

Bombs Raze Venerable Church, Imperil Other Manila Edifices

BOMBS DESTROY BISHOP'S HOUSE



This picture was taken in the Archbishop's house in Honolulu last September, when Archbishop John J. Milty (left), of San Francisco, officiated at the ceremonies installing Bishop James J. Sweene (right) as first Bishop of the new Diocese of Honolulu. Bishop Sweene has returned to Honolulu since the attack by the Japanese only to find his residence hit by bombs. Catholic Herald photo. (N.C.W.C.)

Flames Endanger Two Catholic Institutions

(By N.C.W.C. News Service) Japanese bombing of the open city of Manila has placed in jeopardy numerous and historic Catholic edifices. These include not only churches and schools, but also hospitals and other charitable enterprises. By remaining loyally at their posts, Catholic priests and Religious staffs these institutions also are in danger. Some of them already are reported to have sacrificed their lives.

All property in Manila has been endangered, not only by the direct hits of bombs and the concussion caused by these explosives, but also by the spread of fire. This is held to be a particular hazard in the Walled City of Manila, which embraces many structures in a relatively small area. Because Catholic edifices are numerous in this area they are necessarily in some proximity one to another.

Destruction of the venerable Church of Santo Domingo, erected in 1588—was among the first losses reported after the unrelenting attack upon the unincorporated city.

The devastation wrought at this particular spot in the Walled City also imperiled the University of Santo Tomas, conducted by the Dominicans, and adjoining the ruling church. The flames did spread, reports state, to the residence of the Dominican Fathers and to Santa Rosa College, conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

In the near vicinity of the Church of Santo Domingo, too, is Manila's cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, and the ancient church and convent of St. Augustine.

Other Catholic edifices in the Walled City include Santa Catalina College, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic which is said to have been struck by bombs, Santa Rosa College, conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Santa Isabel Academy, also conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul; St. Paul's Hospital, conducted by the Maryknoll Sisters; and San Juan de Dios Hospital. The latter hospital, founded in 1590, is under the direction of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

Bombs are reported to have hit this hospital, killing some and wounding many.

Other famous Catholic institutions in Manila, but not within the Walled City, include the Ateneo de Manila, conducted by the Society of Jesus; the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, conducted by the Dominican Fathers, which some reports say was struck by a bomb; Assumptionist College, conducted by the Assumptionist Sisters; the Maryknoll Teacher Training School; St. Theresa's College, conducted by the Belgian Missionary Canonesses; Concordia College, conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, and Consolation College, conducted by the Sisters of St. Augustine.

Augustinian Fathers, Augustinian Recollect Fathers, Capuchins, Dominicans and Franciscans are among the priests having headquarters within the Walled City. The Benedictines and Jesuits have headquarters in Manila, but outside the Walled City.

Family Communion Sunday
Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from speaking guile.

Jesuits Report 'All Well' On Eve of Manila's Fall

NEW YORK (NC)—A note of cheer amid all the saddening news that has come out of Manila, news of the evacuation of which arrived Jan. 2, is contained in a cablegram just received from the Very Rev. John F. Hurley, S.J., Superior of the 250 members of the Society of Jesus who are working in the Philippine Islands. The cablegram said:

Manila Jesuit College Graduates Leading Troops In Philippines

NEW YORK (NC)—While the football team of Fordham University on New Year's Day was defeating Missouri U. in the Sugar Bowl Stadium at New Orleans, 10,000 miles further south in the Philippines the athletes and graduates of Fordham's sister university, the Ateneo de Manila, were battling the Japanese in defense of their country.

The Ateneo de Manila is staffed by 40 American Jesuit professors, many of whom are graduates of Fordham. This oriental sister university of Fordham is a completely military school and is known as "the West Point of the Philippines." At graduation its students receive commissions in the Philippine Army and when the Japanese invasion began these reserve officers were called to the colors by the hundreds. Many of these were already in the regular army and one of them, Lieut. Cesar Basa, of the Air Corps, was cited for bravery on the second day of the war.

Today it is estimated that more than 1,000 graduates of the Ateneo de Manila are leading their troops in battle in various parts of the Philippines. That one university could immediately supply its country with so many trained officers is a tribute to the foresight of the American Jesuit missionaries who run the Ateneo de Manila. When they took charge of the university in 1861, they immediately made military training compulsory for all students.

Among the American Jesuits resident at Ateneo de Manila are the Rev. Eugene A. Gled, S.J. of Rochester and the Rev. Leo G. Welch of Westford.

Family Communion Sunday
CATHOLIC LEADER
Nobility, Va.—John E. Burke, an active Catholic resident of this city for 25 years, has died at his home here. He was 85.

Philippine General



Major General Basilio J. Valdez, chief of staff of the Philippine Army, ranks also as a leader among Catholic laymen. He was a member of the executive committee for the International Eucharistic Congress in 1937 and has actively encouraged the Catholic Youth movement started by Rev. E. J. McCarthy of St. Columban's Society in Manila. (N.C.W.C.)

