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PAGE ONE

"In vain will you find missions and build schools, if you are not able to wield the offensive and defensive weapons of a loyal Catholic press."
— Pope Benedict XV.

We earnestly recommend the Catholic Courier and Journal to our diocesan and parishes as a source of information and inspiration. We would urge all to be guided by the principles of Catholicism in their reading of this paper.
— Bishop O'Connell.

Holy Land Killings Result of Dispute Over Wailing Wall

Clashes Between Arabs and Jews Are Renewal of Age-Old Controversy—Assaults Upon Franciscans Last Year Are Recalled—Long List of Outrages Perpetrated in Holy Land

UNREST AND DISORDER SPREADING THROUGHOUT NEAR EAST SECTIONS

(By N. C. W. C. News Service)
Jerusalem, Aug. 30.—The clash between the Arabs and Jews which broke out in the Holy City on Friday, and which have resulted in the killing of scores of persons, the wounding of hundreds of others and the declaration of martial law, developed from the age-old religious controversy of the Wailing Wall, which in recent years had led to numerous disputes and demonstrations.

With a large number of British soldiers already in Jerusalem and with British cruisers expected at Jaffa, the crisis of the present situation is believed to have passed. Twelve American citizens are reported among those who have been killed, and 15 American students are said to have been wounded. The United States Consul in Charge is taking all precautions to protect Americans.

The disturbances started at noon on Friday, when a crowd of Arab and Jews attacked a number of Jews, who formed themselves into a defense unit. The situation was soon beyond control, and the rioting spread from the "old city" to the suburbs. In a short while the hospitals were filled with injured persons. Martial law was declared, barring people from the streets after 6 o'clock in the evening. Twelve were killed and 110 were injured in the very first phase of fighting on Friday.

Police Use Armored Cars
Armored cars were employed by the police in their dashes through the streets in an effort to get the situation under control. The cars seemed to have become quiet here, a band of Arabs attacked the Jewish village of Motza, killing six persons. The disturbances again broke out in the Holy City later in the day.

Reports from Hebron, where an unexpected attack was made, say that 50 Jews were killed there and 57 persons wounded. The first of the wounded people of Hebron arrived at hospitals here yesterday.

Part of Taborah, a rich Jewish suburb, has been ransacked and the houses burned, while Nabhal and Artuf, two Jewish colonies, are also said to have suffered. The main railway line from Gaza to Jerusalem is reported to have been ripped up, cutting communication with Egypt. Attacks also took place at Kalandia, Beth Van, Makhramah, Betbakera, Kowmeh, Ghazshant, Conons, Koch and Pnab, according to reports.

Since the first outbreak on Friday, Jerusalem itself has had a distinctly martial air. Practically all of the shops have been closed, while military airplanes dived over the city and shots were heard from different quarters. Jews, with sticks because of the lack of better weapons, have crowded the streets. But at the time no Muslims were in sight. Automobiles bearing police and armed Jews sped rapidly in all directions.

Assaults on Latins Recalled
The tragic happenings of the last three days recall vividly the fact that on Holy Thursday of this year, the Orthodox monks and the Muslims added two new indignities to the long list of outrages they have directed against the Latins, and that, in 1928, on the eve of Epiphany, Greek Orthodox sacrilegians attacked a group of Franciscan Friars in the Holy Grotto of the Nativity in Bethlehem, and, wounding candidates, wounded them painfully.

The insults directed against the Catholics on Holy Thursday of this year were given at the Holy Sepulchre.

(Continued on Page Eight)

Catholic Universities of the World



Salerno, Home of Famous Medical School

A chapter in the story of the university must be given to the medical school of Salerno, in southern Italy. Although not a university in the sense that Paris was, its influence on the rise of scholarship and science in the Middle Ages was certainly great. For a long time it stood on a level in point of academic fame with Bologna as a school of Law and Paris as the headquarters of scholasticism.

Although the physicians of Salerno were known as far back as the ninth century, scarcely anything is known about the origin and development of the school itself. As early as 984 Adalbero, Bishop of Verdun, went to Salerno in search of medical assistance and not until the eleventh century do there appear adequate accounts of the school.

