

## French Priest Has Proof of Gestapo Torture

By M. Maudslayi  
PARIS (NC) — Shocking

testimony, of Gestapo tortures inflicted upon prisoners at the Struthof camp, near Strasbourg, in Alsace, have been received by the Dominican Father Curvillat, who is vice president of the National Consultative Assembly. He has been the subject of a dispatch which went to Alsace to convey to the liberated province the homage of the mother country. Upon his return to the capital, Father Curvillat gave a description of the tortures to the Catholic Weekly Temps Present.

"I saw the gas chamber into which thousands of prisoners—Jews, Poles, and revolutionaries—were sent. It was a small, dark room, with a door which was opened by a lever. The prisoners were crowded together, and the gas was pumped in from the ceiling. They died in silence, and their bodies were thrown out through a window into a pile of corpses."

"I learned from documents that have been found how these poor creatures were treated while they were in the hands of the Gestapo. They were kept in a state of constant fear, and their lives were a constant struggle for survival. They were subjected to all kinds of tortures, and their bodies were broken by the cruel hands of their captors."

"I have seen the stretcher on which bodies were carried to the crematorium. It was a simple wooden frame, and the bodies were placed on it in a row. They were then taken to the crematorium, and the flames were kindled. The smoke rose into the air, and the bodies were reduced to ashes."

"The new camp, which is now being built, will be a place of horror. It will be a place where the prisoners will be kept in a state of constant fear, and their lives will be a constant struggle for survival. It will be a place where the prisoners will be subjected to all kinds of tortures, and their bodies will be broken by the cruel hands of their captors."

"The new camp, which is now being built, will be a place of horror. It will be a place where the prisoners will be kept in a state of constant fear, and their lives will be a constant struggle for survival. It will be a place where the prisoners will be subjected to all kinds of tortures, and their bodies will be broken by the cruel hands of their captors."

## Pope Admits Church Can Never Be Vanquished

ROME (The Vatican News) —

"The Church can be combated, but never vanquished," Pope Pius declared in an Apostolic Letter to the clergy of the diocese of Rome. The letter was read at the Mass of the day, and the Pope's words were greeted with great enthusiasm by the faithful. The Pope's words were a powerful reminder of the strength and resilience of the Church, and of the fact that the Church will always stand firm in the face of all adversity.

"The Church can be combated, but never vanquished," Pope Pius declared in an Apostolic Letter to the clergy of the diocese of Rome. The letter was read at the Mass of the day, and the Pope's words were greeted with great enthusiasm by the faithful. The Pope's words were a powerful reminder of the strength and resilience of the Church, and of the fact that the Church will always stand firm in the face of all adversity."

"The Church can be combated, but never vanquished," Pope Pius declared in an Apostolic Letter to the clergy of the diocese of Rome. The letter was read at the Mass of the day, and the Pope's words were greeted with great enthusiasm by the faithful. The Pope's words were a powerful reminder of the strength and resilience of the Church, and of the fact that the Church will always stand firm in the face of all adversity."

"The Church can be combated, but never vanquished," Pope Pius declared in an Apostolic Letter to the clergy of the diocese of Rome. The letter was read at the Mass of the day, and the Pope's words were greeted with great enthusiasm by the faithful. The Pope's words were a powerful reminder of the strength and resilience of the Church, and of the fact that the Church will always stand firm in the face of all adversity."

