Yank Airmen's Aid To Missionaries Lauded By Prelate

CHINA'S MISSIONS and their needs were emphasized at Mission Sunday Mass in Sacred Heart Cathedral. Bishop Kearney (left) presided at the Mass and Bishop O'Gara, Vicar Apostolic of Yuanling, Hunan, China, preached the sermon.

Bombing helpless Chinese cities was once an easy task for Japanese planes, but when American planes appeared in Free China it became a different story, stated the Most Rev. Cuthbert O'Gara, C.P., missionary Bishop of China and visitor last week-end in Rochester.

Still recovering from the starvation treatment of a Japanese internment camp, Bishop O'Gara expressed high praise for the assistance and generosity of American flyers in China.

Not only do American flyers provide relief to Chinese cities from Japanese air attacks but they are especially generous in transporting passengers in and out of China through the air route, the only one left since the Japanese blockade of Free China.

Postwar Worries

Chief worry of Bishop O'Gara, who is Vicar Apostolic of Yuanling, Hunan, China, is the problem of postwar reconstruction. Such valuable buildings as schools, hospitals, convents and churches, all destroyed by Japanese bombing represent for the missionary prelate a tremendous financial loss.

"We can never restore these buildings at their original cost," Bishop O'Gara stated. "Prior to the war a Chinese carpenter was paid four and one-half dollars a day in the national currency of the country. Now he receives fourteen dollars a day in Chinese money."

Asked what chance China had against Japan, Bishop O'Gara replied, "Unless America and Britain help China, she is lost. China has no guns, no planes, no tanks. Besides, everything that China needs must be flown in by plane. If America and Britain come to her aid, China will win against Japan."

'Slow Starvation'

Bishop O'Gara, who was captured by the Japanese in the fall of Hongkong, related that during the long months of internment his weight fell from about 200 pounds at the time of his capture to almost 140 pounds before he was released.

Japanese internment was grimly characterized by the Bishop as "slow starvation." With a smile of Christian patience and forbearance the Bishop added, "Regardless of how he would treat a man, starvation is certainly not one of our ways of punishment.

Bishop O'Gara at the Mission Sunday Mass in Sacred Heart Cathedral, Sunday, appealed for vocations in the mission fields of China. His Excellency preached the sermon at the Mass presided over by His Excellency, Bishop Kearney at which mission directors officiated and the secondary schools and college of the city were represented.

Graphically reviewing the hardships, especially of nuns in war-torn China, Bishop O'Gara stressed the need for Americans' cooperation, in funds and prayers, with the heroic missioners.

Three things are difficult: to know oneself, to conquer one's appetite, and to keep one's secret.—Welsh Proverb.

Article Tells Of Archbishop's Visit To Turkey

Even though Turkish law forbids priests or nuns to wear religious garb outside of religious precincts, Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, attired in his episcopal robes visited Turkey's great cities of Istanbul and Ankara and also President Ismet Inonu.

In a fourth installment of articles currently appearing in COLLIER'S, the Archbishop tells of his visits to sacred shrines in the Holy Land and comments on the many complicated problems existing in the middle eastern countries.

Mr. Laurence Steinhardt, the American Ambassador to Turkey was at the railway station to greet Archbishop Spellman when he arrived in Ankara, the modern capital of Turkey.

Concerning his visit to Turkey the Archbishop writes:

"During my stay in Istanbul I visited Mount Sinai Convent and also several churches. It is forbidden by Turkish law for any church to have an entrance directly on the street. Priests and nuns, with the exception of the Apostolic Delegate, are not permitted to wear religious garb outside of rectories, churches and convents. Naturally, as an American, I continued to wear mine.

"On Sunday, May 16th, I preached brief sermons in English and Italian in the cathedral, which was filled to capacity and beyond it. On Sunday noon, all the prelates of Istanbul were present at a luncheon where I met two Armenians who had been in the university with me in Rome. That afternoon I left Istanbul on the boat for Scutari, to take the train to Ankara.

Reception at the Palace

"In Ankara, President Ismet Inonu received me in his palace, a salmon-pink modern building on one of the city's hills. The ambassador was with me. One of the president's chief assistants, Mr. Sevki Berker and his secretary, Mr. Sureya Anderman, were with the president, and Mr. Anderman, who was a graduate of Columbia, acted as interpreter. President Inonu is a military man and was the commanding general of the Turkish army in the time of Ataturk. He is deliberate in speech, always thinking a moment before phrasing a question or giving an answer. All his inquiries I answered with frankness and to the best of my ability.