Benigni, writing in the Catholic Encyclopedia, says that "opinions differ as to the origin of the school; some hold that it was founded by the Benedictines of Monte Cassino, in particular by the famous abbot, Constantine of Africa; others give it a secular origin. At any rate the school enjoyed autonomy; only under the Swabian kings did the State in any way interfere with it."

It is uncertain, says this writer, whether the suppression of all the schools of higher learning, ordered by Frederick II in 1224 for the advantage of the Studium of Naples, affected Salerno. But he adds, the same monarch in 1237 commanded that no one should teach medicine anywhere but at Salerno, or practice medicine without having been approved by the professors of Salerno in the presence of officials.

About 1150 the famous "Flos medicinae scholae salernitanae" was written at the school and dedicated to Robert of England who had come to be cured of a wound. The work comprised a collection of hygienic and medicinal precepts in 3500 verses. In 1311 the school was suppressed.

Many celebrated physicians studied at the Salerno. The bold surgeon of the thirteenth century, the "Compendium Medicinarum" (1025) Garonponus, who applied the "Passionarius Galeni" in 1040, and Bishop Alphanus, author of a treatise on the four humors.

Another, John of Avicenna, besides writing treatises on medicine brought the art of surgery to perfection. Rugerio da Salerno, the bold surgeon of the thirteenth century, taught the treatment of the sternum, the sewing up of intestines, etc.

Women physicians also studied and taught at Salerno, the famous Trofola, who wrote a treatise on disease of women, and Rebecca, both of whom did much for embryology and the study of surgery. (Copyright 1929, N. C. W. C.)

Social Agencies Benefit Worker, Priest Declares

Cambridge, Eng., Aug. 30.—The opportunity of education and enlightenment for the gifters of the means of charity—those who work and co-operate with social agencies—is a means of satisfaction and of general benefit, just as the objects of charity are benefited, Dr. John A. Lapp, head of the department of social sciences at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., declared here in an address before the World Conference on Adult Education at Cambridge University. He is an American delegate.

"The social agency reaches out to open the door of opportunity for the unfortunate victims of the social order," said Dr. Lapp. "It carries education in health, housekeeping and vocations to those who need to have their means of living strengthened. Through social settlements, educational means are brought to the lowest in the community not only for the good of their bodies but also their souls."

"Music, art, drama, are participated in by thousands who find an uplift in mind and body. Education is not carried to the poorer sections of the cities; the opportunity merely is placed where the hungry souls of men may meet it."

Turning to the need of education for those interested in social work, the Marquette professor declared: "Few men of power in the community life of the United States know anything about the conditions of the poor, the causes of poverty, the program of rehabilitation or the proper means of care. They go to their work and their golf over the boulevards and they return in happy oblivion of the lot of their fellow-men who live in the shadows of the valley of despair."

"Social agencies by enlisting the active participation of men of business and professions provide the means for a first-hand and a continuing plan of education in the problems of social well-being."

Rev. Dr. A. J. Muench Is Chosen Rector of St. Francis Seminary

Milwaukee, Aug. 30.—The Rev. Dr. A. J. Muench has been chosen to succeed the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Dr. A. C. Breig as rector of the St. Francis Seminary, where he made his classical, philosophical and theological studies. On June 8, 1913, he was ordained to the priesthood.

Dr. Muench has been active in a wide variety of Catholic work. He was for some years spiritual director of the Missionary Association of Catholic Women, and of the Holy Childhood, St. Francis Seminary was founded in 1868.

Brother and Sister, Missionaries, Meet After Several Years

New York, Aug. 30.—Two missionaries of the same family, one forgoing and the other "home," met recently at the Maryknoll Seminary, N. Y., for the first time in a number of years.

The foreign missionary is the Rt. Rev. James E. Walsh, A.F.M., of Cumberland, Md., Vicar Apostolic of the Maryknoll Condemned Mission in South China. He is attending the first General Chapter of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, at Maryknoll, N. Y. The home missionary is his sister, in religion Sister Mary Joseph, a School Sister of Notre Dame, who has just returned from service in Porto Rico.

