has given a splendid example of an intellectual energy and a dynamic capacity to absorb new ideas and to adjust itself to changing conditions.” As for the “dynamic capacity,” one has only to look at the leadership of “our noble Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru”; and as for the absorption of new ideas in changing times, “these can be good or bad. Some absorptions have been found to be dangerous. But it is heartening to note that both our leaders and the people at large are alive to the seriousness of the growing menace and are not slow in finding in the Church a powerful ally for the furtherance of her own national ideals and national happiness.”

This is our opportunity, and in this most important work everyone—every layman, priest and bishop—is a Cardinal, a hinge on which the future of our country will turn. We must make it turn on the right moral fulcrum, unto the happiness of all Indians and of India as a whole. This is the weight of the first Cardinalate on each and every one of us, who have the “Light, the Truth, the Way.” We must all help to swell the number and the earnestness of those “following the star.”

We need not be afraid. “They found the Child there, with His mother Mary.” We still remember, though we did not speak of it, of how, when Our Lady of Fatima came to Bombay, Bishop Gracias laid aside all his work and went on the decorated ‘float,’ often in the hot sun, sitting at the feet of Our Lady and telling his beads. There are two women who touch a responsive cord. One is the memory of his mother, whose picture is always on his desk. The other is the Mother of mothers, on whom he is his eloquent best, in his sermons. If she has chosen to step into our destinies, into the destinies of India, then, he is her Cardinal.

On the personal side, there is much that many of us can tell, as if we have a share in the elevation. Cardinal Gracias is not old. It is not so long ago, only six and a half years, when he was just Father Gracias. Some of us have sat at the same desks or played on the same field. His contacts with the young have kept him young at heart, and even as a prelate he moves with the easy familiarity of a friend. As Auxiliary Bishop, he visited every home in the suburban and district parishes, seeking out the poorest. He can call hundreds of men and women from everywhere by their names. He is treasured as a friend of the family in many homes. And best of all, his priests have experienced continually, because of his even temper and quick understanding, the comfort of his motto “Fraternitatis amore.” In Rome, the visitors called to see the “smiling bishop.” And though, in the past, the burdens of his office have not been all smiles, nor will the Cardinalate be without its burdens, we know in our glowing hearts that he will still be radiating the warmth and glow of an unflinching friendship.

REV. T. MASCARENHAS, ASST. EDITOR.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A Good Augury

The sincere tributes paid to Cardinal Gracias during the numerous receptions held in his honour are a happy proof of the cordial Church-State relations in India. Non-Catholic spokesmen generously dwelt upon the appointment of Cardinal Gracias as a recognition by the Vatican not only of the outstanding qualities of His Eminence but also of the growing importance of the Indian Republic in world affairs. They did not fail to refer to the greater and wider responsibilities that the new distinction brought with it but one and all expressed the fullest confidence in the ability of His Eminence to discharge those responsibilities. It is indeed, a good augury that the leading public officials should have spoken so warmly and so spontaneously about His Eminence and should have shared the joy and the honour that the Catholics of India, and particularly of Bombay, felt in the elevation of an Indian Archbishop to the Cardinalate. That the whole country should rejoice in what some may call a Catholic event can be explained by the non-sectarian, democratic policy followed by the Nehru Government. It was most refreshing and encouraging to listen to speeches made by the most prominent members of the different communities, who all joined together in declaring their appreciation of His Eminence and in looking upon the new dignity bestowed upon Cardinal Gracias as a merited honour for India, merited because of the valuable role played by India in international councils. The Church in India has now come of age and the present happy relations between the Church and the State must be maintained.

Shri Gopaldaswamy Ayyangar

Kings, they say, have no eyes ; they have only ears ! Fortunate are they who have the ear of the king ! In the case of Mr. Gopaldaswamy Ayyangar, who died on 10th February, it could be truly said India has been fortunate that he had the ear of Mr. Nehru. When extreme counsels were likely to prevail, especially when communal feelings were apt to flare up or some foreign government hurt our susceptibilities, it was fortunate that Mr. Nehru could count on the sound and sober advice of Mr. Ayyangar. With Maulana Azad and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai he belonged to the inner counsel and friendship of Mr. Nehru and was consulted on every matter of moment at home or abroad. Mr. Nehru said : "His loss is a very great one to the nation, to his colleagues in government, and to me personally." In his career he worked up to the top. He held many portfolios in the Central Cabinet after India attained her independence. But in this quality of "friendly adviser" he proved his greatest usefulness. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, "We lose a great gentleman, a loyal friend, and a noble colleague." If India has earned such a great respect in the "Councils of the nation," one might be interested to know who were India's counsellors—And if her inherent honesty of purpose was what made India worthy of genuine respect, one may again ask who is the one who would never tell a lie or stoop to anything base. And if we have kept an even keel amidst storms, one might ask who was the sobering element !

Antics on Food Front

India is fortunate in having Food Ministers endowed with faith, blind faith and even baseless Faith. They have tried their best to create more food for the hungry and the starving by making speeches, coining slogans, giving glib promises and planting saplings. If in the end, the food supplies run out and the U.S.A. has to send us a "loan" of 2,000,000 tons of wheat, our Food Ministers still retain their hope and, of course, their baseless faith in the country "turning the corner" shortly. There is suffering as a result of all this but it is not any one of our Food Ministers who must tighten his belt and eat less : as for the masses, they are quite used to hunger and starvation by now. These "happy" reflections have been occasioned by the speech of the present Union

Food Minister, Shri R. A. Kidwai, at the inauguration of a livestock, agricultural and industrial exhibition at Beldanga organized by the West Bengal Government. The irrespressibly optimistic Kidwai predicted that in four years there would be no poverty in the country. (This sort of thing has often been said, but it is no sooner said than forgotten, particularly by the cocksure prophets !) "With our increased internal procurement we shall not only be able to meet our own requirements but in the near future we may have surplus also for export." Shri Kidwai is not the wisest for the experience of his predecessors. In 1952 India was expected to achieve self-sufficiency in food, but an ironic fate blasted the expectations of our leaders and Uncle Sam had to come to the rescue. On what grounds did the Food Minister base his forecast ? Shri Kidwai said the critics of India's food policy should visit exhibitions like the one he inaugurated and see for themselves what agriculturists had achieved. Everyone was trying to produce more and thus help in the removal of poverty. So exhibitions are cited as a proof positive of the country's "increasing" food production. So much do some of our public men pin their faith and their hopes on spectacular displays ! Four years hence we may have another Food Minister who will have to play at the pleasant game of prophesying self-sufficiency in food all over again. Shri Kidwai's faith, hope and optimism are commendable but not realistic.

Dr. Matthai and Taxes

A report from New Delhi of February 13 says that it is certain that Dr. John Matthai will be the chairman of the proposed Taxation Inquiry Committee. He knows budgets and taxes. He has the gift of sensing exactly what should be done about such things and how to put the house in order. "The committee will look into the incidence of taxation on various classes of people and make recommendations for rationalisation of the existing taxation structure to conform it to the requirements of a Welfare State." Unpopular taxes can be a source of trouble, and one has only to keep such trouble up to undermine the State. Besides, there are some taxes which kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Who is to tell foolish ministers that they can tax at their own dictatorial caprice ? And who is to tell the people exactly where they get off when they are being unreasonable, i.e., who can make them see the clear reason of certain taxes ? It is only such a man who, like Dr. Matthai, is strong and clear about such things and involved in no party game. After the experiments of the Labour Government in England, one is afraid of such words as "rationalisation" and "welfare." A closely knit and finely grinding mill of taxation can turn the people into penniless serfs. India badly needs a system which rationalises the chaotic situation between the centre and the different States. But it is essential to the resources of any country that men should be able to save and be encouraged to save and invest. Hence, it is well that Dr. Matthai has been called to examine, what he alone can understand, viz., "The effects of the present rates of income-tax on the ability and incentive to save and invest...to suggest modifications in the existing structure so that capital formation and investment in risk-bearing enterprise will not be unduly hampered."

The Criterion

How people do deal in sophisms ! They lose sight of the absolute and fundamental criteria of right and wrong. It is the fashion that takes them, and politicians are the people most apt to be swayed by the current expressions. It is their misfortune that they do not stop to think when they utter words. So long as those words go down well at a given moment. "One World!" was what deceived the Allies and led to the disastrous treaties of Yalta and Potsdam. One would keep one's door of friendship open to all, irrespective of colour, creed and status. But what if a thief wants to enter one's

house to break it up! Against such a one, the law of self-protection demands that the door be shut until the miscreant has given up his fell intent! So it is with this word "fear." Mr. Aneurin Bevan is like an overdose of aspirin to a heart patient. If people are ridden with fear, one must help them to overcome it and not administer a palliative of words which will make the situation worse. Mr. Bevan has a gift of flinging words which make a tremendous expression for the moment, but no sense when one tries to knit them into a political creed. That is his weakness in English politics. He is now here in India, flinging such words as "third force" and "fear psychosis." A little flattery for India, like lozenges for children, and he thinks he has solved all the troubles in the world. Why does he not go to the trouble at the source and beard the trouble-makers? Why does he want to strip the troubled of their defences, of just what will render them more assured if they are stronger! And why does he want to pull the wool over India's eyes and advise her to act the part of referee (third force) in a boxing ring, when the trouble is such that there is no referee, no rules, in the fight that is coming? If he were to argue on the rights and wrongs of a case that would be another matter. He might even put up a case for Communism. But when he only indulges in deadly advice to the troubled, to yield to the trouble-makers and thus get rid of their fears, he is only laying death traps.

Bogus Champion of the Underdog

The Economic Conference for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) ended its session at Bandoeng after snubbing persistent Soviet attempts to attack the motives of the Western Powers and to warn Asian countries against "domination by colonial powers and feudal remnants." As usual, the Soviet delegates attended the Conference not to foster the development of the backward countries of Asia but to carry on their propaganda against the West by stigmatising Anglo-American aid as "economic domination." A Soviet resolution accusing colonial Powers of the latter charge was defeated by ten votes to one. The Burmese delegate said that his country had received considerable aid from the U.S.A. but no political, economic or military concessions were asked for or given. The Indian delegate dissociated himself and his delegation from the suggestion by the Soviet delegate that all countries in the ECAFE region were under foreign influence. The Soviet Union, he declared, had done practically nothing to help these regions, but had attributed malicious motives to other countries. What has the so-called people's government of Russia done to promote the economic welfare of the backward peoples of the world? Nothing, unless fomenting discontent and mendacious propaganda can be called "helping the poor." Except for a short period after the UN Charter was signed, the Soviet bloc has always abstained either from joining or contributing to any of the specialized welfare agencies of the UN such as WHO, ILO, UNESCO, or FAO which help the peoples of the world to combat disease, illiteracy and hunger. Towards the end of January Russia again turned down UN's appeal for funds to carry out its relief and technical assistance programmes for the world's under developed areas. And yet Russia seizes every opportunity to express her solicitude for the underprivileged masses of the world. Ultimately deeds speak louder than words and the failure of the Communist countries to give a cent for the world's betterment will open the eyes of the gullible victims of Red propaganda to the truth. May that day dawn soon!

