

Nazis Allow Only 9 of 193 Priests To Serve Diocese

NEW YORK—In that portion of the Diocese of Ljubljana, Slovenia, which has been occupied by Nazi Germany only nine priests are permitted to function today, according to information received here by the American Slovene Parish Relief.

And of the nine priests remaining all but two are old men, one of them, Father Lavtinar of Kranjska Gora, being more than 90 years old.

This information is contained in a detailed report from the Most Rev. Gregory Rozman, Bishop of Ljubljana.

He is Well Known in U. S.

Another of the ains is the Rev. James Cherny, who is well known in Milwaukee and Sheboygan, Wis., having been active among the Slovaks in that section of the country until he left for the "old country" planning to spend his remaining years in retirement there. He is now active in the ministry again, serving the Slovene Catholics in the vicinity of Bled.

Included in a recently announced shipment of additional funds for war relief by the Bishops' Relief Committee was \$25,000 for Slovenian war sufferers. This sum, it was announced, would be disbursed by Bishop Rozman. Nine thousand dollars of the amount was contributed to the Bishops' Relief Fund by the American Slovene Parish Relief. To that sum the Bishops' Relief Committee added \$11,000 out of the general fund.

"The diocesan College of St. Stanislaus at St. Vid has been occupied and the members of the faculty have been ejected," Bishop Rozman's report said. "The library has been destroyed and many of the precious volumes have been taken away. Scientific apparatus has been burned.

"The spiritual damage to the diocese is, of course, even greater. More than 200,000 of the faithful are without priests, without Mass, without the Sacraments. The dying lack spiritual consolation. It is difficult to obtain permission for a Catholic burial."

Since most of the parishes are closed and the faithful are not permitted to congregate in the churches even for private devotions, the nine remaining priests celebrate Mass twice daily and three times on Sunday. Sometimes the Masses are said in the morning, at other times in the evening, as the occasion offers.

The abandoned churches and the shrines strewn through the countryside still serve a good purpose, the American Slovene Parish Relief is advised, for individual Catholics visit them and spend many hours in meditation and prayer. Priests Travel in Disguise

Priests from the Italian-occupied section of Yugoslavia, it is stated, must travel across the border in disguise to bring spiritual comfort to the neglected faithful.

While general conditions in Italian-occupied Slovenia are not much better than those in the area held by the Nazis, the information stated, the Slovenes there enjoy religious freedom and in this section of his Diocese Bishop Rozman has retained his episcopal authority.

Teaching of Japanese Reported Compulsory In Philippine Schools

NEW YORK—Information received by the Jesuit Philippine Bureau states that the teaching of Japanese is being made obligatory in all Philippine schools. Recently intercepted short-wave broadcasts from Tokyo, it was stated, announced that schools were being opened in the Philippines, but the dates given were uncertain.

One of the reports said "schools were opened June 1," and another said "92 more elementary schools opened June 7." There was no specific information concerning colleges and high schools.

Mexico Sanctuary

Mexico City.—Construction of the Sanctuary of San Jose in the Conde Park section of the Capital began this month. Workers are now hurrying to finish the Lourdes Chapel which will be an annex of the Sanctuary.

Persecution of Church Feared In Belgium

NEW YORK (NC)—Threat of a "regular persecution of the Church" in Belgium "on the pattern followed in Germany" was seen by the Belgian Information Center here in statements made in a public address by Nazi Military Commander Reeder in Belgium.

Citing the refusal of the Belgian Hierarchy and clergy to allow military Masses for Belgian Nazis killed fighting for Germany, Herr Reeder said, according to News From Belgium, the information center's publication, "The German military administration will in future not tolerate such acts."

Commenting on this section of the address in an editorial, News From Belgium said:

"These sentences probably forecast a regular persecution of the Church on the pattern followed in Germany. After the accusations of political crimes follow accusations of 'civil transgression.' Soon the disgusting arsenal of vile abuse heaped so lavishly on German priests will be unearthed to be used against the Belgian clergy."

'Village of Death' Set Up By Germans

LONDON (NC)—The Nazis have set up a "village of death" outside Warsaw where from 12,000 to 15,000 of Poland's political and educational leaders have been executed by firing squads or have died on the gallows, Stanislas Mikolajczyk, Deputy Premier of Poland's Government-in-Exile stated here. He estimated that at least 200,000 Jews have been executed by the German invaders of Poland since they entered this country and that 138,000 Poles have been executed since the terror campaign gained momentum last November.

Invaders Put Age Ban On Marriage of Poles

LONDON (NC)—The Nazi invaders of Poland have placed new restrictions on marriages of Poles, according to information received by the Polish Catholic Press Agency KAP in the Archdiocese of Poznan. An order has been issued prohibiting the marriage of Polish women before they have reached the age of 25. Men are not permitted to marry until they are 28.

In order to stop secret marriages, KAP is advised, the Nazis have decreed that children born of such unions be officially declared "illegitimate" and taken into State institutions and the mothers sent to stragglers (punishment camps).