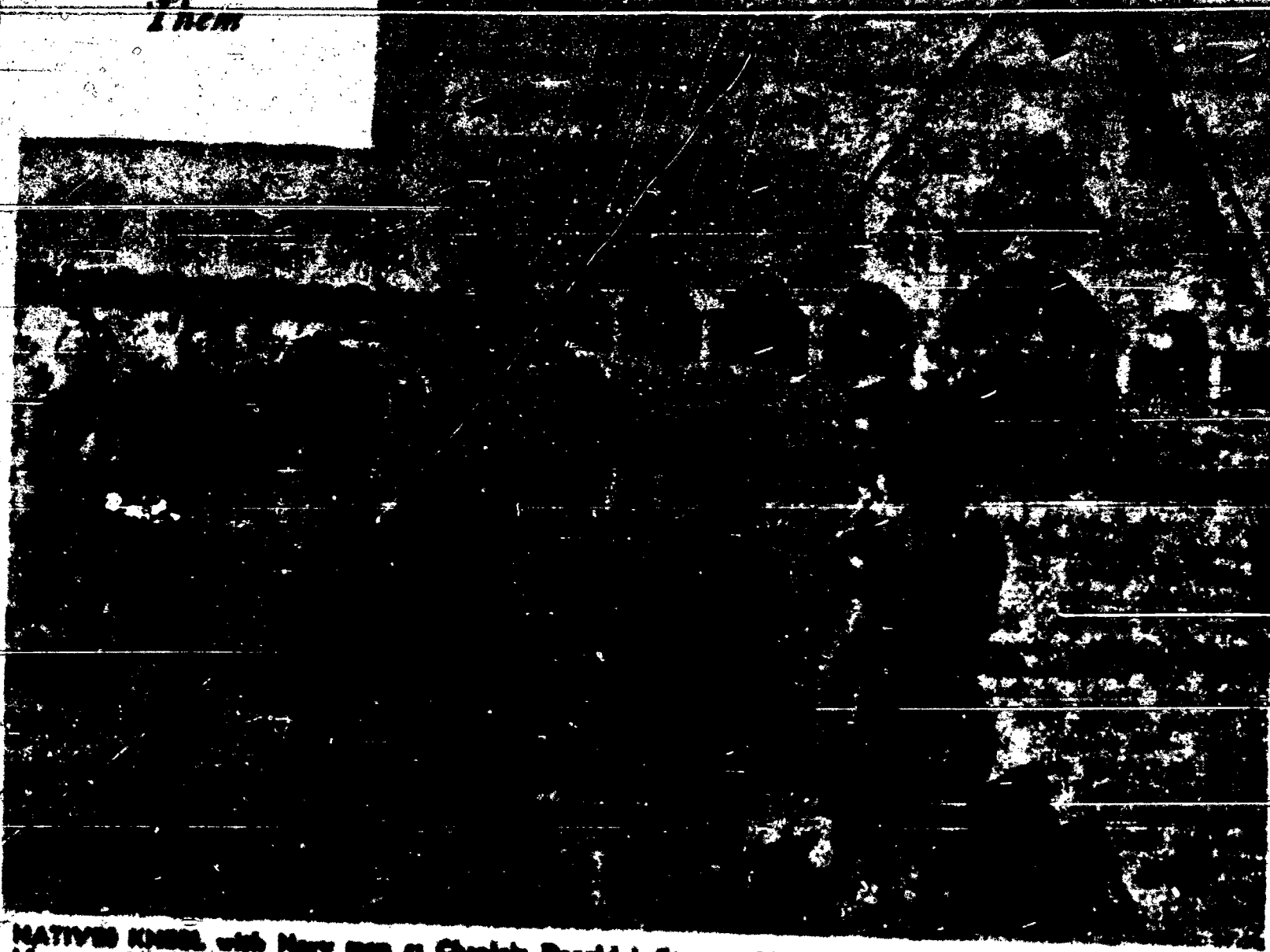
"The Church can be combated, but never vanquished," Pope Pius declared in an Apostolic Letter to the clergy of the diocese of Rome. The letter was read at the Mass of the day, and the Pope's words were greeted with great enthusiasm by the faithful. The Pope's words were a powerful reminder of the strength and resilience of the Church, and of the fact that the Church will always stand firm in the face of all adversity."

"The Church can be combated, but never vanquished," Pope Pius declared in an Apostolic Letter to the clergy of the diocese of Rome. The letter was read at the Mass of the day, and the Pope's words were greeted with great enthusiasm by the faithful. The Pope's words were a powerful reminder of the strength and resilience of the Church, and of the fact that the Church will always stand firm in the face of all adversity."

"The Church can be combated, but never vanquished," Pope Pius declared in an Apostolic Letter to the clergy of the diocese of Rome. The letter was read at the Mass of the day, and the Pope's words were greeted with great enthusiasm by the faithful. The Pope's words were a powerful reminder of the strength and resilience of the Church, and of the fact that the Church will always stand firm in the face of all adversity."