An Act of Statesmanship

In a world of bankrupt power-politics and of deadlocked conferences the Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the Sudan is most welcome. Egypt and the Suez Canal possess a strategic importance of the highest order and a settlement that gives promise of accord between the Western Powers and the Arab World is bound to be obnoxious to the Russian bloc. The same realistic statesmanship, that enabled Britain to quit India voluntarily and with one stroke to forge links of friendship to bind together the two countries, was again in evidence

during the negotiations ending in a pact giving satisfaction to both the parties. The British have the political maturity and the sagacity to make a virtue of necessity and to appear to grant what they are virtually forced to hand over. That this is an uncommon faculty is borne out by the history of other Empires, the protagonists of which did not or do not know when their day is done. During the past few months, relations between Britain and Egypt have not been cordial, the Suez Canal being the bone of contention between the two. Now with the Sudan Pact, the way is paved for fruitful talks about the historic and strategic Suez Canal. There is no one in the free world but wishes that a workable arrangement will be forthcoming so that the defence of the vital waterway will become a joint responsibility of Egypt and the Democracies. Reports about the agreement mention the fund of good-will that has been created for Britain as a result of it and in this happy atmosphere the remaining Anglo-Egyptian differences will be the more easily ironed out. Since Egypt is unofficially the leader of the Arab world, the future seems to be bright for an Arab-West Defence Pact. The Tunisian and Iranian questions will certainly be brought closer to a solution. Such a state of affairs will be of invaluable help to the West in the cold war.

Wanted—A Sense of Reality

Who wants war? It is difficult to believe that there exists in the Kremlin men who think that war is the only solution of the "Iron Curtain" problem of our day. As for the Western Powers, they would sooner settle down to a prosperous and peaceful existence than mobilise their man-power and their material resources for an all-out war; but the defence of a democratic way of life and the containment of Red totalitarianism compel them to build up their defences. That is what seems to escape the attention of our leaders, who stand for peace and do not want to align themselves with any Power bloc. It is a natural and laudable desire to seek peace and to prevent war. But what is the reality. The end of World War II did not mean the demobilisation of Russia who used her strength to convert the countries of East-Europe and China into her satellites. Then and only then did the West begin to arm against Russian expansionism. The West desires peace as passionately as India, but the necessity of armament has been forced on it. Free nations, like India, all around the world must stand closely together and weakness in any link in the long chain may be fatal. When it was rumoured that the Middle East defence pact would include Pakistan, Mr. Nehru declared that any such development would bring "the region of cold war right up to our border." Now that Tibet on the northern Indian boundary has been occupied by China for over two years, one would think quite correctly that the region of cold war had already been brought right up to our border. But, evidently, Mr. Nehru thinks otherwise. It is a pity. For the Chinese in Tibet are a threat to Nepal and India. As for Russians, they proved conclusively at the last Soviet Congress in Moscow that they look upon India as a country to be liberated. In the face of all this evidence, it is fatuous to keep on bleating about our desire for peace and putting on our neutrality act, which betrays a lack of realism.

NEW BISHOPS APPOINTED

The S. Congregation of Propaganda Fide has announced the following appointments of Bishops:

- 1) The Rt. Rev. Paul Mariaselvam, S. D. B., has been appointed Bishop of the newly erected Diocese of Vellore. Mgr. Mariaselvam was born in Trichinopoly on March 14th, 1897.
- 2) The Rt. Rev. Sundaram Rajarethinam has been appointed Bishop of the newly erected Diocese of Tanjore. Mgr. R. Sundaram was born in Megathur, Tanjore, on June 10th, 1905.

Priest Donates Blood To Communist.—Fr. Lazzaro di Gigliano, a Capuchin friar, has given blood for Angelo Ferrari, a young Communist worker who was shot by police in a scuffle near Milan.

THE SACRED COLLEGE

BY C. D. PINTO

THE 29th December last is indeed a red-letter day in the annals of the Church in India. Bliss was it that eve to be alive and on the subsequent morn. The news of an Indian Cardinal was no sooner announced than it flew with all the celerity with which eagerness could transmit and curiosity receive it. "Who and what is a Cardinal?" was the question asked, generally by non-Christians. Originally a person in charge of one of the principal churches in Rome, to which others were subordinate, he is now the highest dignitary save only the Pope, one of the 70 Princes of the Catholic Church, a member of the Papal Council comprising six Cardinal Bishops, 50 Cardinal Priests and 14 Cardinal Deacons,

fact of their being in the majority seems to provoke comment, perhaps jealousy. Whatever is to be said about this, there is the other fact, authenticated by figures, that since 1870 the Pontiffs, who choose the Cardinals, have shown a marked tendency to internationalise the College. The inference is sufficiently plain. Any man, even a layman, can be elected Pope but for a great many centuries the Cardinals have not gone outside their own body for a candidate. Hence humanly speaking, the fewer the Italian Cardinals at the time of a conclave, the less the likelihood of one of them being chosen.

The Cardinals, like the Church, are chiefly from the secular priesthood but there have been religious too.



A PAPAL MESSENGER DELIVERS THE RED HAT

who form the Sacred College and, when the Holy See falls vacant, elect the new Pope. The total fixed by Sixtus V has been confirmed by the code of Canon Law and however pleasing it might have been to the Holy Father to raise others to the dignity, after careful consideration he thought it inopportune in the present circumstances to add to the number.

By the creation of an Indian Cardinal, the Church has once again recognised the providential distinction of nations, each bound to use its special character for the glory of God, and shown her fitness to deal with each. In India to-day she has attained a stature which augurs well for her future as well as for that of the State. It is curious that latterly a custom has grown up in the press and in private conversation to dwell on the question of nationality whenever a change takes place in the composition of the Sacred College and with the news of a consistory we were simultaneously informed that there would be presently 26 Italian and 44 non-Italian Cardinals representing 27 nations. Sometimes a good deal of speculation is tagged on as to the possibility of the election of a non-Italian Pope. Formerly when Italy was divided up into a number of small States, Italian Cardinals were regarded not so much as Italians but as Romans, Piedmontese, Tuscans, Neapolitans; now they are looked upon as members of a unified nation and the

Well known within my memory were the Augustinian Cardinal Martinelli, the Benedictine Cardinal Gasquet, the Dominican Cardinal Fruhwirth, the Friars Minor Cardinal Netto, the Redemptorist Cardinal Von Rossum, the Salesian Cardinal Hlond, the Jesuit Cardinal Ehrle, brother of my first Prefect of Studies in the lower division at St. Xavier's.

It has been my good fortune to have met and known some of the Church's princes—Cardinal Gerlier, who as Bishop of Lourdes and Tarbes welcomed us to the grotto; Cardinal Pacelli, the gloriously reigning Pontiff, whom I had the honour of addressing on behalf of the pilgrims from India, Burma and Ceylon in Lourdes; Cardinal Verdier, whose gift to me in Paris of a relic of the Little Flower I treasure; Cardinal Hinsley, who came as Archbishop to Rome for the canonisation of More and Fisher; Cardinal Dougherty, whom to speed on his way to Australia, Bombay gave a rousing reception; Cardinal Gilroy, fresh in mind as one who speaks the words of eternal life, and now, oh! joy, our very own Cardinal Gracias.

Thee, belov'd new brother of Supreme Pontiffs,
Prince the Church's too latest nominated, [ful
Minds and hearts joy-filled, with the world-wide faith-
Humbly salute we.

SEVEN YEARS IN RETROSPECT

BY BRIDGET RODRIGUES

WHEN on that memorable occasion, just six and a half years ago, Catholic Bombay thronged in teeming numbers to greet its newly-consecrated Bishop, and to offer him homage and allegiance, when on platform and in press tributes of praise and appreciation were showered on him, we prayed that "God would spare him for many years to shape the destiny of Catholics in the New India of tomorrow." With great humility and deep gratitude we acknowledge to-day that our prayer has been heard. Not only has our beloved Archbishop earned for us the respect of the nation by his "practical manifestation of faith" in his speeches and sermons, by his "brotherly love towards all, irrespective

we began to realise that our cherished ambition for him would soon be realised.

When the new list of Cardinals was published we experienced more than a twinge of disappointment, but our hopes still remained unshattered. Our Cardinal-to-be was still young, and with Providence all things are possible. The impossible has happened, and we hail Dr. Gracias as the first Cardinal Archbishop of India.

As Archbishop, Dr. Gracias has lived up to his motto "Fraternitatis Amore." Brotherly love has been the motive force of all his actions. His love and consideration for his people, young and old, rich and poor, educated and uneducated was manifested in his unselfish



THE HOLY FATHER CONFERRING THE RED BIRETTA ON CARDINAL GRACIAS

of colour, caste or creed," and by the dignity with which he has shouldered the burdens of his episcopal office, but he has brought honour to the Indian Nation by proving himself worthy of the highest distinction the Holy See can bestow on one of her sons—the Cardinalate.

By a happy coincidence the period of the foundation of the Indian Republic synchronised with the advancement of India to a higher status in the Catholic world. The changed conditions in State and Church called for outstanding personalities suitable to the new situation. The era produced the genius. Unanimously Pandit Nehru was acclaimed the political leader of the New India. Catholic India with one voice has hailed with rejoicing and approval the nomination of Archbishop Gracias to the princely ranks of the Church.

When the news of Archbishop Gracias' appointment was flashed to Bombay our thoughts flew to an evening in 1946 when a friend forcefully remarked: "Bishop Gracias will be the first Cardinal Archbishop of India." Amazed and a little more than sceptical we discussed the pros and cons of such an eventuality. As the years passed and the Bishop made giant strides in his fruitful administration and put Catholic India as it were on the map, when later he was made Archbishop of Bombay,

house-to-house visitation of his flock, especially in the districts in the early years of his Episcopacy. His Grace thus gained first-hand knowledge and understanding of the needs of his people, and won for himself the whole-hearted devotion of his children.

His Eminence is essentially the people's Archbishop—of his people and for his people. To them he is no distant vision on his throne in the Cathedral, but a living reality working for them and moving in their midst. This facet of Cardinal Gracias' pastoral work has vividly caught the imagination of his people. His visits to the poorer parts of the diocese were always to be remembered, cherished and treasured.