70 PCT. PROFESS CATHOLIC FAITH IN PHILIPPINES

(By N.C.W.C. News Service) Among a population of about 12 1/2 millions in the Philippines, about 70 per cent profess the Catholic Faith, while the rest are mostly Mohammedan and heathen, comprising what is known generally as the tribes people of the Islands.

The Church is organized in two Provinces under the Archdiocese of Manila and the Archdiocese of Cebu, including twelve Dioceses, and three Prefectures Apostolic. There is an Apostolic Delegate at Manila and the See of Manila is the only one having a chapter of canons.

The Philippines were evangelized from 1544, principally by Augustinian, Franciscan and Dominican Friars, who civilized the natives, many of whom were savage headhunters, and established towns with schools, churches and various charitable institutions. When the Spanish clergy were driven from the Islands in the revolt of 1898 there were so few native clergy that the Church was in imminent danger of complete ruin.

Seven Native Bishops
During the political administration of the United States following the Spanish-American War the situation was saved and the proper training of a Filipino clergy was undertaken. Seven of the Bishops and well over half the lower clergy are now native Filipinos, but there is still a shortage of priests. The present civil constitution of the Islands maintains a "neutral" attitude toward religion and secularist influence has been strong in the government.

Missioners Return

QUEBEC—After ten years spent in the African mission fields, Fathers Arthur Paquet, Theophile Buteau and Willie Bordeleau, all of the White Fathers of Africa, have returned to Canada for a rest which they will spend with members of their families.

Nazism's Doom Predicted By Former German Officer

NEW YORK (N. C.)—"Nazism cannot survive in Germany. How and when it will fall, I cannot say. I am not a prophet. But I am sure that it will pass like a hideous night-

itself, principally in the east and south, live nearly 22,000,000 Catholics who are revolted by the Nazi program of paganism. Inspired and unified by the martyrdom of their clergy and laymen, the German Catholics will never, in their hearts, make peace with Nazism.

"Alone, the Christians of Germany cannot win the final victory. But, when help comes from the outside, these men and women, boys and girls—Catholic and Protestant—will astonish the world by the courage with which they will carry on the fight for their faith within Germany."

Mr. Winkler was one of 2,000 German officers who resigned their commissions when the Nazis came to power. He was a leader of the Catholic Youth Movement, which numbered 400,000 members. The organization was outlawed by the Nazis and Mr. Winkler was arrested because he refused to turn over the membership lists to the Nazis.

No formal charge was ever placed against him and he never went to trial, he relates, but for four years and three months he was subjected to a series of tortures. Teeth were knocked out, he was whipped time and again until he fainted, crosses were cut in his back with knives while he lay strapped to a table. He was knifed four times in the stomach. Members of the Gestapo referred to him as a "black pig," their standard term for Catholics.

Family Communion Sunday
"Within the borders of Germany

Family Communion Sunday
120,000 ISLAND EVACUEES GETTING RED CROSS CARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Approximately 120,000 evacuees from areas in the Philippines subject to Japanese attacks are receiving material aid from the Philippine Red Cross, according to a cable received by Chairman Norman H. Davis.

Chairman Davis announced that already the American Red Cross has made more than \$300,000 available to the Philippine Red Cross, which has sole responsibility for evacuation of populations for centers under attack and for the welfare of the evacuees.

Family Communion Sunday
To the exercise of Christian charity the salvation of many souls may be due.

Chinese Girl Feels Japs Will Fall

RIVER FOREST, Ill. (NC)—In spite of having seen bombs drop on her beloved Shanghai and having seen Chinese homes burn to the ground, Ching-Ye Liang, 21-year-old freshman at Rosary College here, is convinced the Japanese will ultimately and completely be defeated.

The nightmare of war she experienced started on Jan. 26, 1932, when the Japanese raided Shanghai. Again on Aug. 13, 1937, the raiders came to Shanghai. Then 16 years of age, Ching-Ye and her older sister were doing relief work. "There was bombing and fighting in Shanghai except inside the French concession and the International Settlement," according to

her account. "Homes were looted and burned and the fires went on long after the fighting had ceased. The Chinese people crowded into the two concessions for aid. Hospitals were packed with the wounded. Medicine became scarce. The price of all food was so high that common people could no longer buy it. The refugees, homeless and grieving, wandered in the crowded streets during the day and slept nightly uncovered on the sidewalks."

Ching-Ye last heard from her parents, two sisters and a brother in Hongkong a month ago. She is not certain where they are today. But the news from Hongkong, she said, came as no surprise to her. "Hongkong is just a small, barren island, and hard to defend," she said. "It would be foolish to sacrifice so many people in trying to save it."

Ching-Ye was born in Hongkong. She was graduated from St. Mary's School, an Episcopalian institution for girls in Shanghai in 1938 and came to the United States the next year. She entered Rosary from Radcliffe College.

"Even in 1932 the Japanese soldiers seemed tired of the war," she asserted. "Often I saw the wounded Japanese soldiers in hospitals. They would not say much, but when some of them died we saw their letters and diaries. They wrote that they were sick of war even when it had just started."