

POPE CALLS FOR SPECIAL SOCIAL JUSTICE IN WAR

By MGR. ENRICO PUCCI
VATICAN CITY—(NC Radio)—
Relations between different classes and ranks must be guided by justice and animated by mutual respect and affection particularly "in this dark hour of fierce discords and sanguinary struggles among men." His Holiness Pope Pius XII said last week.

The Pope spoke at the presentation of good wishes by the Roman nobility.

In reply to an address on behalf of the nobility by Prince Marcantonio Colonna, Assistant at the Papal Throne, the Holy Father said the title of the Roman Patricians, successors of the nobility of ancient Rome, has added splendor today because a Patrician Roman today is protector of Rome and of the Church as well. In our times, he said, the Roman nobility is called upon to defend the honor of the Church in the practice of the moral, religious and social virtues.

Text Of 'Motu Proprio'

Establishing Work For Priestly Vocations

VATICAN CITY. (NC) — The Motu Proprio of His Holiness Pope Pius XII establishing the Pontifical Work for Priestly Vocations is another evidence of the deep interest which the Holy Father ever has taken in the spiritual care of the faithful and in the extension of the Church throughout the world.

Following is the text of the Motu Proprio:

"The Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities has presented to Us the opportunity to institute a central Work for Priestly Vocations which proposes: (a) to intensify among the faithful, by every means, but particularly through the lay groups presently existing in the dioceses, the desire of promoting, safeguarding and assisting ecclesiastical vocations; (b) to disseminate the right knowledge of the dignity and of the necessity of the Catholic priesthood; (c) to unite the faithful of the whole world in communion of prayers and pious practices.

"We, therefore, motu proprio and with the fulness of Our apostolic authority, will and decree erected in the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries and Universities a Work for Priestly Vocations, to which We give the title of 'Pontifical' with the faculty of coordinating the work of societies and individuals, and, at the same time, of extending the indulgences and spiritual favors granted or to be granted to all of its members.

"May this determination of Ours have full force and effect, notwithstanding any difficulty to the contrary."

Salesian Centenary

QUITO.—The first centenary of the establishment of Salesians in Ecuador was commemorated with solemn ceremonies at which His Excellency, the Most Rev. Efrén Forni, Papal Nuncio to Ecuador, and the Most Rev. Carlos María Della Torre, Archbishop of Quito, presided. For the first time in many years Ecuador witnessed a street procession of the Most Blessed Sacrament, and one in which workers, students and professional men marched in groups.

Urges Enrollment Of Service Men In Mission Society

NEW YORK.—"Bombs may fall, houses may be shattered, but there will be no stoppage in the celebration of the 15,000 Masses offered each year for our members," the Society for the Propagation of the Faith points out in suggesting to parents and friends that they enroll service men in the Society. "The missionaries have not left their posts and they continue an unseen but powerful army of defense to protect your loved ones by their prayerful intercession," the statement adds.

COLLEGE USED FOR WAR WOUNDED



Catholic educational institutions and hospitals with their entire personnel and equipment have been offered to the government in the Pacific war zone. In this, one of the first pictures showing the use of such buildings, some wounded soldiers are shown in a ward that was once the chapel of St. Louis College in Honolulu, which is conducted by the Brothers of Mary. Pictured are, left to right, Robert E. Mulkey, of Dallas; Brother George Daeur, ward supervisor, and Sergt. S. A. McKinney. Acme photo. (N.C.W.C.)

Finds Irish Neutrality Not Due to 'Hatred of British'

LONDON.—Irish neutrality in no way stems from hatred of the British, as many assert; on the other hand, Irish opinion is preponderantly opposed to Hitler and in favor of an Allied victory.

This judgment was expressed by the Rev. Dr. John Heenan, noted British radio priest, in a series of broadcasts to North America following his return from a visit to Ireland. Father Heenan visited and talked with officials and leaders, including Premier Eamon De Valera and His Eminence Joseph Cardinal MacRory, Primate of All Ireland, as well as with "the little men" in town and country.