The key-note of Cardinal Gracias' work has been social uplift and the relief of suffering humanity. With great foresight and breath of vision, to maintain the tempo of social and educational activities he has encouraged and welcomed into the diocese several religious communities of men and women, thus ensuring continuity in social relief, educational progress and welfare-work. In a few years the Diocese has been enriched by institutions, religious, cultural and humanitarian.

Cardinal Gracias' great love for his afflicted children, the deaf and the dumb, the leper and the outcast, the

sick and the maimed, the widow, the orphan and the unwanted child, the poor and the destitute, the ignorant and the unlearned—has found expression in the noble institutions of the diocese that have been encouraged and fostered during his regime as Archbishop. He has continued the work of the Eduljee Framji Leper Home at Trombay under the care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul despite the ever-existing bogey of lack of finance. The problem of the leper and outcast is daily growing, and Cardinal Gracias has made a substantial contribution towards its mitigation by arranging that the Spanish Sisters take over the Parvatibai Leper Home at Surat. Personal care and kindly ministrations has reduced the

the comprehensive grasp of knotty problems evoke the admiration of all.

His Eminence's genius for organisation, his unruffled quiet manner, his marvellous capacity for work, his courage despite unsurmountable difficulties are an inspiration to his people.

Cardinal Gracias' charming personality has made him a favourite in social circles. Is it a wonder, then, that he is here, there and everywhere? His dignity, poise, natural gifts of heart and mind, his wide culture and versatility have called forth paeans of praise from non-Catholics and Catholics in the highest places in Europe and India.



THE PAPAL AUDIENCE BEFORE THE CONSISTORY

REV. W. NAZARETH, REV. ANGELO FERNANDES, CARDINAL GRACIAS, THE HOLY FATHER,
BISHOP THOMAS OF BANGALORE, BISHOP KAVUKATT OF CHANGANACHERRY, REV. S. PIMENTA

burden of suffering and mental anguish of the poor inmates of the Home.

The Archbishop's keen interest in the Deaf Mute Institution at Mazagon as Patron and Trustee has encouraged the management to maintain a high degree of efficiency, so that the humanitarian work of the Institution is recognised and greatly appreciated by the State.

The poorer sections of the outposts of the Diocese have not escaped attention. Two new hospitals have been recently opened in Bassein, one at Agashi and the other at Giriz. The benefits of the medical establishments and the educational institutions have been reaped by the people of Bassein, Catholic and non-Catholic.

To members of his flock living in congested clubs in Bombay far away from their homes and families, the appointment of a Special Chaplain in charge of spiritual and material welfare has been a boon.

The establishment of the Catholic Employment Exchange has been proof of the Archbishop's concern for the unemployed, especially clerks, artisans, technicians and domestic workers.

The loyalty, devotion, obedience and selfless service that the Diocesan welfare-workers give to their leader are negligible when compared to the consideration, sympathy and interest with which His Eminence appreciates their work. The promptness with which any suggestion is considered and acted upon, the swiftness of decision,

His speeches and sermons took non-Catholics by storm, and his oratorical powers and brilliant memory have created a stir in international circles, witness his valuable contribution to the International Congress of the Lay Apostolate in Rome in 1951.

Cardinal Gracias in his concluding remarks in reply to the congratulatory address presented to him on his appointment as Bishop said: "May the day dawn when a Papal Nuncio will present his credentials to the Government of a free and united India, and an Indian Ambassador will be welcomed to the ranks of the Vatican Diplomatic Corps." All these things have come to pass, and yet more.

The day has dawned when a Prelate, a son of India, has been vested in the Sacred Purple and numbered among the Princes of the Church. *Ad multos annos!*

Record Of Christian Schools.—Six Cardinals now living were former pupils of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, says a report issued by the De La Salle Brothers. For the first time in the history of the Institute the members have passed the 20,000 mark. Former pupils also include 82 Archbishops and Bishops, 7,740 secular priests, 5,482 religious priests and members of other congregations of brothers, nearly 3,000 seminarists and more than 7,000 Brothers of the Christian Schools "on active service" or in training.



**THE CARDINAL SPEAKS
AT OUR DIAMOND JUBILEE**

India has her First Cardinal
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THE TASK BEFORE THE NEW CARDINAL

BY DR. P. J. THOMAS

THE elevation of the Most Rev. Dr. Valerian Gracias to the Cardinalate is a recognition, not only of his personal eminence but also of the high level of Catholic life that Bombay has attained under his lead.

Bombay, the premier city of the East, has to-day a highly cultured and intellectually alert Catholic population, who can hold their own with fellow Catholics anywhere in the world. Not only the upper ten of Bombay Catholics, but the rank and file—including the Goan cooks, waiters and ayahs who help substantially to make Bombay the clean and well-fed city that it is—are noted for their honesty, uprightness and above all for the strict observance of their religious duties. What strikes

an honour; it was a clarion call from Our Lord, through his Vicar—a reminder that a greater effort than festivities is urgently required, at this time of peril. For such an effort, a suitable leader was announced, to the assembled multitude.

The baffling problem before the Church in India is, why in a land where the faith was preached in Apostolic times, the Church cannot claim today more than 1 p. c. of the population. In the part of India where Christianity is most ancient, and its adherents most numerous (about 25 per cent in Kerala), serious problems like Communism are menacing the Church. The central fact is that Christians, especially in South India, have



HIS EMINENCE WITH THE VISITING PRELATES

one even more in Bombay is its galaxy of talented priests and laymen, and the very harmonious relationship going on between them. Thus has arisen a cultured fraternity of Catholics at a high intellectual level. The standard of their work can be seen from the weekly *Examiner*, which can compare favourably with similar periodicals anywhere in the world. Successive Archbishops, especially Dr. Goodier and Dr. Roberts, have helped in this, but the credit for building up this intellectual and spiritual fraternity goes largely to Dr. Gracias, who has been its inspirer and guide. Hardly any city in India or in the East, not many cities even in Europe, can claim such a high level of Catholic life, and it is but meet that this city and its Archbishop have been singled out for this signal honour.

It is significant that the nomination of Dr. Gracias as Cardinal was announced at the solemn celebration of the centenaries of St. Thomas and St. Francis Xavier, to a grand assemblage of half a million persons gathered round the Papal Legate, Cardinal Gilroy, assisted by over 35 bishops from all over India. To be exact, the nomination was made in Rome just when Dr. Gracias was addressing with great eloquence a numerous body of students on the onerous duties devolving on them.

Mysterious are the ways of God. But, to one humble person, this appeared as not merely the announcement of

not adhered to a great command of Our Lord. "A new commandment I give unto you, that you love one another." . . . "By this shall all men know that you are my disciples, if you have love one for another." So said our Divine Master, regarding our duties to our neighbour. But this cardinal doctrine has been rather ignored here, more than nearly anywhere in Christendom. Adherence to caste, social pride, greed, disregard for the poor and needy—these contaminating evils have retarded the progress of evangelization, and are today summoning Communism. This has been stated unequivocally in the Joint Pastoral Letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of Kerala. "The underlying reason for this," they state, "is that the so-called Christians are not sufficiently Christian in their domestic, social and other spheres of human life." The menace of Communism is also the result of neglecting the Second Commandment. Where gross inequalities, social and economic, are rampant, Communism is bound to lift its head, and this cannot be warded off by mere argument. Stout action is required in rectification.

Great and difficult, therefore, is the task before the new Cardinal. Let us all pray earnestly that His Eminence may be enabled to give us a lead in the grim struggle before us—struggle with evils within, and with the enemy outside.

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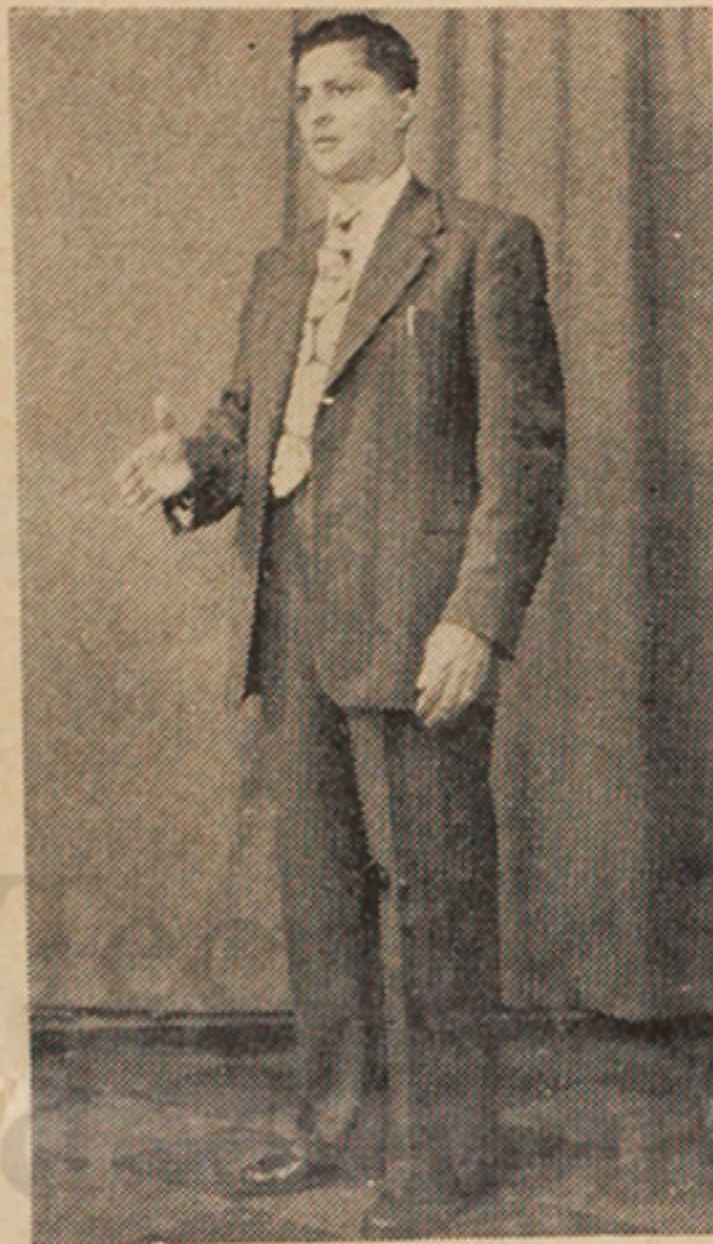
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BOMBAY HONOURS THE FIRST INDIAN CARDINAL

HAVING given its Cardinal a week to recover from a strenuous month in Rome and the fatigues of the journey back to India, Catholic Bombay bestirred itself as it had never done before to manifest its pride and joy at the elevation of its Pastor to the Sacred College and to honour him in a befitting manner. The First City knows how to rise to an occasion and is known for the heartiness and splendour of its demonstrations to the great. It fully lived up to its reputation this time by according to His Eminence Cardinal Valerian Gracias a reception worthy of a Prince of the Church, of the greatest moral power in the world. Catholic Bombay is grateful to the Hierarchy of India for assisting its glorious endeavour with the presence of more than half of the episcopate in the country, and to its non-Catholic counterpart for its co-operation and attendance at two of the most notable functions of the programme.