"The president was dressed in formal clothes, and so were Mr. Steinhardt and the others. The protocol for reception by the president of Turkey is very strict concerning requirements for formal dress in audience. One of the embassy's staff had asked me what I would do about this, and I replied that both my formal and informal dress for every occasion were the clothes I had on, and that I was sure there would be no difficulty. And there wasn't.

"In the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Steinhardt had the whole embassy staff and consulate, as well as the military attaches, present for dinner. Afterward, all were kind enough to come to the station and see me off. I shall now say goodby to Turkey and good night to you."

CHAPLAIN NEIL DOYLE 'FINISHED THE MASS ON HIS KNEES'

NEW YORK.—A Navy chaplain who was in the Southwest Pacific at the time of the death of Father Neil Doyle, has given the Military Ordinariate a beautiful account of Father Doyle's last Mass. It follows:

"Father Doyle's unit was on the left flank of the line closing in on Munda. His regiment had approached to within 2,000 yards of the airfield itself. One Battalion had held the line during the night and was relieved and dropped back to a clearing 300 yards behind the front lines, the other two Battalions taking its place in the line with orders to take a very strongly fortified Japanese position. The fighting had begun up front when Father Doyle began Mass for the Battalion that had been relieved. There were about sixty men in the group. He could say Mass for them as the jungle was impenetrable. The enemy though close by could not see them.

"The fighting became terrifically heavy. American mortars behind the clearing were shooting at the Japs and the Jap artillery replying, so that Father Doyle was saying Mass under the arc of crossfire. There was also small arms fire. Father rigged up his altar and told the men to lie in any hole they could find. He was the only man standing during Mass. He finished Mass on his knees because firing became so hot that bullets were clipping the underbrush around the altar."

Nazis Hang Women In Poland

NEW YORK.—Attributed to an increased desire to terrorize and kill the spirit of resistance among the Poles, the Nazis have instituted a "gallows wave" and from scaffolds erected in every city and township in occupied Poland have hanged women as well as men in public executions. Poland Fights, published here by the Polish Labor Group, declares it has learned from underground sources of Poland.

At an execution of ten persons in Warsaw, the publication stated four of the victims were women. On the same day, it added, 15 persons were hanged at Keski and seven women were among them. The publication relates that the "gallows wave" has resulted in 50 hangings in the suburb of Warsaw; 35 in Radom; 21 in Skarachowice; 29 in Ostrowiec; ten in Kielce; ten in Skierniewice; five in Lipno; five in Rogow; 29 in Skarzyzko-Kamienna and five in Radziwillow. The publication quoted the underground sources as stating that many of the gallows' victims were innocent of any crime and had been arrested at random or taken from prisons where they had been held without trial and without knowledge of why they had been arrested.

16 Priests Arrested By Nazis in Holland

ZURICH. — Sixteen Catholic priests and 14 Protestant ministers have recently been arrested by the Nazi occupation authorities in Holland, according to the Gazette of Lausanne.

The newspaper says Pastor Kooyman, Youth Secretary of the Dutch Protestant Church and former Secretary General of the Christian Students' Association, was among those seized by the Nazis.