"The Church can be combated, but never vanquished," Pope Pius declared in an Apostolic Letter to the clergy of the diocese of Rome. The letter was read at the Mass of the day, and the Pope's words were greeted with great enthusiasm by the faithful. The Pope's words were a powerful reminder of the strength and resilience of the Church, and of the fact that the Church will always stand firm in the face of all adversity."

## Eternal Rest Grant Unto Them



NATIVE KIDNAP with Navy men in Chaplain Donald J. Savage, Huntington Park, Calif., celebrates Requiem Mass on All Souls' Day for Navy men buried in the Admiralty Islands—and for all U. S. servicemen who died in this war.

## Rescued by Rangers, Chaplain Describes Tortures on Luzon

Letter to Navy: Capt. John Dugan, former chaplain from Manila, Luzon, describes the tortures he and his fellow prisoners endured while in the hands of the Japanese. He was rescued by Rangers and is now in the United States.

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

"I was captured by the Japanese in Manila, Luzon, in May 1942. I was taken to a prison camp, and I was subjected to all kinds of tortures. I was kept in a state of constant fear, and my life was a constant struggle for survival. I was subjected to all kinds of tortures, and my body was broken by the cruel hands of my captors."

## Mass in Moscow Notes Induction Of Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NC) —

The fourth inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States was commemorated by a Votive Mass offered up in the Church of St. Louis de France in Moscow by the Rev. Leopold Braun, A.A., the only Catholic priest allowed to perform religious services in Soviet Russia. It is revealed by a radiogram that has been received in this country.

The Mass was not said on inauguration day itself, but in the latter half of the month, according to the radiogram. The American Catholic Colony in Moscow will be united in prayer on the occasion of the Presidential inauguration, says the radiogram, dated January 19. A Votive Mass will be held tomorrow morning the twentieth inspiring Divine guidance for the National Administration. The American Embassy, the Military Mission, the Press have been notified and invited.

Father Braun, an Assumptionist Father, is the only Catholic priest admitted into Russia since 1918 and, presently, the only one who is allowed to minister to Catholics in the whole Soviet Union. He was sent to Moscow in 1934 as a result of the religious protocol to the mutual recognition agreement signed on November 16, 1933, by Maxim Litvinoff and President Roosevelt.

Father Braun holds services in the French church, which is a small stone structure in central Moscow. Every Sunday he says two Masses, one at 9 o'clock for the English-speaking worshippers with the sermon in English, and another at 10 o'clock for French and Russian Catholics, with sermons in French and Russian. Besides these three languages, Father Braun also speaks fluently German and Spanish.

The Sunday congregation at St. Louis de France are necessarily meager. They include several members of the U. S. Embassy staff and the American Military Mission, as well as members of the ever-growing number of other foreign diplomatic missions. It is not unusual, it is said, to see Russians traveling several hundred miles toward Moscow to have their children baptized or confirmed by Father Braun, or to go to confession to him and receive Holy Communion. Among these are Red Army men on leave from the front.

This lone missionary has been able to cope with many tasks, endure many hardships and accomplish much work. Not once in ten years has he left Moscow for a rest, not even in 1941, when the Soviet Capital was within the range of German guns and when diplomatic life in the danger, had quit the city.

He has no intention to end his mission, and he has no doubt that he will continue to work for the good of the Church and the people of Moscow.

## Named Auxiliary Bishop In N. Y. Archdiocese

WASHINGTON (NC) — The Rt. Rev. Joseph P. Delaney, Bishop of the Archdiocese of New York, has been named by the Holy See as Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of New York.

The Holy See has named Bishop Delaney as Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of New York. Bishop Delaney is a member of the Holy See's Commission for the Study of the Situation of the Church in the United States. He is also a member of the Holy See's Commission for the Study of the Situation of the Church in the United States.

Bishop Delaney is a member of the Holy See's Commission for the Study of the Situation of the Church in the United States. He is also a member of the Holy See's Commission for the Study of the Situation of the Church in the United States. He is also a member of the Holy See's Commission for the Study of the Situation of the Church in the United States.

Bishop Delaney is a member of the Holy See's Commission for the Study of the Situation of the Church in the United States. He is also a member of the Holy See's Commission for the Study of the Situation of the Church in the United States. He is also a member of the Holy See's Commission for the Study of the Situation of the Church in the United States.