The Nazi campaign against the Catholic Church is being intensified. In the Dioceses of Rypin and Lipno all Polish priests have been removed from their parishes. A few German priests, none of them able to speak Polish, have been appointed.

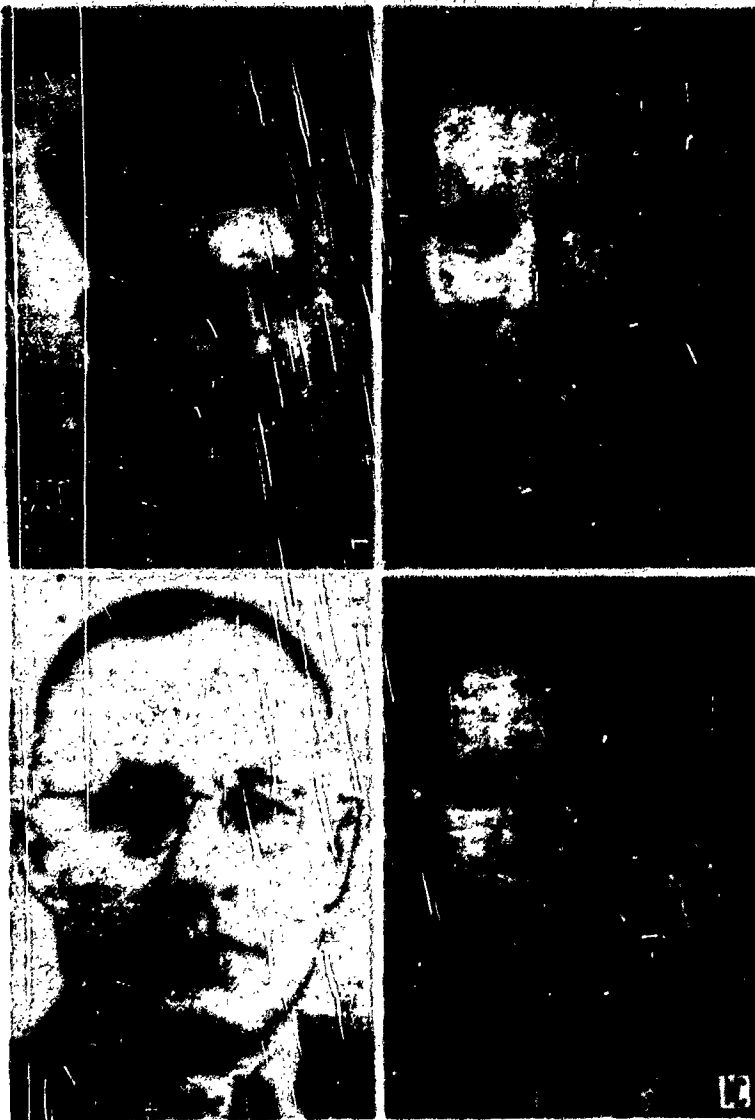
Washington.—The editorial office of The Catholic Home Journal, publication of the Capuchin Fathers, has been transferred from Washington to Alverno, Salisbury, Pa.

War-Hit China Parish Sends Gift To Holy Father

NEW YORK (NC)—Bombs and destruction have left intact Catholic China's love of the Holy Father. A small parish in South China has sent \$29.90 local currency to Pope Pius XII as a gift for his twenty-fifth anniversary. This touching story of generous sacrifice amid grave need is related by the Rev. Thomas S. Langley, a Maryknoll Missioner, whose mother, Mrs. Flora Langley, lives at Framingham, Mass.

"Air raids have not killed the love of my Christians for the Pope," writes Father Langley.

For Inter-American Seminar



Leaders of social thought and action from various Latin-American nations, Canada and the United States will attend the Inter-American Seminar on Social Studies to be held in Washington, Chicago, Notre Dame, Buffalo and New York August 24 to September 12. Among those participating are upper left, Bishop M. D. Miranda of Tulancingo, founder of Mexican Catholic Action; upper right, Monsignor Restrepo, rector of Xavier University Bogota, Columbia; lower left, Dr. Julio Tobar Domus, of Quito, president of Ecuador Catholic Action; lower right, Dr. Rafael Caldera, of Caracas, attorney and young deputy to the National Congress of Venezuela (N.C.W.C.)

Nuns Driven From Orphan Care Seen Mexico's Loss

MEXICO CITY (NC)—The expulsion of Religious from welfare institutions, particularly orphanages, and the substitution of a "salaried personnel, not working for love of God but by the clock" has caused enormous damage in Mexico, a recent editorial in Excelesior stated.

The editorial was occasioned by the compassion and pity aroused in us by publication of photographs of those who "because they have the misfortune of being orphans, are dependent upon the protection of the Secretariat of Public Assistance."

"When the impartial observer passes within the walls of official institutions," the editorial states, "from the fruit of his observation he can render an account of the enormous damage that religious disputes have caused the country and, furthermore, of the absurdity of allowing to exist for almost half a century situations which were motivated by a belligerent legislation."

