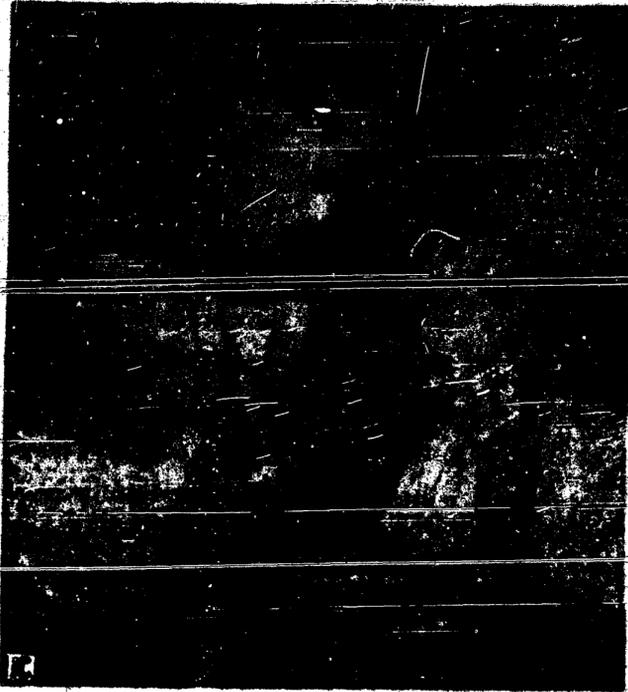


A New Bishop Pours Tea



IN HIS FIRST PUBLIC appearance since his consecration by Archbishop Francis J. Spellman in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Most Rev. Joseph F. Donohue, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, sits as guest in the home for the aged, conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor. In the photo, Bishop Donohue pours tea for Abby O'Connell, a native of County Down, Ireland, who celebrated her 100th birthday on St. Patrick's Day. (NCWC)

Vatican Aids Italy's Begging Children

By Doris Duke

Rome—(INS)—Children . . . young beggars staring you hungrily in the face. Teen-age youths picking up cigarette "butts" or shining shoes or selling stolen articles—they are Italy's most burning problem.

You see them everywhere and everyone talks about them.

But the government must worry about its own tomorrow, about which parties shall rule and which personalities survive. The government and the parties—all of them—have written and spoken volumes on whether Italy should be a monarchy or a Republic and they claim to have found a solution—or they are agreed that a solution must be found.

But the "simple" child problem seems to be beyond the reach of high level thinkers, of statesmen, of men who would remake constitutions.

No Schools

Italy's children, for the most part are not going to school. School buildings have been taken over for party headquarters, army offices and as makeshift refugee homes.

They have been the ages of eight and twelve spend in parks, stealing apples and candy, stripping cars of tires and parts—of anything and everything by night and in the full light of day.

In the face of growing delinquency the government has passed a law which says boys like this—the old abandoned street children and beggars—must be sent to a school.

By the Government

But the government has no money to run schools. It has thrown away money like gold—the old abandoned street children and beggars—must be sent to a school.

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War Strengthens Faith Of German Catholics

By Max Jordan

Cologne—(NC)—Despite systematic efforts over a period of twelve years the Nazi regime has not succeeded in uprooting the Christian faith of the German people.

This is the conclusion I have reached after attending the Holy Week and Easter services in various churches of this Rhine metropolis, and as the result of numerous conversations with Catholics throughout the Rhineland.

Even though many churches are destroyed, many others severely damaged and most other Catholic institutions, such as schools, hospitals and orphanages, suffered heavily, there can be no question that today the Catholic Church remains the only organized religious force in a battered Germany.

Catholics are following the leadership of their Bishops more fervently than ever, and many non-Catholics look for the guidance of the Church in the midst of the appalling chaos and confusion Hitler's tottering "Third Reich" leaves behind.

In this city, which has been frequently called the "German Rome," it is not easy to find places of Catholic worship, simply because most churches and buildings are in ruins or completely burned out. But many pastors found ways to meet the emergency. In the cathedrals of St. Gereon and St. Ursula, for instance, the crypts underneath the wrecked church structures are being used.

Reminded of Early Christians

The fervor of these congregations, who have gone through the ordeal of six years of Hitlerism and total war, remind the observer of the experiences reported by the early Christians. It was during air raids particularly that the faith of these harassed Catholics revived with a great intensity.

Confined for many hours in underground shelters, reciting prayers while exposed to death, these Catholics came to realize the deep meaning of the Cross to an extent they might never have experienced.

Victims of Nazi persecution found refuge in the air-raid shelter of the Archbishop of Cologne. Catholic boy scouts had discovered long unused subterranean passages of the ancient building which had eluded the Gestapo time and again. There also Jewish refugees were hidden over a period of four months without ever being discovered.

My inspection of that shelter proved an amazing experience. It was completely equipped for all emergencies, with kitchen, living room, bedroom, radio, a small library and oil lamps. Meals could only be prepared during nights, in order not to attract the attention of the Gestapo.