The following Prelates arrived to take part in the general demonstration. The Archbishop of Karachi, who is also the *Chargé d'affaires* of the Apostolic Internunciature in Pakistan, the Archbishops of Agra, Delhi-Simla, Calcutta, Madras-Mylapore and Verapoly; the Bishops of Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Bangalore, Bellary, Calicut, Coimbatore, Cuttack, Hyderabad, Indore, Kottar, Kottayam, Krishnagar, Madera, Mysore, Nagpur, Nellore, Poona, Salem, Tuticorin; the Auxiliary Bishops of Pondicherry and Trivandrum; the Prefects Apostolic of Jhansi, Jubblepore and Jullunder; the Bishops-Elect of Tanjore and Vellore; Mgr. Raimondi, Counsellor of the Apostolic Internunciature at Delhi, representing the Apostolic Internuncio to India.

I. DEMONSTRATION BY THE CLERGY

Fittingly enough the programme of events opened with a demonstration by the clergy of the Archdiocese of Bombay on the morning of Thursday 12th February. As leaders of the faithful they offered the first tribute of felicitations and homage. The spacious hall of Archbishop's House overflowed into the surrounding passages with 275 members of the clergy, secular and regular. Cardinal Gracias was received by the gathering with a clapping of hands and as soon as he was seated on the throne the Very Rev. Mgr. Michael Rodrigues, Vicar of Santa Cruz, rose to make a speech of which the following is a summary.

Five years ago India won her independence and since then she has not only made remarkable progress but has also gained an important place among the nations of the world. There has been a corresponding development in the Catholic Church in this land. Already before August 1947 Indians were being placed in responsible positions in the Church, but whereas on that date there were only 17 Indian Bishops in these past five years their number has increased to 32. But in Bombay the progress has been faster and in Cardinal Gracias the rise has been rapid. Within five years the Archdiocese has not only been entrusted to an Indian but its Archbishop has also been made a Cardinal, while Cardinal Gracias has passed from the position of an Auxiliary Bishop to that of a Prince of the Church. His Eminence has during this time proved worthy of the honours rained down on him. His brilliance of mind is outstanding; he has always helped his priests in the solution of problems that baffled them; he has an infinite capacity for taking pains and inspires others to hard work. His eloquence is well known. He has proved a leader of men. He has a warm personality and a human touch which makes him more gracious than his name. He is simple and accessible. The elevation of His Eminence to the Cardinalate, expected by the people, has given them the greatest satisfaction. It is an epoch making event in the history of the Church in India; it begins a new era. The Church in this land has now come of age, she has reached full stature. This involves tremendous responsibilities on the shoulders of Indian Catholics. Under the leadership of His Eminence the Catholics of India have to work to bring India's millions to the feet of Christ. Mgr. Rodrigues concluded by pledging to His Eminence the love, homage and obedience of the Clergy.

Very Rev. Fr. A. Coyne, S. J., Superior Regular of the Bombay Mission, speaking next said that his contribution was only a little white blossom of love and gratitude added to the garland of praise, prayer and good augur offered to His Eminence these days. The joy of the Cardinal's priests was greater because they understood better the significance of the new dignity for the Church in India, for the privileged diocese of Bombay and for the clergy themselves. High office carried with it great responsibility; Providence had designed to place His Eminence at the head of the Church in India to be the leader of Catholics and non-Catholics. Thus his field of activities become as wide as India and even transcend its frontiers. "It is the very horizons of the Church that become your horizons and the world has to reckon from now on with the international figure of

your august person." Our joy is tempered by the thought that we have now no longer exclusive claims on the Cardinal's attention, time and activities but we have to grow unselfish to permit others share them. The singular privilege which a diocese has in having at its head a Prince of the Church carries with it obligations. "A Cardinal's diocese should be a model one to which others may look for inspiration in the fervour of its spirit and in the organization of Catholic activities, for initiative and zeal in the spreading of Christ's Gospel among non-Catholics for a heartily united clergy." Bombay must become in reality "urbs prima in Indis" as regards Catholic life and activities.



FEEDING OF THE POOR : BLESSING OF FOOD

Replying His Eminence said he was happy to be back. He expressed his gratitude for all that had been done in the past years and for the enthusiastic reception he had been given at the airports on his return from Malabar and from Rome. He saw in all this demonstration the appreciation and devotion of the clergy and the laity. His honour was the honour of all. The appointment of an Indian Cardinal brought greater attention to the Church and greater responsibilities on Indian Catholics. The rejoicings would soon be over, but hard work would follow—now double work for all. He expressed his gratitude to the Holy Father for the trust he has shown in India, and for the affection he showed himself (Cardinal Gracias) and to the clergy and people in Bombay; to the Father General of the Society of Jesus for all the help he had given not only in hospitality but also by placing men at the Cardinal's disposal; to the heads at Rome of the religious bodies working in Bombay for their many kindnesses. The Cardinal said that his sphere of activity would now be increased and there would be many demands made on him. He would need help and he would, therefore, need one more Vicar General who would be appointed before long. He paid a tribute to Mgr. Dyer, the Vicar General, for the work he had done during the past years and for his love and unswerving loyalty.

2. FEEDING OF THE POOR

"Handsome is as handsome does," sums up the tradition of "feeding the poor," which is customary in India from ancient times, as well as in that golden period of European Christianity, the Middle Ages. This thoughtfulness for the poor was not only a part of the celebrations, but the first item. They were the first to receive the blessing and the cheer. Addressing 1,200 of them on 14th February evening on St. Xavier's school grounds the Cardinal spoke in Konkanim of his own poverty as a boy, the Holy Father's love for those in need and in the humbler walks of life. On the grounds, on comfort-



FEEDING OF THE POOR : THE FIRST TO BE FED

table brown sacking, forming a block as large as a hockey ground, were rows upon rows of men, women and children. It was a sight to see the Cardinal and the bishops, in their coloured sashes, move among the rows, ministering instead of being ministered unto. Each platter or *thali* of hard, non-soaking paper contained nine items of food, such as vegetables, curry, *voddhe*, *puri*, *halva*, fruit, etc. The tumblers were also of hard paper with coloured designs. Many were chiefly enthused by the sense of "choice," in the thought and manner of the

The Most Rev. Dr. Mathias, Archbishop of Madras, who preached, paid tributes to the Cardinal and said that his elevation to the Cardinalate was an honour not only to the Catholics of the country but to the whole of India as well. After the Mass His Eminence imparted the Pontifical blessing to the congregation.

4. LUNCH AT ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE

On Sunday, 15th February, His Eminence Cardinal Gracias entertained the visiting Prelates at a lunch at

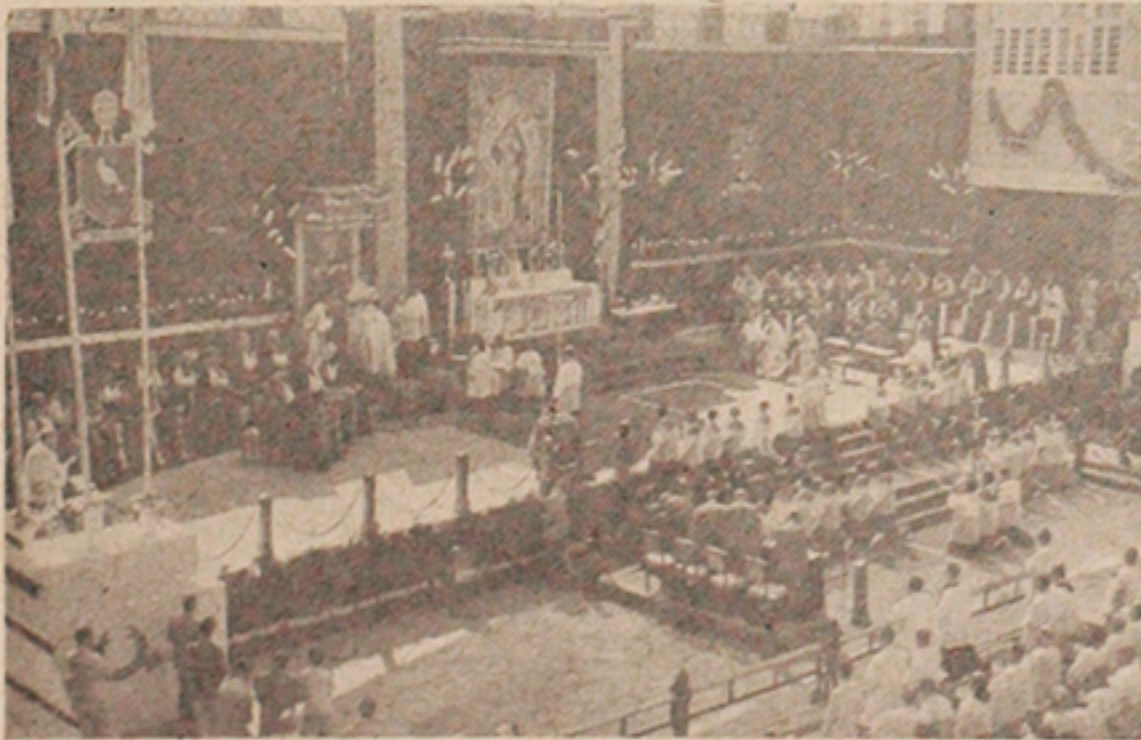


ST. MARY'S : HIS EMINENCE ARRIVING FOR PONTIFICAL MASS

service, so that there was not even the hint of shabby treatment. Nor were the poor, though ordinarily clad, in any way "shabby." They were silent, orderly, smiling, some were too awed to eat! While the poor were being admitted to the grounds, some rough elements were at first kept out. But one of them pleaded: "I only want to eat the food blessed by the Cardinal." They were all admitted, and their spokesman was picked upon to garland the Cardinal!

3. PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS BY THE CARDINAL

On the morning of Sunday 15th February Cardinal Gracias sang Pontifical High Mass on St. Mary's High School Grounds, Mazagon, before a Congregation of more than 10,000 persons. The altar was a thing of beauty and the magnificence was enhanced by the presence of 35 prelates lined up on either side of the altar.



ST. MARY'S : THE ALTAR FOR MASS

Archbishop's House. Present also was a representative group of the Bombay Clergy, Superiors of the Religious Orders working in the Archdiocese and Rectors of institutions. The Most Rev. Mgr. Perier, S.J., Archbishop of Calcutta and Chairman of the Catholic Bishop's Conference of India, voiced the satisfaction and joy of the Hierarchy of India at the elevation of Cardinal Gracias to the Sacred College, and the Most Rev. Mgr. Alcuin van Miltenberg, O.F.M., Archbishop of Karachi, testified to the pride and jubilation of His Eminence's home town over the great honour that had been done to the Cardinal. His Eminence in reply expressed his thanks to the Holy Father for the trust he had placed in him and the dignity he had conferred on him, and to the Prelates for having come to Bombay to enhance by their presence the solemnity of the celebrations.

5. THE CIVIC DEMONSTRATION

The function of the evening of Sunday, 15th February, on the Cooperage will stand out in the annals of this great metropolis of India. It was the official demonstration to Cardinal Gracias by the citizens of Bombay. The occasion was historic for several reasons: the event that was celebrated, the presence of the highest members of the State of Bombay and the Church in India, the vast assembly, the splendour of the scene, the perfect organisation, the flow of oratory and the clearly evident joy and enthusiasm of all.

On a large platform were seated the highest dignitaries against a lofty yellow and red silken screen the centre of which was occupied by the Cardinal's coat of arms and motto and along the top of which waved six papal flags while the Indian tricolour at either end fluttered in the wind. In the array of 35 prelates come from all over India, North, South, East, West and Centre sat Mr. Morarji Desai, the Chief Minister of Bombay, with at

least six of his colleagues in the Cabinet, Mr. Chagla, the Chief Justice, and other judges, Mr. G. N. Desai, the Mayor, heads of the armed forces, and Bishop Subhan of the Methodist Church. The Cardinal's flaming scarlet stood out against the gorgeous purple cloaks of the prelates and the less colourful clothes of the others on the platform. Spread out before this distinguished group, right down to the palisade surrounding the Cooperage, was a huge gathering estimated variously at between 70,000 and 100,000 persons. Near the platform were hundreds of priests and nuns, a dozen members of the Consular Corps, Secretaries to the Government and heads of several departments of the Government, Municipality, Railways and the University. Persons of all communities and denominations made up the mighty throng. And over this immense concourse presided the head of the State of Bombay, the Acting Governor, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa.

Besides the address, several speeches by members of every community were delivered. Common features of them all were the expression of pride and satisfaction at the honour done to India by the Holy Father in raising one of her sons to the Cardinalate, of gratification that the first to receive this dignity was a citizen of

been raised to the dignity of a Cardinal of the Church. Though we are aware that by merit alone one is raised to this high eminence, and though we recognise that the red hat of a Cardinal is usually the crown of a long and distinguished service to the Catholic Church, we should like to think and Your Eminence, we know, will share our feeling that this distinction has more than individual significance. It is surely no mere coincidence that the first Chinese Cardinal should have been named when China had attained her nationhood, and that the first Indian Cardinal should be appointed soon after India has secured her due place among the free nations of the world! This, we claim, is an honour to both India and Bombay. As Indians we are deeply conscious of the compliment paid to our country and to one of us. As citizens of Bombay we take pride in the thought that the first Indian Cardinal is a citizen as well as the Archbishop of Bombay.

It is perhaps not inappropriate that Bombay should have had this rare distinction. For not only is Bombay the meeting point of the East and the West, but it is also a city noted for its wide catholicity. It is a city where men of all races, creeds, and communities have managed to live and work together in a spirit of peace and amity. The presence at this vast gathering of representative men and women of all communities to honour a Christian priest is in itself evidence of this fine spirit. But this gathering is no less a personal tribute to the intellectual and spiritual qualities, and the social graces, and the personal charm which have won for Your Eminence an abiding place in the heart of this great city. Though naturally your spiritual ministrations are confined to your flock, Your Eminence has responded gladly to every appeal for national or civic service within the limits of your calling, and on many an occasion of public sorrow or rejoicing has your eloquent voice been heard on public platforms, representing the Catholic community which plays no



PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION ON COOPERAGE : THE GOVERNOR AND THE CARDINAL ARRIVING

Bombay and he no other than Cardinal Gracias, of appreciation of Cardinal Gracias' qualities of mind and heart, and of awareness of the responsibilities that the honour carried. All testified to the greatness of Cardinal Gracias' achievements in the past, to his popularity among all sections of people in Bombay, to his characteristic traits of simplicity and devotion to duty and to his having richly deserved the Red Hat, and all felt confident that he would prove equal to the burdens that the honour brought with it.

The proceedings opened with a speech by the President of the evening, H.E. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa. The promotion of a citizen of India, he said, to the rank of a Prince of the Catholic Church reflected the recognition of our Republic by the outside world. The spontaneous and warm reception accorded to Cardinal Gracias demonstrated the reverence and affection which Catholics had for him. Mr. Pakvasa then spoke of the sterling qualities, charm of manner and simplicity of the Cardinal which had won for him the respect and affection of other communities as well and traced His Eminence's past career in the ministry. He reminded the audience that the elevation of Cardinal Gracias would increase his responsibilities and cares and would call for greater sacrifices, but His Eminence would prove equal to the task.

Mr. G. N. Desai then read the following address at the conclusion of which Mr. D. J. Ferreira, K.S.G., presented His Eminence a purse.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EMINENCE,

We are assembled here, a representative cross-section of this cosmopolitan city, to offer Your Eminence our greetings and congratulations on the singular distinction conferred on you by His Holiness the Pope.

In the age-old history of Christianity in India which reaches down to apostolic times, this is the first time that an Indian national has

small part in the work and life of the city.

In honouring Your Eminence, we honour one who early in his life, in a spirit of non-attachment so dear to the Indian heart, resolved to dedicate his talents to the service of God and humanity; one who by his remarkable talents won the highest academic distinctions in the ecclesiastic career, crowned with a doctorate of divinity and the rare diploma of Magister Aggregatus of the famous Gregorian University of Rome; one who in his ministry in Bombay proved himself a dynamic leader of Catholic youth, a devoted parish priest, and a talented administrator and organiser; one who combined with a natural eloquence in the pulpit and on the platform a vigorous mastery of the pen. No wonder that the Holy See, which has an eye for outstanding character and ability, has raised you from one high dignity to another, culminating in that of the Sacred College. Your rise has, indeed, been meteoric. Few are the individuals who within a span of seven years rise from the rank of a humble priest to that of a Prince of the Church.

But, though a Prince, you cease not to be a priest, that is, a man who prides himself in being the servant of God and man. Your Eminence's whole career bears witness to this spirit of service and self-sacrifice. We, the citizens of Bombay, while expressing our joy at your elevation to the rank of Cardinal, are certain that in the exalted capacity to which His Holiness the Pope has now called you, you will continue to render to your countrymen, in a far wider sphere, the same selfless, fruitful service which has characterised your life as a priest.

Wishing Your Eminence a long life of useful work for India and praying the almighty to pour down His blessings on you,

We remain,
THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY,

Mr. Morarji Desai, the Chief Minister, congratulated his friend Cardinal Gracias on his elevation to the high rank which he fully deserved. He congratulated the Catholic Church for doing justice to India by conferring a very high honour on one of its citizens.

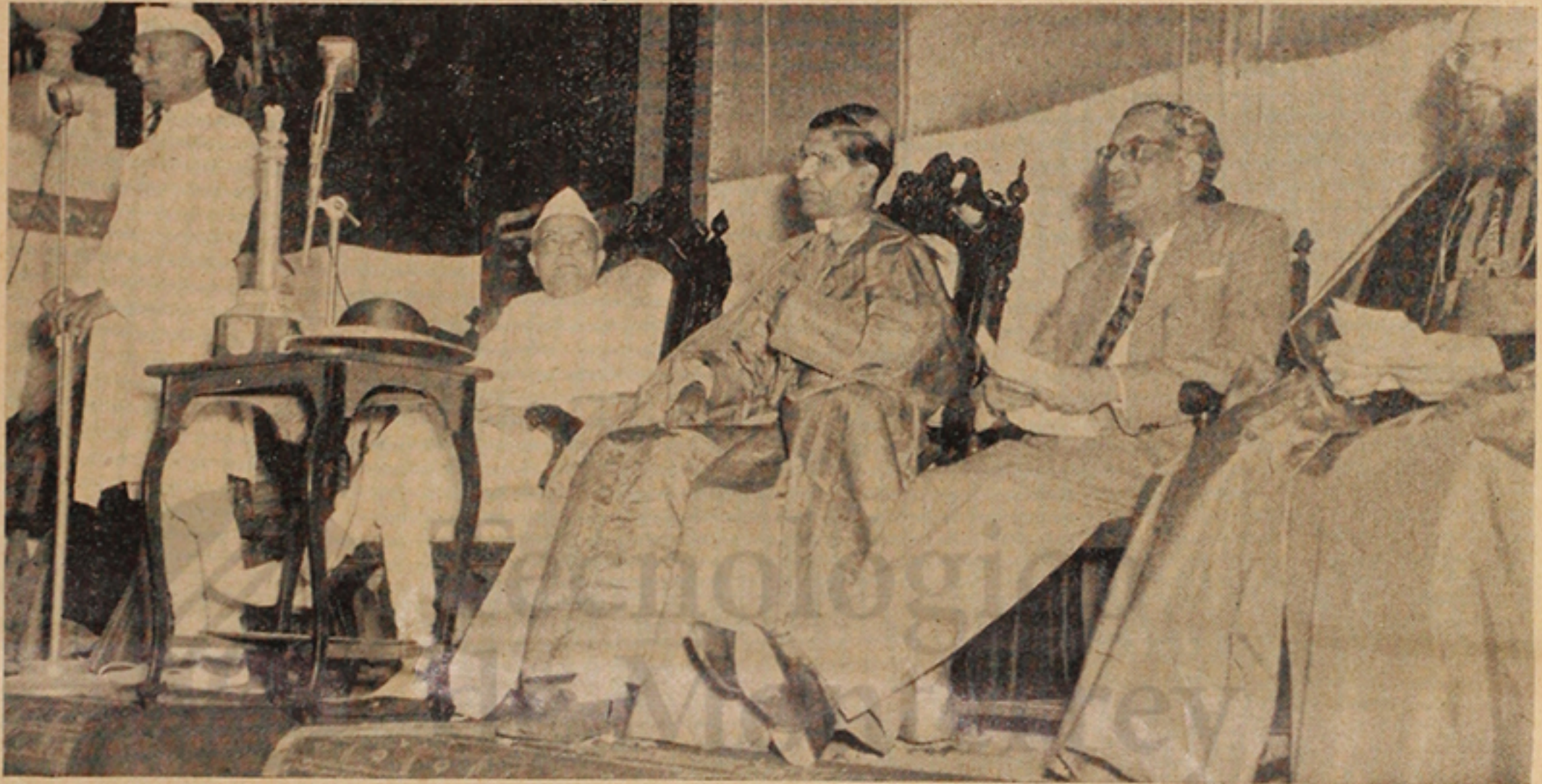
India, he said, was known for its holy men of all religions. He recalled that the Pope in a recent broadcast to India had said that the Church did not come in the way of nationality and culture. He felt sure that Cardinal Gracias would in his new honour serve the Church and the country better.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Chief Justice, testified to Cardinal Gracias being pious in the old Roman sense of the word in that he did his duty to God and his fellowmen. He made mention of His Eminence's virtues of Christian humility and was convinced that he would use his opportunity of rendering greater service to his fellowmen. India, and not the Catholic Church only, was proud of Cardinal Gracias to-day.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Thomas Pothacamury, Bishop of Bangalore, made a noteworthy speech which is fully reproduced here :

