SOAPSTone WORKSHEET

Directions: Use The following as a graphic organizer to be used for primary source document analysis.

S What is the subject of the piece? What are the general topics/and/or/ideas contained in the text?
O What is the occasion? What are the time, place, and setting of the piece?
A Who is the audience? To whom is the piece directed?
P What is the purpose? What is the purpose or reason this piece was written?
S Who is the speaker? Who is the voice that tells the story?
Tone What is the tone of the piece? What is the attitude or emotional characteristics present in the piece?

What to Look For:

- Who is the Speaker?
- The voice that is speaking.
- Identification of the historical person (or group of people) who created the primary source.
- What do we know about this historic or contemporary person?
- What role does he play in an historic event?
- What is the Occasion?
- What is the time and place?
- The context in which the primary source was created?
- What is the Geographic and Historic intersection at which this source was produced?
- Who is the Audience?
- The readers to whom this document is directed.
- The audience may be one person, a small group, or a large group; it may be a certain person or a certain people.
- What is the Purpose?
- What is the reason behind the text Why was it written?
- What goal did the author have in mind?
- What is the Subject?
- What is the general topic, content, or idea contained in the text?
- Summarize in a few words or phrase. What is the Tone?
- What is the attitude expressed by the speaker?
- Examine the choice of words, emotions expressed, imagery used to determine the speaker's attitude.

Name:____________________________________  Date: 22 July 2020  Chapter:
### Subject

- **What is the subject of the piece?**
- **What are the general topics/and/or ideas contained in the text?**

The subject of this 1941 newspaper clipping from the British Imperial Agency in Muscat focuses on the social and economic costs of Malaria epidemics on India’s population.

The article then goes into cheaper ways to combat malaria using pyrethrum insecticides, which is derived from flowers.

One thing to note is the interest in ridding India of Malaria seems driven by imperial paradigms in that it “shackles” the economic capacity of India since it highlights how the disease kills and mains “able bodied” Indians as well as the “unfit” The British seem less interested in humanitarian desires for helping India stop the spread of Malaria and more interested in unleashing the Indian “Prometheus” purely for economic gains and empire.

### Occasion

- **What is the occasion?**
- **What are the time, place, and setting of the piece?**

The article is from September 1941. It announced the news that India had finally found a way to combat Malaria. The article also reports that the spraying of the pyrethrum insecticides could help prevent yellow fever as well. This would have been exciting news as Malaria was a serious issue in India affecting millions of people, mostly those in rural areas.

### Evidence:

- **Paragraph 2:** “…malaria stands out as universally prevalent in India, that it maims as well as kills, and causes more sickness, misery and death than any other single disease.”

- **Paragraph 2:** “…the Malaria Survey of India estimated in 1935 that malaria is directly and indirectly the cause of at least two million deaths each year in India.”

- **Paragraph 1:** “India has at last available an effective weapon against malaria in rural areas in the spraying of pyrethrum insecticides.

- **Paragraph 2:** “India is like Prometheus bound by chains of apathy to the rock of expediency and financial stringency. While the vulture of malaria devours the vitals of her people.”

- **Paragraph 2:** “To any who might think that in over-populated India two million deaths were no cause for dismay…this might be considered a ‘healthy pruning’ of the people but the disease often seizes on the strong and healthy and it always swells the number of the unfit.

- **Evidence:**

  “Encourage the hope that India has at last available an effective weapon against malaria in rural areas”

  “and may prove a strong defense weapon against invasion by yellow fever”
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<th><strong>A</strong>udience</th>
<th><strong>P</strong>urpose</th>
<th><strong>S</strong>peaker</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who is the audience? To whom is the piece directed?</td>
<td>The purpose of this article is to give information about India finally finding a way to combat Malaria. It talks about pyrethrum insecticides being sprayed, and how this spraying will most likely be used in military campaigns in malarious countries. May 23, 1941, India admitted that malaria was “universally prevalent” and caused more death and illness than any other disease. Estimates from 1935 were that malaria causes 2 million deaths a year, affecting healthy and unhealthy people alike.</td>
<td>Although the article was published in The Sunday Statesman on 26 (or 28) September 1941, no specific author is given. The piece quotes two military officers* and appears to be British in nature, based upon how a new Indian flower crop is discussed: as a treatment for malaria, but also as a cash crop intended to make money for the ‘mother’ country.** The author also compares the Indian flower to that of a Kenyan variety and a Japanese variety.***</td>
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<td><strong>Evidence:</strong> Resolution of May 23, 1941 “The government of India admitted that Malaria “stands out as universally prevalent in India, that it maims as well as kills, and causes more misery, sickness, and death than any other single disease.”</td>
<td><strong>Evidence:</strong> *Colonel G. Covell, Director of Malaria Institute of India (pg. 1 para 1) *Lt. Colonel J.A. Sinton, a former Director of Malaria Survey of India (pg. 1 para 2) **“The want of a cheap remedy” (pg. 1 para 3). ***“It is probable that the crop can be grown profitably at this figure in India” (pg. 2 para 1). ***“The flowers so far produced in India are of superior quality to those grown in Japan and equal to those produced in Kenya there is scope for an export trade in them” (pg. 2 para 1).</td>
<td><strong>Evidence:</strong></td>
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<td>Tone</td>
<td>What is the tone of the piece? What is the attitude or emotional characteristics present in the piece?</td>
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<td>There is a hopeful tone to this article because it’s an announcement of a new weapon in the fight against malaria.</td>
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<td>Plus it might make money and be used in other diseased areas.</td>
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<td>Clinical/political/economic view of the death toll. Very cold and uncaring of the Indian population.</td>
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**Evidence:**

- Article begins with “A New Hope.”
- They describe that the “crop can be grown profitably...” For the British at least.
- High death toll in overpopulated India might be a “healthy pruning” of the population if it only “killed off the unfit.”

Ideas for the classroom:

- Compare economic vs. humanitarian ends (Malaria in India vs. COVID now)
- Look at racism and disease
  - Overt in the 1800s vs. Covert now