WRITE TO SERVICEMEN

The Bishop's Appointments

NOVEMBER

1 Monday—St. Andrew—Low Mass, Blessing of Skies—9:00 A. M.
2 Tuesday—St. Joseph—Mass for Deceased Servicemen—9:00 A. M.
Columbus Civic Centre—Priests' Holy Hour—8:00 P. M.
3 Wednesday—St. Charles—Confirmation—7:45 P. M.
4 Thursday—Holy Apostles—Hoversat Service—7:45 P. M.
5 Friday—St. Patrick—Low Mass, St. Monica's Sodality—9:00 A. M.
St. Bernard's Seminary—Conference—1:00 P. M.
9 Tuesday—Catholic University, Washington, D. C.—Address, Installation of Rector—4:00 P. M.
10 Wednesday — Catholic University — Annual Meeting of Bishops—10:00 A. M.
14 Sunday—Shea Memorial School, New York, N. Y.—Blessing of Chapel, Low Mass—10:00 A. M.
17 Wednesday—St. Andrew—Confirmation—7:45 P. M.
18 Thursday—St. Augustine—Confirmation—7:45 P. M.
19 Friday—Holy Redeemer—Confirmation—7:45 P. M.
21 Sunday—Columbus Civic Centre—Low Mass, Rochester Council, K. of C.—9:00 A. M.
Mt. Carmel—Confirmation—3:00 P. M.
Immaculate Conception—Confirmation—3:00 P. M.
St. Theresa—Confirmation—3:00 P. M.
Immaculate Conception—Holy Hour, Perpetual Adoration Society—8:00 P. M.
22 Monday—St. Francis de Sales, Geneva—Pontifical Mass—9:00 A. M.
St. Agnes High School — Establishment of Sodality — 3:00 P. M.
St. Bernard's Seminary—St. Cecilia Concert—7:15 P. M.
23 Tuesday—Holy Family, Auburn—Pontifical Mass—9:00 A. M.
Pro-Cathedral—Holy Hour—7:45 P. M.
24 Wednesday—SS. Peter & Paul, Elmira—Pontifical Mass — 10:00 A. M.
Pro-Cathedral—Holy Hour—7:45 P. M.
25 Thursday—Pro-Cathedral—Pontifical Mass, Diamond Jubilee of the Diocese of Rochester—9:00 A. M.
28 Sunday—St. Thomas, Red Creek—Dedication of New Church, Low Mass—11:00 A. M.
St. Francis Xavier—Confirmation—3:00 P. M.
St. Francis Assisi—Confirmation—4:00 P. M.
St. Anthony—Confirmation—7:45 P. M.
30 Tuesday—St. Andrew's Seminary—Low Mass—9:00 A. M.

Italy's Surrender Finds Malta Saluting Our Lady Of Victory On Feastday

By GAULT MACGOWAN

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MALTA—The news of Italy's surrender came to Malta, which had been bombed almost out of existence, during the height of the annual religious festival of Our Lady of Victory—so named to commemorate a response to the prayers of the Maltese in 1565 for deliverance from the Turks.

It was the parish priest, Canon Immanual Brincat, Malta born and educated, who told me the moving story of Our Lady of Victory and of how word of Italy's surrender also was received in answer to prayer.

Deep in the shelters of Senglea—the Brooklyn of Malta—the people prayed to their patron saint:

"O Virgin, Lady of Victory,
"O Queen of Heaven and Earth!
"Gather the bombs in thy wide mantle,
"And deliver us from this attack."

'Italy Has Surrendered'

There is a statue of Our Lady of Victory which stands in Senglea and which miraculously escaped destruction during the more than 2,500 air raids on Malta, and there is another beautiful one which belongs to the church and which was taken away to the deep shelters for safe keeping. The story is that the statue came to Malta by an act of God. It was being carried in a Spanish ship to the Isle in the sixteenth century, and storms forced the captain to put in at Malta. Each time he tried to put out to sea again, however, it was blown back, and not until he had presented the statue to the new Maltese church, then building, was he able to depart safely. He was never seen again. But the statue remained to become a part of Maltese history.

On her festival day this year the statue of Our Lady of Victory was carried in triumph through the streets of Senglea to the water-side, there to represent the story of her coming to Malta.

New, it has been the custom for years for warships in the harbor to play with their great searchlights on the statue at this moment, the height of the general rejoicing and thanksgiving. This year, at precisely this dramatic moment, a sailor bellowed through a megaphone from ship to shore: "Italy has surrendered!"

Will Never Forget

"No words of mine can describe the scene that followed," said the Canon. "The enthusiasm was delirious. It was the first news we had of the Italian armistice. As we made our way back to our ruined church—ruined by the bombs of the enemy—a message was placed in my hands from the admiral of the port giving us the full details. I preached on the text of that note, and then came to Malta the first news of the great day—preached from the pulpit. It was a happening unique in the world, I imagine, but one fitting in keeping with the religious faith of Senglea."

Valetta, in the illustration of Malta, where everybody met everywhere. But Senglea, where the citizens spread [illegible] from the waters [illegible] Brooklyn. [illegible] streets were [illegible] women were [illegible] and [illegible] pir [illegible] as they [illegible] Heights. [illegible] Valetta [illegible] tradition [illegible]

(Continued on [illegible])