Father Heenan stressed that, in spite of past history and former hostility between the British and Irish, Premier De Valera said to him that "relations between Great Britain and Ireland have never been more cordial or friendly in 700 years." He reported that Irish neutrality is based on a realistic point of view. The Irish are not at all convinced that use of Irish ports by the British would be advantageous to the British, the priest said, and they are definitely certain that such an action would bring destruction and perhaps demolition of the ports and their cities by the German Luftwaffe.

Advantage in Neutrality

Furthermore, Father Heenan declared, the Irish feel it is to Britain's advantage to have Ireland neutral. "If Eire were at war she would need a strong British garrison," he added. "If she were fighting officially by the side of Great Britain while the injustices of the North remain, the feelings of the Irish people would be so outraged that British troops would be kept very busy within the country."

Father Heenan said the Irish feel there can be no sound or permanent relations between England and Ireland until Partition is abolished, that "while the British Government supports the bigoted and unjust regime of the North there can be no hope of Anglo-Irish understanding."

Declaring that it is impossible "to overstate the lack of hatred towards the English," Father Heenan said "impressions gathered even from those who are thought to be protagonists of anti-British feeling were that friendliness with England is the ideal and ambition of the vast majority of Irish people."

Support Britain's War Effort

In addition to this lack of animosity, Father Heenan said, the Irish actually are supporting the British war effort. "In their thousands young Irishmen have joined the British forces," he declared. "There are probably more Irishmen in the Forces than Canadians or Australians. . . . No members of the British Army, Navy or Air Force have a more glorious record or more decorations than the men who were born in Ireland."

He said "the fact remains that

unless the Irish Government were very friendly, it would have prevented the youth from crossing the water to join the forces of the Crown."

Despite their feelings of friendship for the British, Father Heenan said, the Irish still fear a possible recurrence of British occupation, which, he said, is one of the reasons why they have hesitated about turning over their ports to the British naval and military authorities. "Frankly, most Irishmen think," he added, "that were the English once more to gain possession of Ireland they would never again leave her shores."

Father Heenan emphasized again and again that "whatever else Ireland desires in this war, she certainly does not want the triumph of Hitler tyranny." The Irish, he said, "are so disgusted with the Nazi record of aggression and so enraged by Hitler's atrocities

against the Catholic Church that they work and pray for British victory."

Doubt Motives Are Christian

However, Father Heenan added, the Irish are by no means in agreement as to Great Britain's alleged role as a "Christian crusader." Many, he said, are "unimpressed by the Christianity of the United States and of England." "We have to admit," he said, "that the overwhelming majority, both in your country and ours, do not enter a church from one year's end to the other. Small wonder, therefore, that these Irishmen express grave doubts that the democracies are fighting for Christianity."

The great Irish leaders, he said, would not hesitate a moment in actively engaging in the war if they thought that "to fight in this war against Germany were a Christian duty."

Church Unity Octave

Jan. 18 to Jan. 25

Church unity, the object of the prayers of the faithful during the "Church Unity Octave," would bring untold blessings in the mission field and eliminate many of the difficulties.

Jan. 18.—The return of all the "other sheep" to the One Fold of St. Peter, the one Shepherd.

Jan. 19.—The return of all Oriental Separatists to Communion with the Apostolic See.

Jan. 20.—The submission of Anglicans to the authority of the Vicar of Christ.

Jan. 21.—That the Lutherans and all other Protestants of Continental Europe may find their way "Back to Holy Church."

Jan. 22.—That Christians in America may become One in communion with the Chair of St. Peter.

Jan. 23.—The return to the Sacraments of lapsed Catholics.

Jan. 24.—The conversion of the Jews.

Jan. 25.—The missionary conquest of the world for Christ.

The official prayers authorized for this Unity Octave are:

"That they all may be one, as Thou, Father, art One and I am in Thee; that they also may be one in Us; that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me. 'I say unto thee, that thou art Peter. 'And upon this Rock I will build My Church. 'O Lord Jesus Christ, who said unto Thine Apostles, 'Peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you,' regard not our sins, but the faith of Thy Church, and grant unto her that peace and unity which are agreeable to Thy will, who livest and reignest God, forever and ever. Amen."

Prayers for particular intentions are requested for each day of the Octave:

Bishop Urges Temperance, Ban On Evil Magazines
THREE RIVERS, Que. — The Most Rev. Alfred O. Comtois, Bishop of Three Rivers, told members of the local Knights of Columbus that two of their aims for the present war should be the spreading of the benefits of temperance and a very active campaign to obtain the banning of obscene magazines and other similar publications.