SUPREME KNIGHT



MARTIN H. CARMODY

The Knights of Columbus, at their National Convention in Milwaukee last week, unanimously re-elected Martin H. Carmody of Grand Rapids, Mich., as Supreme Knight of the Order. This is his second term. He was also knighted with the Papal honor of the Cross of St. Gregory.

Msgr. Ford Answers Query As to Results Obtained in Mission

New York, Aug. 30.—The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Francis X. Ford, A.F.M., of Brooklyn, N.Y., recently nominated Prefect Apostolic of the Maryknoll Kaying Mission in South China, who attended the first General Chapter of his Society, reports that the question most often put to him by Catholics in this country is, "Do missionaries get results?"

Msgr. Ford answers as follows: "Catholic missions have concentrated, not on converting pagans, not on spectacular methods of modern advertising, not on many activities that are dazzling and transitory, but on the building of a vast network of seminaries and convents in mission lands, with parochial schools and colleges to stimulate vocations. They have dotted the mission map with 300 seminaries, where 10,000 seminarians are preparing to take up the work of evangelizing their own flesh and blood. They have already in the field 4,500 native priests, 832 Brothers, and over 17,112 native Sisters. These are helped by 80,000 trained native teachers and catechists.

"This is a marvelous result. It means that there is one vocation from every four hundred families on the mission field. If we at home did as well in offering our children to God's work, many problems would be solved."

"I think you will agree with me that a work which has produced 12,000,000 converts, and is fast coming to the stage where there will be enough native priests to care for the Catholics and to release foreign missionaries for labor exclusively among pagans, is eminently worth while."

English Writers Who Have Joined The Catholic Faith

New York, Aug. 30.—A list of English writers who, within recent years, have become converts to the Catholic Church contains not a few names of world renown. It reads as follows:

Compton Mackenzie, Shane Leslie, Wilfred Meynell, Mary Angela Dickens (Mrs. Dickens's granddaughter), Max Pemberton, Lewis Barker, Mrs. St. Leger Harrison, Charles Kingsley's daughter, Mrs. Blanche Warre Cornish (Thackeray's niece), and her daughter, Mrs. Reginald Balfour, the late Cecil Chesterton, G. K. Chesterton, Ernest Oldmadow, "Guy Thornes" (author of "When It Was Dark," etc.), John William Conybeare.

Cloilde Graces ("Richard Dehane"), Anita Barilo, Laurence Alma-Tadema, Ethelreda Wilmot-Buxton, C. M. Anthony, Mrs. A. S. Barnes, Dom Michael Barrett, Duality Baxter, "John Ayseough" (Mgr. Bickerstaffe-Drew), Baroness d'Anethan (Rider Haggard's sister), Joseph Clayton, Hon. Maurice Baring, Sir Bertram Windle, George Goswami, A. G. Douglas, Edward Harrison Barker, Mrs. Stephen Gwynne, John E. de Hirsch-Davies, Constance Countess de la Warr.

Lady Alfred Douglas (Olive Constance), John E. Crawford Filch, Leslie Moore, Mrs. Robert Goff, C. C. Martindale, S. J., Fr. H. Browne, S. J., Dom Bede Camm, Madama Cecilia, Dom H. Chapman, Isabel Clarke, Bridget-General Crowe, Euit Dennis, Frederick Leeseer Griggs, Theodore Maynard (the poet), Mrs. Coulson Kernaghan, Mary Alice Vials, Rothay Reynolds, Robert Coningsby Clarke, Prof. John Swynerton Phillimore, Bernard Holland, Christopher St. John, Helen Parry Eden, Norman Wise Sibley, Richard Johnston Walker, Sir Charles Paston-Cooper, Percy Cross Standish, Mrs. Arthur W. Hutton, and Capt. Henry Curtis.

Three Jews Enter Church in Vienna

London (England)—The recent baptism of three Jews in Vienna is recorded by the Catholic Guild of Israel, an organization which labors for the conversion of the Jews. A Jewish professor of the Calcutta University, Calcutta, India, has also been received into the Church.