This evening's function is a noteworthy event in the history of India. It is a symbol of the national rejoicings which swept over the country at the nomination of the first Cardinal of India in the person of His Eminence Valerian Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay. We have assembled to offer this distinguished churchman and ardent patriot our respectful greetings and warmest good wishes on this happy occasion. To be chosen a member of the Senate of the Catholic Church is a great honour, a high distinction and, at the same time, a tremendous responsibility. This honour is not only a personal tribute to the many eminent qualities of the new Cardinal, but also a token of the love and affection of the Sovereign Pontiff for the people of our country and of his admiration for the new nation which achieved economic and political freedom less than six years

a supranational institution with an essentially spiritual mission, standing for the voice of religion which, like the voice of science, transcends national barriers and unites all in a single brotherhood. She is a worldwide, cosmopolitan body, teaching the religion of Christ and imparting to men not only a sublime conception of God, but also a rational idea of man, his origin, purpose and destiny, and of his relations with his Maker. She promotes true happiness as far as is attainable in this world, peace with God by the observance of His laws, peace with men by the exercise of the principles of justice and charity towards them and peace with oneself by overcoming selfishness and subjecting one's inclinations to the laws of reason and the commandments of God. The Cardinal, Archbishops and Bishops and priests will always uphold these principles and endeavour to promote the happiness of our people, for it is the brotherhood of Christ that inspires us in our mission of love and beneficent activities. The appointment of Cardinal Gracias to the Sacred College has increased tremendously the prestige of our country. That was the impression made on me and all others in Rome where we saw thousands of people from all parts of the world and during my travels in some countries of Europe. They know and highly prize India's policy of equal protection and toleration of all religions and the esteem in which our countrymen hold the services of Christianity for the upbuilding of the nation. They have also heard of the participation of the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister in the civic celebrations in the capital of our country on December 14th last, to commemorate the 19th centenary of the landing of St. Thomas in India. The pronouncement of Pandit



PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION ON COOPERAGE : MR. M. DESAI, THE GOVERNOR, THE CARDINAL, THE CHIEF JUSTICE, THE ARCHBISHOP OF KARACHI

ago, and became a sovereign, secular, democratic republic on January 26, 1950. The nomination of His Eminence to the supreme dignity of the Cardinalate has drawn world-wide attention to India, her history and people, her cultural heritage, her increasing participation in international affairs and also to the strength and vigour of Catholicism in our land. During this short period, India's many great achievements in the political, social and economic spheres and the tactful handling of her many intricate problems following independence riveted the eyes of all nations on her. The voice of our Prime Minister on questions relating to world affairs, the active part our representatives played in the highest councils of international conferences, the contacts of our Ambassadors with Governments and leaders of foreign lands, and India's consistent stand for the principles of liberty, equality and brotherhood and for social justice and peace have made their mark in the world. The efficiency, safety and regularity with which the Air India International conduct their flights to Rome, Paris, London and other cities have been highly appreciated by the European public, as I learnt from personal experience recently. The crowning glory which has now fallen to the lot of India is the elevation of one of her illustrious sons to the rank and office of a Cardinal. The soul of India has been stirred to its depths. We have abundant evidence of that in the jubilation caused among all sections of our people in the official world, in the Press and among the leaders of our nation. That will always be fragrant with happy memories. The whole-hearted participation of the civil authorities in this unprecedented demonstration, the presence of the acting Governor, His Excellency Mangaldas Pakwasa, who has so kindly consented to preside over this function, the Chief Minister, the Chief Justice and other notable personages as well as the rank and file, is a gracious and generous gesture and an expression of the universal esteem in which His Eminence Valerian Cardinal Gracias is held. The rulers of the Church, Archbishops and Bishops, from various parts of the country have come in large numbers to honour the Cardinal.

For the first time in more than two centuries, the Sacred College has its full statutory strength of 70 Cardinals. The number of nations represented is 27, the highest ever known, and one of these is India. The Holy Father, in his address at the Secret Consistory on January 12th declared that the Sacred College should be, "as it were, the living image of the entire Church," for it "is foreign to no nation and no people, but belongs to all and cherishes all with the same love and the same solicitude." The Catholic Church is

Nehru on that occasion is also widely known—namely, that Christians are as much a part of the country as any one else and that Christianity is a constituent element of the religious inheritance of our country as any other religion. "Truth was truth wherever it might be." His Eminence made a fine impression at ecclesiastical functions and in social circles in Rome and elsewhere. His tall and imposing figure and his genial ways, his easy accessibility and public utterances brought additional honour and glory to India. One most encouraging feature was the interest shown by representatives of our Government in Rome. His Excellency Mr. Asaf Ali, Ambassador to Switzerland and Minister to the Holy See, attended the Public Consistory on January 15th as also His Excellency Mr. R. B. Sen, Ambassador to Italy. The same evening at the International Ecclesiastical College, the Indian students in Rome, who number some 65, accorded a reception to His Eminence. The above two representatives, as also the Pakistan Ambassador to Italy, were present at this reception. The singing of the National Anthem, "Jana Gana Mana," by the Indian students was rendered as enthusiastically as it ever was in any place in India. Mr. Asaf Ali entertained the Cardinal at lunch, on behalf of the Government of India. These evidences of goodwill on the part of our Government and of the recognition of the supreme moral power and influence of the Holy See in world affairs is a source of great joy to us. The constant functions and receptions in Rome involved an immense and self-sustained concentration of effort on the part of the Cardinal. They tested and manifested his powers of mental and physical endurance. The country and the Catholic Church occupy now a conspicuous place in the map of the Catholic world. This historic function is another instance of Government's sympathetic appreciation of our efforts for the moral and material progress of our country and our people, and above all, a proof that His Eminence has won the confidence of the leaders of the land, particularly in his own State of Bombay. We have no doubt that his great talents and accomplishments, his culture and scholarship and abiding interest in the country, will be of supreme advantage to the Church and to our nation. We pray that God may grant the Cardinal health and strength to carry on his new responsibility and beg God's abundant blessings on our country and our people.

A note of humour was introduced by Mr. Homi Modi, former Governor of Uttar Pradesh, who said that the tolerance of the Catholic Church was in evidence by the fact that he, a hardened sinner and just returning from the races, was included among the speakers

of the function. Yet he was not out of place in the pious gathering; he claimed the privilege which Mark Twain once did when discussing heaven and hell of having friends in both places. The present occasion, he said, was historic and it was a matter of pride that a son of India should have been elevated to a position of pride and that that person was a citizen of Bombay. The Cardinal had always shown tolerance for sinners and politicians. The demonstration was a proof of the high regard in which he was held by all communities.

Mr. S. K. Patil, an ex-mayor of Bombay, spoke with manifest enthusiasm. A great citizen of Bombay and of India, he said, was raised to the highest honour; the honour was bestowed on an eminently deserving person. The joy of all, Catholics and non-Catholics, was abounding. Ever since His Eminence came to Bombay he has been a prominent figure. Not a worthy cause but His Eminence associated himself with it. This city which was "Urbs Prima in Indis" had now another title to be first, that of possessing a Cardinal. His Eminence's responsibilities would now increase but he would be equal to them. Mr. Patil called down heaven's blessings on him.

Principal F. Correia-Afonso, K.S.G., spoke as follows:

If this is a red letter day in the calendar of our Archdiocese and in the annals of Bombay, when we celebrate the honour of the Red Hat conferred on our Archbishop, who is also a leading citizen of our great city, it is particularly a red letter day in my own private diary, because I presume to claim the special friendship of His Eminence. Indeed, if I may be allowed to indulge in an Irish bull, I stand here to claim that His Eminence's Red Hat is a feather in my cap!

Appropriately, it was in Rome, the *urbs prima* of the *orbis terrarum*, that I first met His Eminence, then a young cleric who had just achieved the highest academic honours in his line. At least on my side, it was a case of love at first sight. I came to the city of the Caesars and the Popes; I saw Father Gracias; and I was conquered. Next, we met in Bombay, the *urbs prima in Indis*. For seven glorious years, I was President of the Catholic Students' Union, with Father Gracias as the Ecclesiastical Adviser. In the cordial association of President and Ecclesiastical Adviser our youth had an object lesson in the ideal relations of Church and State. It was from my point of view an admirable partnership: Father Gracias did all the work and I got all the credit!

Father Gracias then gave me the privilege of literary collaboration by asking me to write the Introduction to his lovely book, *Heaven and Home*, a title which is for me symbolic of our friendship, Cardinal Gracias, our Father in Christ, being a worthy representative of Heaven, and I, the father of a family, the humble representative of Home. Moreover, we are both Gregorians, Cardinal Gracias belonging to the Gregorian University and I to the Gregorian Knighthood, so that I have the right to inscribe this date as a red letter day in the Gregorian Calendar.

On these grounds, I stand before this great gathering to claim that His Eminence Valerian Cardinal Gracias is *my* Cardinal. As a Knight of St. Gregory I have thrown down my gauntlet and I challenge all here present to contest my claim. But I am a man of peace and will offer a compromise. There is in some Catholic countries the beautiful custom of addressing Our Lady as "My Our Lady." His Eminence shall be for me—*My* Our Cardinal.

And how proud we all are of our Cardinal! The figure of a Roman Cardinal has been taken as the prototype of gracefulness. It used to be said in praise of Pandit Motilal Nehru that he had the distinction of a Roman Cardinal. Our Cardinal, with his charity and humility, his grace and dignity, his wisdom and sense of responsibility, his deep and wide culture and his social charm, is the very embodiment of this distinction. We have it on the testimony of Archbishop Kierkels, our former Internuncio whose presence we miss so much at this function, that, according to one of the new Cardinals, our Indian Cardinal outshone them all!

Paradoxically, on this solemn occasion, the words of an old English comic song keep haunting my mind. The words are: "Where did you get that hat?" In all seriousness I ask His Eminence: "Where did you get that hat?" But it is only a rhetorical question. We all know where he got it and what it means. His Eminence got it in Rome from the Father of Christendom, and it means that the Holy Father crowns in him the Priest, the Preacher and the Prelate, who has lived humbly and expressed superbly the Christian way of life in thought, word and deed. But it means much more. It means that in His Eminence the Holy Father honours our country of which he is a national figure, the spiritual leader who, on our great national occasions, joyful or sorrowful, has spoken words of exaltation, of consolation, of benediction, and has always upheld before our people its traditional moral ideals, sublimated by our faith, in a manner which must be dear to the heart of the Father of our Nation.

The mills of Rome, like the mills of God, grind slowly, but ultimately Rome Rule has always meant Home Rule. That is the meaning of the Red Hat. As I knew when I was a schoolboy, but as the schoolboy of to-day may perhaps not know, the word *cardinal* is derived from the Latin *cardo*, *cardinis*, a hinge,

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on which a door turns, and therefore something important, fundamental. The cardinalate of Archbishop Gracias opens the door on a new age for the Church in India. The future historian of the Church in India will divide his history into three great epochs: the Era of Thomas, which is the age of apostolic foundations; the era of Xavier, which is the age of evangelical expansion; and the era of Valerian, the age in which the Church in India achieves its full stature, and in which we are all happy and proud to live.

The elevation of Archbishop Gracias to the cardinalate is a matter of joy and pride for the Church in India and for our Indian Nation. It means for the Church in India the achievement of its majority. It means for the Archdiocese of Bombay that the papal seal stamps on its parchments the first of the cardinal numbers as Archdiocese No. 1 of India. It means that our country, India, is now recognised as one of the cardinal points in ecclesiastical geography, as she is in the international sphere. It means that from the eminence to which he is now raised our Cardinal will continue, with a larger sphere of influence and with greater edification, to preach and practise the principles of the Sermon on the Mount, sowing broadcast the cardinal virtues—the natural virtues of justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude; the supernatural virtues of faith, hope and charity—for the greater good of our country and the greater glory of God.

Your Eminence has received the salutations of the first citizens of Bombay and of a distinguished representative of our venerable Hierarchy. But, such is Your Eminence's humility and charity, that I know that you will prize no less—nay, that you will prize more—the humble salutation of this, the poorest sheep of your flock, the last and the least citizen of this great city, greater now in your greatness. And my salutation is the salutation of the people, who have in Your Eminence their Pontiff, their bridge-builder between Heaven and Home, and who, from the bottom of their hearts, say in prayer and in praise: "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!"

His Eminence finally replied as follows:

It was in October of 1927 that one of the world's outstanding statesmen retired from a successful diplomatic career into a Benedictine monastery at Bruges in Belgium to assume the habit of a monk; he exchanged the foreign assignments for a life of study, prayer and penance. He was the Chinese Foreign Minister, Lou Tseng Tsiang. In a show case of exhibits in one of those unending corridors of that stately edifice, you may notice a collection of decorations received by the Minister from various nations in appreciation of his achievements; and below runs this inscription—"What shall I render to the Lord for all that He hath rendered to me—I will call upon the name of the Lord." Such naturally must be the sentiment of any sensible being, whatever his creed or philosophy, especially when what is received far exceeds his expectations or merits. Such obviously is my sentiment when I pass in review the happenings from 29th December to this day. I have often heard bridegrooms say at wedding receptions, replying to the toast—"the heart is so full or I am so moved that it is difficult to make a speech, the tongue as it were cleaveth to the palate." As for myself I would rather hold that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. My reply of thanks has indeed the attractive background of the good will and affection of the thousands here and elsewhere; and of their warm assurances for the future. The whole affair, coming as it did in so providential a manner, looks like a dream; but truth can be stranger than fiction. Suddenly, overnight as it were, from being one of Bombay's known citizens—known because of my office—I found the spotlight of national and international interest focussed on me, wherever I went; suddenly, with no little trepidation, I discovered that I was being identified not with one particular city, our own lovable Bombay, Urbs Prima though it be, but with the country as a whole; not so much with the Church in Bombay as with the Church in India and Asia. Suddenly again, I found myself in the rather delicate position of having to give Press Conferences on a variety of matters, ranging from religion to public affairs. Curious people sought to learn the secret of success, as if the path of success were any other than the beaten track of hard, unremitting toil and of a boundless faith in God and man; crazy creatures came to me and trotted out their pet schemes for the reform of the world, imagining perhaps that I had been appointed a Cardinal to advocate lost causes! Well, all in all, the events of a whole month and more with the highlights of the Consistory and the days in Rome, have been a refreshing and an interesting experience; and I have enjoyed every minute of it. Its freshness will soon fade away, but the responsibilities will endure and increase; and to face these with courage, certainly your good wishes will provide me both with inspiration and encouragement. Amid encircling clouds, in moments of gloom or depression I can always turn for comfort and strength to the hundreds of letters of good wishes, and recall to mind the vision of this impressive gathering, representative of the City in all its forms of public life, featured by the excellent speeches from speakers who have adorned our public life. When some 36 years ago a frail working woman in her forties, with hands hardened by labour and cheeks furrowed by cares—poor, yet rich in God's blessings, illiterate yet taught in heavenly lore, dedicated her only son to the service of God and humanity, little did she dream that her child one day, through no merits of his own, would be God's instrument for the honour of the Nation and the Church. Sir, my dear friends, you will excuse this personal note, this dutiful, filial reference to my mother, now no more, though in an age of democracy or in our Sovereign Democratic Republic it should not be considered inappropriate to refer to one's

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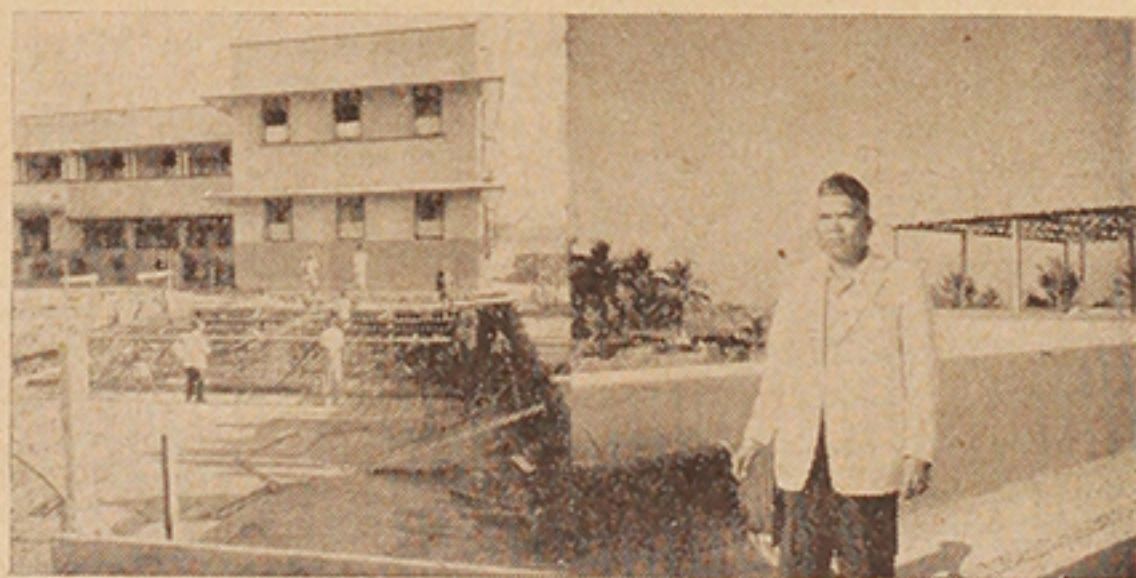
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roots, or to recall one's antecedents. But you understand that a boy's best friend is always his mother. But that apart, a tribute to an individual Indian mother is a tribute to noble and sanctified womanhood—the priceless treasure of our society, the glory of our civilization. It is out of a mother's suffering and self-sacrifice that will come the resurrection of modern society. She has a power for good, which is a pearl of great price, more precious than rubies or diamonds, more necessary to the world than the water that quenches thirst or the wind that blows away tainted air. Seek ye first to safeguard the dignity and sacredness of womanhood, and the right measure in our politics, economics, international policies, national schemes, etc., will be added unto us. I will call upon the name of the Lord, but I will also call upon the names of men. Among the beautiful things that have sustained me during these eventful days stand out supreme—the Holy Father's paternal affection towards me and my country, the goodwill of the Government of India, whose Minister to the Vatican, Mr. Asaf Ali, could not have been more gracious and whose Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Sen, and the Embassy Staff could not have been more helpful. And now here in Bombay in addition to the tokens already received, the presence here of our Governor, the Chief Minister, the Chief Justice, the Mayor, Members of the Cabinet, Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. S. K. Patil and their active participation in the proceedings has served to increase my debt of gratitude and to urge me to give to my country through the apostolate proper to my calling the benefits of Divine Blessings. May I be permitted to add, though the whole of Bombay is witness to my

Mr. Mark Noronha proposed the vote of thanks.

The function was perfectly organised and went off without a hitch. The arrangements, the execution of the programme, the assignment of people to their places and finally the emptying out of the Cooperage, were all conducted methodically and with ease. It was a model of organization, the chief credit for which, as His Eminence pointed out gratefully, goes to Rev. Fr. M. M. Balaguer, S.J., who was assisted by a group of workers.

M. P.'S TRIBUTE

The following message by Christian Members (Catholic and Protestant) of the House of the People and the Council of State conveying their congratulations to Cardinal Gracias on the occasion of the Public Demonstration in Bombay last Sunday was sent to the Governor of Bombay but reached him only after the function.