Catholic lay organizations are buying U. S. Defense Stamps and Bonds.

Mexico Law Should Ban Anti-Religious Study

By Charles Bettico

MEXICO CITY—(N. C.)—By a majority of 95 votes the Chamber of Deputies approved the proposed Organic Law on Public Education which would constitute the regulation of

Article 3, 31 (Section I) 72 (Section XX and XXV) and 123 (Section XIX of the Federal Constitution. The Bill was submitted to the Congress by President Manuel Avila Camacho on Dec. 26, and the Chamber passed it by an overwhelming majority three days later.

The term "Socialist" which has caused so much trouble since the amendment of Article 3 in 1932 would be included if the Bill becomes law, since no step has been taken to amend or rescind the amendment. In the previous Education Law, however, there were definitely anti-religious provisions, and the official textbooks, compulsory in private as well as public schools, were communistic in tone and purpose. These two factors—extrimist interpretations of "socialist education"—have practically caused the collapse of the school system in Mexico, have been the cause of wide dissension and many deaths, and have not helped to reduce the tremendously high illiteracy rate.

Debat as to Law's Effect
Some attempt to placate oppo-

nents of the "socialist" school is evident in the proposed law, but there is considerable doubt as to whether anything short of actual amendment of Article 3 and the elimination of the objectionable "socialist education" clause, will meet with enthusiastic approval in large sections of the populace. On the other hand, it is understandable why the present Government might prefer a mere liberal interpretation of the clause rather than risk more internal controversy over actual amendment of the Constitution.

The present Bill says that "subject to the Constitution," education in official schools shall be socialist and shall exclude the "teaching or propagation of any religious creed or doctrine"; that, without infringing up the guarantees contained in Articles 6, 7, 9 and 24 of the Constitution, "fanaticism and prejudices" are to be combated.

But it further provides that legally "fanaticism and prejudices" are not to be interpreted as meaning "the profession of religious creeds and the practice of ceremonies, devotions or acts of worship, respectively, which are realized in conformity with the laws." Teachers are prohibited from attacking the beliefs or licit practices of their pupils "on the pretext of combating fanaticism and prejudices." The Bill also prohibits coeducation in the last two grades of the primary schools except where local conditions lack of facilities and teachers, smallness of population, etc. make it difficult to maintain separate schools.

In presenting the Bill to Congress, President Avila Camacho said that the first step must be to "define with precision the ideological sense of Article 3" because the "generality of terms" makes such interpretation indispensable. This vagueness, he said, had permitted an unjustifiable interpretation since "socialism in itself, is a general formula, an attitude of the human conscience with respect to society, the most constant characteristic of which is based on the affirmation of the preeminence of the advantages and interests of the group over those of the isolated individual."

"But," the President added, "it is not justifiable to pretend that there may be associated with the general formula of Article 3, certain qualifications which by their very enunciation undermine our fundamental institutions. The Executive Power, under my charge, considers the socialism proclaimed by Article 3 to be the socialism fashioned by the Mexican Revolution."

An interpretation must not be given to Article 3, the President said, which would maintain that "public education, in combating fanaticism and its prejudices, seeks to establish a school of 'anti-religious type.'" Such interpretation, the President added, "is contrary to the express text of the Constitution itself which, in Article 24, categorically consecrates freedom of religion."

Mission Spirit of Rumanian Lauded

VATICAN CITY.—(NC) — The success of the last annual Mission Sunday throughout the Catholic world was exemplified in the generosity with which the faithful of Rumania responded to it, as reported here.

The Rev. Nicolae Branzan, National President of the Pontifical Society for the Propagation of the Faith in Rumania, in reporting on the generous response to his appeal, stressed the ardent missionary spirit of the Catholic youth of the nation and their large contributions to the success of the observance.

Trappist Biography

Milwaukee.—"The Man Who Got Even With God," biography of a Trappist monk written by Raymond, O.C.S.O., of the Abbey of Our Lady of Gethsemani, Trappist, Ky., has just gone into its fifth printing since publication early last May. It is published by the Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee.