

Pope's Peace Point Called New Order's 'First Granite Pillar'

The affirmation of His Holiness Pope Pius XII that a fundamental postulate of a just and honorable peace consists in "ensuring the right to life and independence of all nations, great and small, weak or strong," is called "the first granite pillar of a new international order" in an article appearing in

'White Book' Reveals Poland's Suffering

NEW YORK—(N. C.)—Outrages that violate all rules of morality and conventions of international law are charged to the Nazi conquerors of Poland in "The Polish White Book,"

which has just been published here. In its 340 pages, the "White Book" presents an exhaustive account of the systematic destruction which the Polish Government in London charges, has been carried on against Polish nationals and Polish institutions.

Included in the "White Book" are copies of documents from official German and other publications, and sworn statements of eye-witnesses to atrocities and other acts of persecution of the most violent type. The book contains extracts from a note sent by the Polish Government to the allied and neutral powers. It is pointed out that, due to the fact that Poland remains a dominated country, the evidence presented is only a small part of that which will be brought to light when the war is over.

Along with the destruction of the evidence presented, the "White Book" declares, demonstrates with crushing clarity that the final aim of the Nazi invaders is the complete destruction of the Polish Nation. Among the measures taken by the Nazis to attain this goal are cited confiscation of property, individual and wholesale executions, expulsions and deportations, gross humiliations of civilians, brutalities inflicted even upon children.

And one of the primary targets of the invaders, the "White Book" says, is the Catholic Church. In Poland, where the vast majority of the population are Catholics, the Nazis have dealt their most severe blows at the Church, it declares. The clergy has borne the brunt of the attack, and the "White Book" charges that 80 per cent of the bishops and priests of Nazi-occupied Poland are in prisons or concentration camps. The book gives the names of 72 priests known to have been slain and says it is probable that a far greater number have met such a fate, since many are listed as having "disappeared."

Even in the "non-annexed" sections of Poland, it is stated, such religious life as still exists is of the catacomb type. Churches, seminaries, convents and other Catholic institutions have been confiscated and converted into barracks, offices, storehouses and even stables, the "White Book" states, adding that these buildings have been stripped of sacred vessels and art treasures.

Cultural Groups Liquidated
All cultural organizations have been liquidated, their property confiscated and their members left destitute, the "White Book" asserts, reciting also how famous art treasures have been carried off into the German Reich. Catholic libraries, it is stated, no longer exist, certain valuable volumes having been carried off and others burned.

All of this effort of destruction can never be attributed to the fortunes of war or to the crimes of individuals, the "White Book" states, declaring the hatred of the Nazis for all things Christian being too well known. In Poland, it is emphasized, this destruction of the things of the Church serves the invaders a double purpose since it is directed also at the heart of a nation.

Anglican Nun Is Now A Convert

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—A former Anglican nun and daughter of an Anglican clergyman has entered the Catholic Church here.

She is the former Sister Lucy Bridge, an Anglican religious for 22 years and assistant of St. Mary's Anglican Cathedral in this city. She was inspired by the Rev. Father F. J. O'Connell, American priest, who was in the city at the time she was in the Anglican Church. She is now of the Carmelite Order, just outside Johannesburg.

Interned in Hong Kong U. S. Bishop Fed Rice

WASHINGTON—Word concerning American missionaries interned in Japan and Japanese-held territory has been received in this country from China and from Switzerland through the International Red Cross, which advised that no information came from Tokyo.

It is revealed that the Most Rev. Gilbert O'Garra, C.P., Vicar Apostolic



BISHOP O'GARRA

of Yuanning, China, and two Passionist missionary priests are being detained in the warden's quarters at Hong Kong Prison. This information was received at the Chinese Mission Bureau of the Passionist Fathers in Union City, N. J. in a cablegram from the Very Rev. Raphael Vance, C.P., of Suifu, Hunan, China.

Friests reported held with Bishop O'Garra are the Rev. Ronald Norris and the Rev. Arthur Benson.

Father Vance stated that he had received written word from the Rev. Leo Gerard, C. P., Superior of the Passionist house in Peiping, who stated that he had heard indirectly of the whereabouts of Bishop O'Garra and the two priests. Father Bernard's information was that their valuables had been taken from the Bishop and the two priests and that the food provided them consisted of three bowls of "congee," (watered rice) daily.

Three of four Brothers of Mary from St. Louis who had been teaching in Japan before Dec. 7 have been listed by the International Red Cross of Switzerland as interned by the Japanese Government.

Japan To Send Vatican Envoy

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Japan. But again the Japanese Diet failed to ratify the arrangement.

Thus, it was said here, twice in the years previous to the war, the Holy See had accepted the request of Japan, and both times, the project broke down on Japan's part. The Vatican, in the present instance, had twice previously given its consent to the proposed relations. This time there was no impediment interjected on the part of the Japanese.

It is also recalled that the British Government approached the Vatican early in the last World War and was promptly accorded diplomatic relations, while the nations were actually at war. The first World War began in August, 1914, and in December of that year less than six months later Great Britain sent its first envoy to the Holy See. It is believed that the relations as established in the 1920's

in an article appearing in The article, which is an interesting commentary on the first of the Sovereign Pontiff's Five Peace Points, declares the Holy Father makes clear that "liberty, integrity and security of States" are essential conditions of an international order. Recalling the Pope's statement of his Five Peace Points in his Christmas Message of 1941 as recapitulating and reintegrating principles and doctrines set forth previously, particularly in his Christmas Messages of 1939 and 1940, the Observers message article declares that States as well as individuals possess "natural primordial and fundamental rights" by virtue of the States' very existence. Liberty, integrity and security are of this kind right, natural as well as necessary, it asserts.

Denies Liberty
The article defines liberty as applying to States internally and externally. Autonomy, it says, involves their freedom with regard to internal affairs and independence their liberty in relation to other States. "Without liberty there is no independence," it adds, "and independence without integrity and security is only an apparent independence. The right of liberty of every nation is at the basis, not only of the life of single States, but also of cooperation among States."

The Observers article reminds that it is speaking of "liberty according to the Christian ethic," whereby there are moral obligations corresponding to natural rights and assets that "only in living and acting according to the law, both Divine and human, is there liberty." "A foreign policy which considers the particular interests of a people as the exclusive end of the activity of the State," it adds, "denies all reciprocity of rights and duties among nations; that is to say, it denies all healthy international cooperation tending to realize the common good of States."

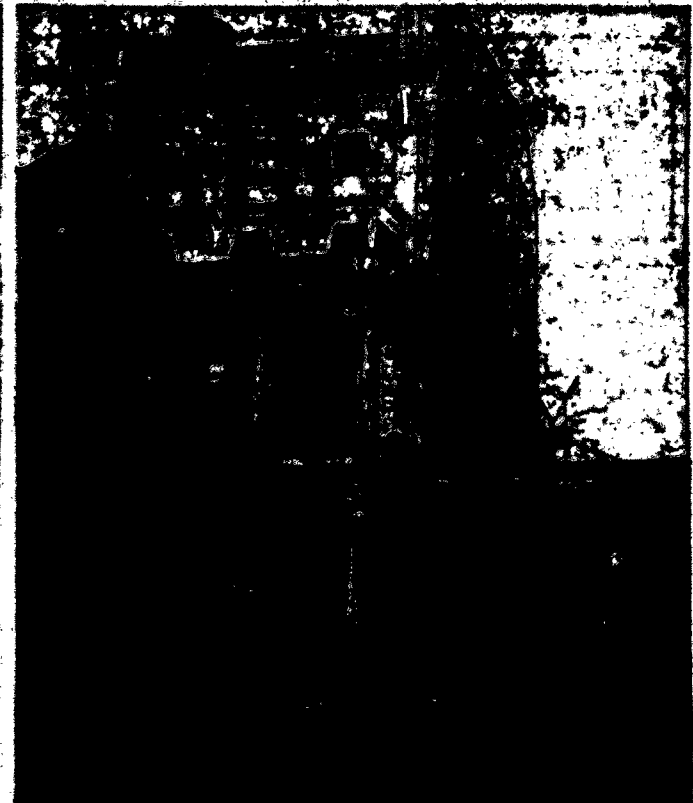
Enroll Foreigners

Bogota.—Thirty foreigners are among the 510 students at the Boliviana, five-year-old Catholic University of Medellin.

have been continued between the Holy See and Great Britain up to the present time, there having been found adequate reason for maintaining diplomatic mission at the Vatican in peace time as well as in war time.

The British Government maintains a Minister Plenipotentiary at the Vatican, but the Vatican continues to have an Apostolic Delegate, rather than a Nuncio, in London.

Some newspapers in this country have made an attempt to interpret reported negotiations for diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Japan as meaning that the Holy See would, if relations were established, thereupon recognize the conquests of Japan in the Orient in the present war. Assurance that the Apostolic Delegation to the Philippine Islands has been continued and that no change is contemplated would seem to make such contention invalid.



FAMED CONVENT SURVIVES half of Nazi bombs. In this British Official Photograph, just released, is Tyburn Convent, London, which escaped bomb damage from aerial bombs while property next door was entirely destroyed. After their first bombing the nuns, Adorers of the Sacred Heart, were advised to leave, but they soon were back again. According to an observer, the wind changed just as Tyburn convent appeared to be doomed by fire following the bombing. The convent is now the site of Tyburn Tree, where many English and Irish Catholics were martyred for their faith. (N.C.W.C.)

Cites Pontiff's Plan As Only Assurance Of Peace

BUENOS AIRES—(N. C.)—The program enunciated by His Holiness Pope Pius XII offers the only course to the achievement of world peace and the only assurance that

such a peace can be preserved, the Most Rev. Agustin Barrere, Bishop of Tucuman, declares in a notable Lenten Pastoral.

At the outset of his message, Bishop Barrere restates the Five Peace Points of the Holy Father and declares that it is only through the Church that the new world order which all desire can be brought about. "If the action of the Church is not only beneficial but necessary at all times," he writes, "how much more necessary will it be at that solemn hour when, over the ruins which have accumulated in this armed struggle, the whole world is to be reconstructed."

Ministry of Peace, Loye
"Therefore," His Excellency continues, "far from fettering the Catholic Religion, the only true one, and its action and propaga-

tion throughout the world, nations which are zealous for their moral and material welfare will render it efficacious aid, or will, at least, permit its ministry of peace and love, which the Infant God brought into the world, to be expedited.

"All those who believe sincerely in a personal God—better even if they believe also in the divinity of Jesus Christ—but especially all Catholics, sons of the Holy Church, will be its most effective collaborators and its most faithful supporters."

His Holiness Pope Pius XII, the message of Bishop Barrere emphasizes, is the greatest promoter of peace among nations; a peace "founded in justice, charity and the other postulates of Christian morals" since he is "impartial and above terrestrial interests."

URUGUAY PRELATE URGES RETURN TO BASIC VALUES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—"We have sought peace by a thousand roads, but these have led to war," the Most Rev. Antonio Maria Barbieri, Archbishop of Montevideo, said in his Lenten Pastoral which prescribes salvation through the "reintegration of spiritual values in institutions, the family and the individual." Men are appealing to the Pope, "the lofty and serene expression of these values," he adds, "and crying out to him, 'Save us or we perish.'"

Deploping the false propaganda that is being disseminated throughout the world, the Bishop says: "How few there are, even among Catholics, who realize that they are responsible before God for the injustices that others commit, both in the material and moral order, because they accept these false counsels and give them strength."

"Let us pray, then," says Bishop Barrere in conclusion, "with renewed fervor that this horrible world tragedy may cease before long; that it may terminate in a lasting peace to be founded in justice, charity and pardon for wrongs."

Hero of Daring Escape from Japanese Labor Crew Is Catholic Chaplain

WASHINGTON—(NC)—A Filipino chaplain who was the central figure in accounts of a daring and hazardous escape from a Japanese forced labor crew and finally succeeded in rejoining his own company on Bataan peninsula has been identified as Father Getulio Ingal.

Father Ingal was "detained for investigation" when captured by Japanese patrolling the site of a demolished bridge in Bulacan Province. In the guise of a native civilian searching for his family in the north, he had been trying to rejoin his company, from which he had become separated in the course of the withdrawal to Bataan.

While being detained he was assigned to a labor crew rebuilding the bridge. Heavy work from dawn to dusk was interrupted only by a brief rest period at noon, Fa-

ther Ingal told an American war correspondent in Bataan after his escape. "One handful of rice was given each worker daily, he said, and they were told to prepare it themselves. The only water available for cooking or drinking was that drawn from the muddy stream."

The supervisor of the project was a German in Japanese uniform whom Father Ingal recognized as a former Manilaan.

The priest told of eluding his guards in the darkness one evening and spending the entire night crouching in the middle of a stream while the lights carried by Japanese patrols moved along both banks in search of him. The methodical network of moving light beams seemed inescapable, but "God was with me that night," Father Ingal said later. Moving through thick brush the

next evening to avoid certain recapture on the roads, Father Ingal reached Apalit junction in Pampanga Province. There he recognized a former parishioner who was also trying to escape to Bataan, and with him, after several days, reached a point on northern Manila Bay. A small native boat brought the two across after careful plans had been worked out, and as they moved close along the shoreline towards the unconquered area the first to greet them were soldiers of Father Ingal's own company.

Father Ingal is a native of Pampanga Province and returned there as a priest after completing studies at the San Carlos Seminary, Manila. Before joining the Chaplain's Corps of the Philippine Army he was pastor of the Church of San Vicente at Cablet in his native Province.