Food had to be provided by friends, who willingly surrendered some of their ration cards to help the unfortunates living through weeks of complete darkness.

Blood-Covered Prelate a Hero

With Host Aloi, Leads Crowd to Safety

Cologne—(NC)—Catholics in Cologne relate how after one of the heaviest air raids, their Archbishop, the Most Rev. Joseph Frings, distributed Holy Communion to hundreds of people who had sought refuge in the shelter of his residence and had attended an underground Mass while bombs were bursting all over the city.

One black bomber hit the shelter, killing two children and burying six others under the debris.

Archbishop Frings, with blood streaming over his face, held the Blessed Sacrament high above the heads of the crowd that jammed every escape route and led them to safety into the garden outside where all knelt to receive his blessing after the "all clear."

Fulda '45 Meet Seen Possible

Fulda, Germany—(NC)—The German Hierarchy hopes to hold its traditional annual meeting again here next August "at the Tomb of St. Boniface, Apostle of the Germans."

Because of transportation difficulties no general meeting was held in 1944. There was only a gathering of Bishops from dioceses in western Germany, who were joined by the Bishop of Wurzburg in Bavaria, on the occasion of the 1,200th anniversary of the foundation of the Abbey at Fulda by St. Boniface in 744.

If the war, as is generally hoped, should be over by early Summer, arrangements can be completed in time for the general meeting in August.

During the long interval since the last meeting the German Bishops were able to maintain uninterrupted contact with the Holy See through the Papal Nuncio to Germany, His Excellency the Most Rev. Gregorio Cortesi, who has resided in Berlin since his residence in Berlin was destroyed during the air raids on the German capital.

The Episcopal residence here, where the meetings of the Hierarchy had been held for many years, has also suffered grave damage during the many air attacks on this city.

Archbishop Dedering's College, Los Angeles—A new science building at Mount St. Mary's College has been dedicated by the Most Rev. John J. Cantwell, Archbishop of Los Angeles.

Missioners Held by Japanese



Left to right, the Most Rev. Raymond An Lem, of Los Angeles, Most Rev. John J. Cantwell, of Los Angeles, and Most Rev. John J. Cantwell, of Los Angeles. They were held by the Japanese during the war.

Soviet Press Hits Religious Beliefs Anew

Moscow—(RNS)—Newspapers in the Soviet Union have opened their columns widely to articles attempting to prove that religious beliefs are opposed to scientific truth.

An article in Komsomolskaya Pravda, organ of the Young Communist League, praised Darwin as the first scientist to prove that man developed "without the participation of any supernatural power."

An earlier essay by M. Suslov, secretary of the Communist Party in the Autonomous Region of Stavropol, warned that "the school, while giving the proper outlook on the sciences of the phenomena of nature and social life, should free from poison the knowledge of those children who are still under the influence of prejudices and superstitions."

"It should not be kept a secret," the Communist leader wrote, "that among the teachers there are a few who have lately been tolerant toward religion; there are even more cases of children who practice religion."

Writing in Nauka i Zhizn, published by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, A. Guryev assailed belief in divine creation, saying:

"It is the task of the teacher to show that true science sees reasons for the creation and evolution of the world in matter itself, and not outside it. It therefore rejects the idea of the supernatural, and along with it the ancient fantasy concerning the beginning and the end of the world."

Izvestia, official Soviet newspaper, published an article by A. Oparin, member-correspondent of the Academy of Sciences, dealing with idealistic and materialistic concepts of life. Later, a three-column article by Professor Vorontskiy-Volyaminov appeared, entitled, "Was there a Beginning of the World?" The same author also contributed to Vechernaya Moskva an article which discussed theories regard-

Doctor Ordained to Priesthood at 63

Dublin—(NC)—At the age of 63 and after engaging in the practice of medicine for more than 25 years, the Rev. Cornelius C. Hickey, former medical officer in the West Coast Army hospital at Kilkee, was ordained to the priesthood at St. James' Church, Reading, England.

Father Hickey is a native of Kilkee and entered the practice of medicine in 1908. He practiced for many years in London at Westminster Hospital and served as an instructor in anatomy at King's College, University of London. He is the author of several highly-regarded works on cancer and other diseases.

Stettinius Kin Marries in Rome

Rome—(CNS)—Blaise Stettinius Flaherty, Rome-born daughter of a relative of U. S. Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, was married last Thursday to Cpl. William H. Harrison, III, of Cincinnati.

The bride is the daughter of Giuseppe Flaherty, former member of the Italian parliament, and his wife with the former Blaise Stettinius of Cincinnati. The marriage took place in Rome's international church of the Sacred Heart.

American Ambassador to the Vatican, through a loyal and accomplished in the Philippines, the former wife of U. S. Secretary of State, who had been married to St. J. Flaherty, was married to Cpl. W. H. Harrison, III, of Cincinnati.