

On Guard!

By Rev. Patrick J. Flynn

His Excellency Bishop Keven has asked Catholics of the Rochester Diocese to give on this coming Sunday one hour of prayer in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, who alone has the power to lift up our broken and prostrate world.

Catholics of the diocese should make an all-out response to this proposal which comes to them from the Bishop and which Pope Pius XII has already made to the entire Catholic Church. There is a mysterious connection between the present distress of the world and the immeasurable love of Christ's Wounded Heart. This is why we must get down on our knees if we want to get the world back on its feet!

Catholic devotion to the Sacred Heart, it should be noted, is not an idolatrous worship of the mere physical organ of Christ's Heart alone. It is worship, rather, of the Divine Person of Christ with emphasis on His limitless love for mankind. We symbolize and dramatize this inexhaustible love of Christ with the image of His infinite Heart, once pierced with a soldier's lance on Calvary.

Like Pius XI before him, the present Pontiff, Pius XII, is shaken in his conviction that our modern society, acutely stricken as it is, can be restored only by the spiritual penitence of God's love.

Our distressed world must know and embrace the Sacred Heart of Christ. This simple statement expresses the whole substance of the Catholic proposal for world peace. The idea is too simple, of course, for most of our statesmen, diplomats, and so-called modern thinkers, who seldom pay more than lip service to the principle of "Christ or Chaos." But the distress of the world is growing to unprecedented proportions. War, hunger, death and strife of every kind still stalk the globe. Where, then, does man's true hope lie? In the fruitless Ryne-Peyn-McCloskey meetings or at the foot of the Cross? Is the secret council room of statesmen or in the open Heart of Christ?

Is there any shortcut to peace? Yes. We must surrender unconditionally to the Sacred Heart of Christ.

What is the thinking behind this idea?

First of all we must recognize the fact that today a large portion of mankind is swept by a hatred of God. Millions of men and women are in open revolt against God and His Law. Today we see what was never before seen in history: the satanical banners of war against God and against religion brazenly unfurled to the winds in the midst of all peoples and in all parts of the earth.

This open divorce from God which marks our modern society tempts God to raise His hand in just chastisement of our generation. A world of peace means a world where there is order, but when men scoff at Heaven then they have a world in disorder and without peace. When men spurn the love of God as they do today, wars and distress among nations are to be expected. "There is no peace to the wicked."

How can we root out the Satanic spirit now plaguing this earth? In answer to this problem, the late Pius XI recalled how Christ once cured a boy troubled by an evil spirit. Christ's disciples, who had failed in their attempts to drive the evil spirit from the boy, asked: "Why could not we cast him out?" In reply, Christ explained: "This kind is not cast out by prayer and fasting." From this incident, Pius XI concluded that the evils of our times can be wiped out only by prayer and penance.

Through prayer we recognize God, and recognition of God's primacy is the first step towards establishing peace and order. It is useless to talk about peace among the nations of the world unless the nations themselves first make their peace with God. Penance is also necessary because we can have peace. Our age has offended the honor of God a countless number of times. Justice demands that these blasphemies and infidelities be expiated. Reparation must be made to the Sacred Heart of Christ whose love we have scorned and rejected.

This crusade of prayer and reparation to the Sacred Heart is the contribution which Pope Pius XII asks Catholics to make to the work of world peace.

Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is the peace program which our Holy Father offers to the man and woman to the street. And as we think about it, there comes this happy thought: What, if after all our "blood, sweat and tears," we should find peace, not on the battlefield nor in the halls of state, but hidden away in the Heart of Christ. This is the great discovery that man can make only in the wounded Heart of Christ—that our peace and God's peace are after all one and the same thing.

Last Week's ABC
Total Circulation
26,245
Entered Edition
2,614
Local Area
2,614
Audit Bureau of Circulations

THE CATHOLIC COURIER JOURNAL

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE ROCHESTER DIOCESE

READ
Cardinal Spellman
on The Taylor Veterans
Powers

57TH YEAR

ROCHESTER EDITION

ROCHESTER, N. Y., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1941

12 PAGES

FIVE CENTS

Suspicion of Religion Noted in U. S. Report On Reich Occupation

Berlin—(NC)—Supplies of religious literature from abroad are urgently needed in the American zone of Germany but postal facilities are not available, it is admitted in a report of

BAN ON PETER'S PEACE CONTROL IN GERMANY LIFTED

Berlin—(NC)—Restrictions caused by legalistic objections on the part of a United States official have now been removed, the use of funds raised by German Catholics for the H.M.C. Fund, in the Peter's Peace collection.

The report frankly admits that "Nazism and Christianity were theoretically incompatible," that the churches suffered severe persecution; that religious bodies were "the only anti-Nazi elements" able to continue their activities publicly during the war,

and that they are "entitled, for consideration . . . as possible contributors to the building of a future democratic Germany."

But on the other hand the report says "the church in all German-occupied countries of eastern Europe had provided an excellent ideal for anti-German resistance activities" as to justify the insertion of provisions into Military Government regulations "to prevent insular as possible the emergence of such subversive activity, aimed at the Allies in Germany itself."

No Explanation Given

No explanation is offered why, despite the past record of the churches, so strange an approach to the religious situation in Germany should have been formulated as a military government policy.

Perhaps the recent critical pronouncements of both Catholic Bishops and Protestant leaders in Germany with regard to Allied occupation policy can best be explained by such discrepancies, which can be partly attributed to a fundamental lack of psychological understanding and partly to seemingly insuperable obstacles in the way of Allied unity.