Parochial Schools And High Schools Open September 3

All Schools in City, Public and Parochial, Will Open the Same Day—Pupils in Seventy Parochial Schools in Diocese Will Be Taught by Sisters of Four Religious Communities

APPROXIMATELY 35,000 STUDENTS WILL REGISTER IN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

The parochial and high schools of the Diocese of Rochester will open for the Fall term on next Tuesday, September 3. The Rev. John Duffy, M.A., formerly of Holy Family Church, Auburn, will be superintendent of all Diocesan schools, and it will be the first time in the history of the Diocese that the Catholic schools have had a superintendent who will devote all of his time to the work. Father Duffy has prepared the following statement in regard to the Diocesan Schools for the Catholic Courier and Journal:

The development of the diocesan school system has kept pace with the rapid growth and establishment of parishes throughout the diocese, so that today there are in the city of Rochester 33 parochial schools, and 37 parochial schools in other cities and towns of the diocese. Rochester has three Catholic High Schools; Aquinas Institute for boys, and Nazareth Academy and Our Lady of Mercy High School for girls. There are also two private Catholic schools, the Sacred Heart Academy and Nazareth Hall. High School courses are offered at St. Francis de Sales Institute, Geneva, at the Catholic High School of Hornell, and at Lima.

Four Communities of Sisters The parochial schools of the diocese are conducted by the Sisters of four religious communities: The Sisters of St. Joseph, the Sisters of Mercy, the Sisters of Notre Dame, and the Sisters of St. Francis. The Diocesan Sisters, which is a total of 1,200, are the largest body of Sisters in the diocese.

Religious and moral training is given the most important place in the curriculum, since religion is the most important factor of life. Education without religion is as hopeless and inane as life without a purpose. The Christian Religion teaches the purpose of life, and affords the necessary help for the fulfillment of that purpose.

Education cannot be a law unto itself. Its function is to aid man to know accurately, to think soundly, and to speak truthfully. Only a Christian education can do this. Its goal is great blessing when it leads to a chaste body, a noble mind, and a clean heart. But it is a tragedy when it serves a higher purpose than "the consciousness of the flesh, the consciousness of the eyes, and the pride of life" (2 John 1, 6). Education becomes an end in itself when its power and supremacy are invoked against the rights of God, the rights of the father, and the rights of the child.

Some School Data
Aquinas Institute opens next Tuesday. About 150 in the entering class. Total registration about 200. Twelve Franciscan Sisters are added to the faculty. Nazareth College opens September 16. Entrance class 50 to 60 students. Total registration largest in the history of the school. Number of out-of-town students about 100. Boarding facilities at college taxed to the limit. Attention to the Nutrition are given in the State of New York. The French Department is expected to return next week from Europe where she has been attending the Junior Class will give a pageant week-end home party in the gymnasium. Convent Lake, on September 15, and all girls in the diocese will be in the gymnasium for the opening of the new season. Nazareth Academy opens September 16. Entrance class 50 to 60 students. Total registration largest in the history of the school. Number of out-of-town students about 100. Boarding facilities at college taxed to the limit. Attention to the Nutrition are given in the State of New York. The French Department is expected to return next week from Europe where she has been attending the Junior Class will give a pageant week-end home party in the gymnasium. Convent Lake, on September 15, and all girls in the diocese will be in the gymnasium for the opening of the new season.

Monks Of St. Benedict's Occupy Great Abbey Now Being Built At Atchison

Atchison, Kan., Aug. 30.—High on the cliffs above the winding Missouri here rise the towers of a new monastery, which although it will not be completed for years to come, already has attained imposing proportions. It is the Abbey of St. Benedict, a monument to more than seventy years of labors of the Benedictine Fathers in Kansas.

Recently the new monastery was blessed by the Rt. Rev. Martin Veth, O.S.B., Abbot, and thus, after the humble beginnings of Benedictine monastic life in Kansas, the community took up its existence in a home that is built to last for centuries.

Seventy years ago the first group of monks, headed by Father Leupke, settled in Atchison. For many years the community was a priory. For nearly half a century it has been an abbey.

The building of the new abbey has been the life work of the present abbot and he has supervised the entire plan which combines the medieval with modern architecture in monastic buildings.

Church Is Gem of Group
The abbey church, which is to be the gem of the group of buildings, will approximate in size the famous Tintern Abbey church. Only the crypt at present is in course of construction. But the crypt alone will contain twelve altars all built of stone and extending deep in the earth.

Native stone, called "Waverly ledge" is being used. It is quarried near Atchison. The buildings are embellished with white Carthage stone. On the threshold the Benedictine motto "Pax" is inset in bronze.

On April 22, 1927, after three years of study, the ground plans were approved. Excavation work started soon after.

In the selection of the site for the abbey tradition was followed. For purposes of defense, the monasteries of the middle ages were built high, almost inaccessible places. The idea is marvelously represented in St. Benedict's. The edge of the bluff is only seventy-five feet from the foundation walls.

Great Cloister Is There
The massiveness of the old monasteries is carried out in the new abbey and even a great cloister is there as a reminder of medieval days. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the abbey is the cloister. It is a masterpiece of medieval architecture. The cloister is a square, with a central courtyard. The buildings are built of stone and extend deep into the earth. The cloister is a masterpiece of medieval architecture. The cloister is a square, with a central courtyard. The buildings are built of stone and extend deep into the earth.

London Press Lauds Heroic Nun Who Gave Life in Convent Fire

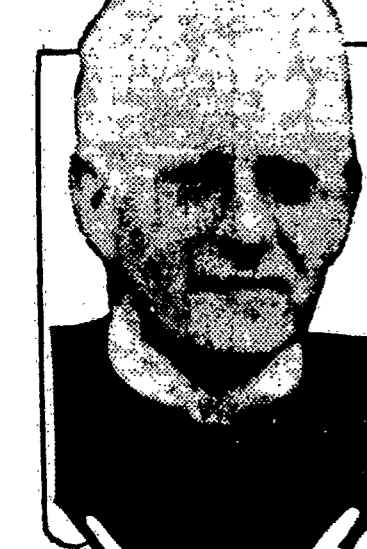
Court Official Also Speaks in Praise of Sister Who Persisted in Effort to Save Blessed Sacrament in Fire that Destroyed St. Patrick's Convent

London, Aug. 30.—"Her life was sacrificed to duty," said the coroner at an inquest held at Hayling Island upon the body of Sister Celestine (Harrington), who died in an attempt to rescue the Blessed Sacrament when St. Patrick's Convent there was destroyed by fire. Sister Celestine was acting Mother Superior of the home at Hayling Island, conducted by Sisters of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary for crippled and convalescent children from the slums of big cities.

When fire broke out in the early morning the nuns showed great personal courage in marching out the home's 58 children in perfect order without their realizing they were not taking part in a customary fire drill.

Two Staircases Cut Off
Two staircases were cut off by fire before the children were got out, and had the nuns made straight for the fire escape without a cool reconnaissance of the situation they would, it is believed, have led the children into a trap.

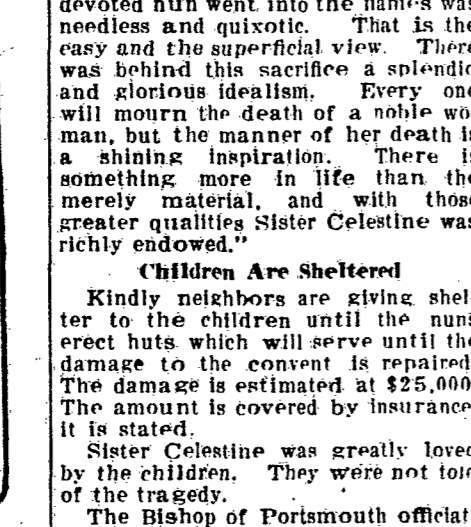
AN ARTIST



DOM GREGORY GERGER

The Rev. Dom Gregory Gerrer, O.S.B., famous artist who has painted portraits of recent popes for the Vatican art gallery, is completing his tenth year retouching masterpieces in the art galleries at the University of Notre Dame.

Meet the HIERARCHY



BISHOP TURNER

Rt. Rev. William Turner, Bishop of Buffalo, N. Y., was a professor at the Catholic University previous to becoming Bishop of Buffalo. His "History of Philosophy" is a widely used textbook in Catholic colleges.