It is evident that such legislation is contrary to the popular will the editorial continues, because "not only the governed but many of the governing daily violate the law by allowing their wives, mothers, daughters or sisters to protect and support orphanages and schools directed by Religious, or to be cared for in sanatoriums where the nursing service is in the charge of nuns, or who have relatives in some asylum in the care of friars."

With the expulsion of the Daughters of Charity from orphanages and the substitution of paid personnel, Excelesior says, those institutions ceased to be "centers of peace, happiness and optimism, of a training that was not merely instrumental but principally moral," and were converted into "places that give somewhat the impression of penal institutions."

U. S. Missioner Saves 'Flying Tiger' Downed By 2 Enemy Bombers

(CHUNGKING, China, NC)—When an American aviator, a Texan, was forced down by Japanese bombers in fighting over Yungfu, 55 miles west of Kweilin in Kwangsi Province, he was saved from violence at the hands of Chinese troops by a Maryknoll missioner who identified him as a friend who had just downed two enemy bombers.

The Chinese troops surrounded the grounded "Flying Tiger," whose language they did not understand. Fortunately, however, he was taken to a telephone and permitted to speak to the Rev. Herbert V. Elliott, Maryknoll missioner, of Elmhurst, N. Y., who hurried to the scene and explained the situation.

Later while the priest and aviator were eating at the mission the people of the city assembled around them, bringing firecrackers to celebrate the event. A cheering throng escorted the aviator to the railway station.

J. O. C. Tenth Year

Montreal.—Representing the 32 branches of the Jociat movement in Montreal and district, 300 young men of the Catholic Young Workers (J.O.C.) and 1,200 young women of the affiliated J.O.C.F. attended a special Mass at St. Joseph's Oratory here to mark the tenth anniversary of the Jociat movement in Canada.

How Nazis Tried To Misdlead French Catholics, Revealed

(This is the fifth of a series of articles based upon remarkable documents which have come out of France, and are now in the possession of the N. C. W. C. News Service. These pamphlets and leaflets, widely circulated, were known to Frenchmen the enormity of the offenses committed by the Nazi invaders.)

So-called German Catholics and French Catholics who had been won over to the "New Order" cause were selected by the Nazis as emissaries and sent as "bearers of the most beautiful promises" to the French Bishops and priests regarded as most influential. Cahere de Tonnange, Christian says in discussing the Nazi "perversion and destruction" program as applied to France. Their mission was to circulate the following whispers in the most advantageous places:

1. The Germans had been struck with the puissance of Catholicism in France, the only institution that has remained standing in the universal collapse, and with the difference between the "non political French Catholicism" and the "Center Catholicism" of the German Episcopate.

2. The Racism of Rosenberg was only his private opinion and had no bearing on Hitler's acts which are solely concerned with the political field.

3. The French Bishops ought to inform the Vatican how "correct" the Germans were behaving in France and how "comprehensive" with respect to Catholicism, and to explain to the Pope that the condemnation in the Encyclical Mit Brennender Sorge had been due to a "misunderstanding" for which the German Bishops were responsible furthermore, that this condemnation could be lifted or at least not enforced.

4. The Church in France could render a signal service to the cause of religious peace in Germany.

5. All financial difficulties of the dioceses, their works and schools would be solved because the French Government could not afford to be less generous than the German which "as everybody knows, pays its clergy well."

"All this is not fiction," the article states, "but a resume of certain overtures that actually occurred."

The same method was pursued by a "cultural fifth column" in connection with institutions, colleges, seminaries and more or less prominent persons: "Wherever a German could worm himself in he developed the same arguments, adapting and trimming them to fit his audience desiring to transform these listeners into new apostles of 'collaboration'."

To win over the mass of the faithful the article says, the favoring of "inoffensive ceremonies—pilgrimages, processions outside church buildings, etc. would suffice," and meanwhile press and radio never ceased to "perpetuate the equivocation by exalting the gilded fruits of the defeat" which has delivered us from the rotten regimen of laicism and the Lodiges. "But when it was a question of placing the word 'God' in school programs, the article notes that "an authoritative veto came from the Germans."

In Nazi Germany the common enemy was "Marxism and the Jew" but in France, Cahere notes, it was "always Masonry and almost always the Jew." Some restrictive measures were taken against Masonry, it adds, but these "remained on paper because Masons were too numerous in the preceding Government to be altogether eliminated," besides some of them were "sufficiently supple to comprehend that it was to their interest to 'collaborate.'" On the other hand, "anti-Semitism supplied the best platform for entangling the spirit of the masses in an effective collaboration, including the recognition of the spiritual principles of Nazism."

Monumental Calvary Being Erected

BUENOS AIRES (NC)—A monumental Calvary is being erected on the Cerro Redolati, at Tandil in the Province of Buenos Aires, under the auspices of the Society of St. Joseph of which the Most Rev. Miguel de Andrea, Titular Bishop of Ternos, is ecclesiastical counselor. The 56-foot cross is made of wood from a millenarian larch.