"We, the humble followers of Christ, in the Indian Parliament, tender our sincerest greetings to His Eminence Valerian Cardinal Gracias on the occasion of a public demonstration in his honour at Bombay at which Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, the acting Governor of



ST. ANDREW'S: HIS EMINENCE AT THE CHILDREN'S RALLY

practical interest in nation-building activities, that if I did no more in the sphere of the Cardinalate, I would have reason to be abundantly grateful to God. If then India is proud of me, certainly I am prouder of India; as I walked up the steps on the day of the Consistory, 15 January, leading to the Papal Throne I felt honoured to think—and that with legitimate pride—that the eyes of the thousands in the Basilica were set at the moment on India; to my motherland went their thoughts, affection and prayers. Among all the Cardinals I had certainly one advantage denied to others—my height; that proved a great asset on this historic occasion; it is no achievement of mine to be tall; but whatever the inconveniences of being abnormally tall, I was not sorry to be so on that occasion. The Holy Father to whom now I am more closely associated loves India. In his Councils all races and cultures have their honoured place. "These recent years," he said in a recent message to India, "have seen India enter upon a new era of her history. In laying the foundations of the nascent State she must count on the co-operation of all the sound and competent elements among her people, and she has a right to that co-operation. The powers of evil are contending in bitter conflict for the soul of Asia, and you know what hangs on that outcome of that conflict." You cannot miss this array of purple; the spectacle is unique in the history of the city. These prelates have come from North, South, East and West—travelling great distances—to honour us. For them all the distinction has more than individual significance. However great their personal interest in me, it is the uniqueness of the occasion that has brought them here. They and the millions they represent and lead make the picture of the Church in India of today. It is universally admitted, that no one in India has a right to think of the Christian religion as something essentially Western, penetrating the East with a sort of spiritual imperialism. It is one of the land. The Bishops represent the labours and sacrifices of men and women who through the centuries have given to this country the fruits of their disinterested love. You notice there my Coat-of-Arms with the motto—"In Brotherly Love." As in the past so in the future all my relations with men and classes, irrespective of creed or nationality, will be governed by that principle. For I am a debtor to all and desire to be all things to all men.

Bombay, will kindly preside. We share the joy of the Government and the people of India on the unique honour conferred on His Eminence by being made the first Indian Member of the Sacred College of Cardinals. This is indeed a historic occasion; we call upon our fellow-Christians that we, who have been elected by the immense goodwill of the majority in accordance with the true ideals of a secular good watered by the great sacrifice of Mahatma Gandhi and nourished by the ideals of Mr. Nehru, should strive our utmost in our devotion, loyalty and ideals of service to the Motherland. Above all, we should practise love, charity and sacrifice, the golden principles of the Founder of Our Faith. May God bless us all, especially our national leaders wedded to the path of truth, peace and non-violence."

Signed: Rajkumari Amrit Kaur; Joachim Alva (Bombay); Violet Alva (Bombay); J. M. Kumarappa (Bombay); C. P. Mathen (Travancore); P. T. Chacko (Travancore); A. M. Thomas (Travancore-Cochin); C. P. Mathew (Travancore-Cochin); A. Dharam Dass (U.P.); B. Khongmen (Assam Autonomous Area); and Shaila Bala Das (Orissa).

6. THE CHILDREN'S RALLY

It was *Golden, White, Red*. The sun was golden, and the white stood for the innocence of children. There were 5,000 boys and 11,000 girls (making 16 thousand) from the Catholic Schools of the Archdiocese on St. Andrews School ground on the morning of Monday, 16th February. The Cardinal, the 25 bishops and four prelates made an array of red and white for the children to see. The pavilion was draped in gold. The red, again, stood for martyrdom, and the children were very near it, having assembled before 10 a.m. in the hot sun, endured on their feet in a hotter sun till 12-20 noon, and then made for home mostly to distant places.



CHILDREN'S RALLY : PRESENTATION OF CASKET

The March-past, to salute the Cardinal, started at 10-50 and ended at 11-35. Then the address was read by a pupil of St. Teresa's, Girgaum. As the Cardinal remarked, it was a happy inspiration to work it around the story or incident of the boy who told the present Holy Father : "when I grow up I am going to become a Pope." The address ended with this pledge : "We, your dear children, feel confident, with the grace of God and the loving protection of our Heavenly Queen and Mother, that we shall be prepared to do whatever you ask of us, even to the shedding of our blood." After this various schools presented their garlands and their gifts. There was one collective Spiritual Bouquet with very long figures. Many schools were replendent in their uniforms, and it was a happy idea of some to march with three flags at the head : the Pope's flag, the National flag, and the Cardinal's coat-of-arms. Mar Gregorius of Trivandrum, the most recently consecrated bishop of India, spoke on the theme of the Good Shepherd and "feed my lambs." The Cardinal thanked the children, teachers, priests and nuns while making a few happy observations. The behaviour of the children throughout was truly edifying.

7. THE YOUTH RALLY

On Monday evening 16, February, at St. Xavier's College, about 3,000 young people, mostly college students, filled the quadrangle. Against the Chapel wall, which was draped with damask and festive leaves to give the Indian touch, stood the raised platform which held 28 bishops and prelates. Also seated aloft were the speakers of the day representing the three sponsoring youth associations. Fr. M. M. Balaguer, the Principal of St. Xavier's College, who presided, described the associations : 1) the National Union of Students, Bombay Branch of the All-India body, 2) the Catholic Students' Union of Bombay, of which the Cardinal was Spiritual Director for the first seven years of his ministry, 3) the Youth Association, representing all young people. "I am a staunch friend of Indian youth," said Fr. Balaguer. He paid a well-deserved tribute to Bombay youth for its discipline, responsiveness to the right leadership and to friendship shown. Mr. Nayak (N.U.S.) underlined the inspiration derived by the youth from the Cardinal's poverty when young and struggle upwards through toil and hardship. Miss Rita Fernandes (C.S.U.) took thought from the "primacy of spirit" which breathed behind the spectacle of earthly splendour of the Cardinalate, and she wished His Eminence a long life "to uphold and foster spiritual values." Mr. A. Iyer, in a breath-taking performance, punctuated with cheers and laughter, bent the amplifiers in telling the Cardinal what an enhancement his elevation was to every citizen of Bombay and the rest of Asia. The speeches were very short. The Cardinal rose to start on this happy note : "If yesterday at the Public Demonstration I was touched by the consideration that the whole of Bombay considered me a friend I am truly honoured in a greater degree today to be considered the friend of youth. (Thunderous applause). I have a claim on your friendship. . . ." He went on to counsel watchfulness, because some people, posing as

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YOUTH RALLY : HIS EMINENCE SPEAKING

friends, were seeking to devour their precious (hence worth capturing) possessions—their souls. "Seek in all things the blessing of God, as is the beautiful Indian custom. Unless your life is rooted in a strong faith in God, it will be useless." Mr. Achilles Fernandes thanked the Chair and others.

8. RECEPTION AT THE TAJ

An opportunity was given the prominent citizens of Bombay to meet His Eminence when the Rt. Rev. Mgr. V. Dyer, Vicar General was "At Home" to Cardinal Gracias at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday evening, 16th February. It was a colourful function and an enjoyable one. Besides the many Bishops and other prelates there were Mr. Pakvasa the Acting Governor of Bombay, and Mrs. Pakvasa, Mr. Moraji Desai the Chief Minister, Mr. M. C. Chagla the Chief Justice, Members of the Bombay Cabinet, the Sheriff, Mr. S. K. Patil, Members of the Consular Corps, prominent Government officials, representatives of the Clergy of Bombay, and leading citizens of all communities. After everyone had gone up to His Eminence and paid him their respects, he moved among the gathering, chatting freely. Refreshments were served.

9. THE MAYOR'S GARDEN PARTY

On Tuesday, 17th February, Mr. G. N. Desai, the Mayor of Bombay, and Mrs. Desai held a Garden Party at the Kamala Nehru Park when a large and representative gathering was present. Prominent were Mr. B. S. Hiray, Revenue Minister, Mr. Shantilal Shah, Labour Minister, Dr. K. A. Hamied, Sheriff, Mr. S. K. Patil and several members of the Consular Corps. Welcoming His Eminence the Mayor said that Cardinal Gracias' elevation was an epoch making event in the history of India. He paid a tribute to the simplicity and amiable nature of the Cardinal whom he assured of the good

wishes of all in the arduous and manifold duties of his new office. Replying Cardinal Gracias said that he was convinced that Bombay had a valid claim to the title of the premier city of India; he who had lived in Bombay had felt the pulse of India's life. His Eminence made acknowledgement of Bombay's contribution to his own formation of mind and heart, for during his 26 years' stay in this city he has felt the cultural influence resulting from contacts with persons of every community and in various spheres of life. For all the benefits he had thus received, His Eminence said, the only return he could make was to pray for heaven's blessings on this city. He was glad of the venue of the Party because it was associated with "our much beloved and noble Prime Minister." Mr. Nehru's "personality and indefatigable labour, his place in the councils of the world, his benevolence towards me personally have been unto me a source of great inspiration. In my life of labour I have endeavoured in my own little way to emulate his own example, as also in that breadth of vision for which he is pre-eminently noted. May God spare him for many a year to fulfil the great role he plays at present not only in the interests of our own motherland but of world affairs. For the world looks up to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru."

There is no doubt that the three days, 14-16th February, were great and glorious; the celebrations splendid; every item of them superbly carried out. Reviewing them one realises that nothing was missing. The celebrations fittingly solemnized a great event and did due honours to a great personage of exalted rank and position, while they enabled the Cardinal, at the very commencement of his new status, to meet all sections of the people of Bombay: the poor on St. Xavier's Grounds, their social betters at the Taj, the children at St. Andrew's and the Youth at St. Xavier's, the faithful at St. Mary's, and all on the Cooperage. Mainly responsible for the success of the celebrations was the Rt. Rev. Mgr. V. Dyer, the Vicar General, who has spent the past month and more in untiring and unremitting labour. He was the driving force behind the organising band which can now look upon the admirable triduum as a consummate achievement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Feb. 21, Saturday. St. Peter's, Bandra: Night Adoration for men only, 10 p. m.

Feb. 22-March 1. St. Peter's, Bandra. Mission by Frs. Chamberlain and Tong, S. J. 7 p. m. each night.

Mount Carmel's Church, Bandra. A Mission will be given by Redemptorist Fathers, commencing on 22nd February. Rev. Father Maccarthy and Rev. Father Breen will be preachers of the occasion. Morning instruction after 6-30 Mass, and in the evening at 7-15.

St. Teresa's Church, Girgaum, Bombay 4. 23rd Feb. Monday. Perpetual Novena in honour of Our Lady of Miraculous Medal on Mondays at 6, 6-45 and 9 p. m.—25th Feb. Wednesday. Talks on Catholic Faith in the Church Hall on Wednesday at 7 p. m.

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