The admission that religious literature from abroad is needed and that the lack of postal facilities prevents the importation of foreign liberal attitudes, access to which on the part of German youth might have a beneficial effect, is taken to imply complete failure of the policy laid down in Washington.

Under this policy, the German borders are still tightly sealed against the importation of all foreign publications, no matter how useful they might be in restoring religious and democratic influences to a country long isolated from the rest of the world.

The cumulative review is open to criticism in another important respect. It opens by saying that the German churches represent a powerful force in contemporary German life—but it then adds that to accept, without question, every claim made by the Holy Father in Germany have expressed their appreciation of this arrangement which meets their legitimate requirements and eliminates the need of transferring funds out of Germany which could best be used right there. The Holy Father himself had expressed the wish that procedures be simplified by keeping the money collected by German Catholics in Germany.

The difficulties arising in connection with the use of funds collected by German Catholics recall at least three other incidents affecting the Church in Germany, which had also been caused by officers of the American Military Government. In August 1943, at the time of the general meeting of the German Hierarchy in Fulda, an American officer, identified as Lieut. A. J. Finkelstein, a former high school teacher in Newark, N.J., insisted that AACG should have an "observer" at the meeting. The Pastoral adopted at the

Future in Hands Of Christian Youth—Pius XII

Vatican City—(NC)—The hope for a future more tranquil than the past rests upon the youth that had the benefit of a Christian education. His Holiness Pope Pius XII said in an address to the faculty, chaplains and students of the French Lycee Chateaubriand and the Institute of Rome, whom he visited in audience on the occasion of the end of the school year.

"You can, and you ought to be the ones to give this future form and to shape it more effectively than others, since you are closer to the people," he said.

He added: "It is better founded — and that is better founded — to the great part of the adolescents," the Pope said, speaking in French.

The Holy Father, expressing his particular paternal interests and confidence in Christian youth with a Christian education, pointed to the spectacle of a world that is today at the crossroads, carried along by confusing currents of prudential and sensual materialism, although magnificent resources are at its disposal and although it has shown itself capable of responding to the most sublime appeals of idealism.

For Thankful

The Holy Father then gave thanks to God that Christian education and instruction is still being imparted to great numbers of youth, on all of whom the Pontiff said he is counting.

Calling attention to the splendid contribution made by the French nation to human and Christian culture, His Holiness counseled the students returning to their home countries on the spiritual nobility and beneficent role that is theirs. He urged them to continue their present understanding and personal sympathy for the Church. He told them that, enriched by supernatural faith, they all are, in a sense, equally children of God and co-saints, adapting the banner on their minds and hearts to bring about understanding and sympathy with friendship in their homelands.

The Pope concluded by urging the students, having received so much more than many others, to consider themselves entrusted by Church matters on legalistic financial pretenses unwise and unwarranted, particularly at a time when relations between the Church and occupational authorities had generally become mutually satisfactory.

The Military Government has granted a general license to the Nunciature permitting full unhindered use of the Peter's Peace funds in its favor. Representatives of the Holy Father in Germany have expressed their appreciation of this arrangement which meets their legitimate requirements and eliminates the need of transferring funds out of Germany which could best be used right there. The Holy Father himself had expressed the wish that procedures be simplified by keeping the money collected by German Catholics in Germany.

The difficulties arising in connection with the use of funds collected by German Catholics recall at least three other incidents affecting the Church in Germany, which had also been caused by officers of the American Military Government. In August 1943, at the time of the general meeting of the German Hierarchy in Fulda, an American officer, identified as Lieut. A. J. Finkelstein, a former high school teacher in Newark, N.J., insisted that AACG should have an "observer" at the meeting. The Pastoral adopted at the

Washington—(NC)—His Excellency Archbishop Amleto Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States will fly to Rome to take part in the ceremonies in St. Peter's Basilica on July 7, marking the solemn canonization of Blessed Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, the first American citizen to be

raised to sainthood.

Archbishop Cicognani, who has had a deep interest in the canonization of Mother Cabrini, as well as in all the causes of all the Americans whose elevation to the honors of the altar is being advanced, will be accompanied by Msgr. Donald M. Carroll, a priest of the Archdiocese of Chicago, where Mother Cabrini died in 1917. Monsignor Carroll is a Secretary of the Apostolic Delegation here.

The Apostolic Delegate is leaving by plane on July 3.

Chicago—Blessed Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini when Mother Antonella Della Cassa, Mother Cabrini's immediate successor as Superior General of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart came to plead with the Apostolic Delegate in the United States to petition Pope Pius XI to grant a dispensation so that the cause for beatification and canonization could proceed at once.

Thus it was that on May 8, 1923, Archbishop Cicognani wrote a personal appeal to the late Pope Pius XI, asking for the cause of Mother Cabrini to be taken up by the Congregation of Rites. A Papal dispensation was necessary for this, because it is a step not normally undertaken in less than a half-century after the death of a person.

Through Monsignor Natale, Promoter General of the Faith, Pope Pius XI responded that he was granting a dispensation from Canon 2101 of the Codex J. C., requiring a 50-year wait, and was directing the Congregation of Rites to take up the cause of Mother Cabrini in the course of the next year.

The Rev. John A. Reddington is appointed Assistant Pastor of St. Francis de Sales Church, Geneva, Switzerland.

A Lieutenant-Chaplain in the United States Navy, Father Reddington has received his honorable discharge after three years service which included overseas service in the Italian area. A year ago he was stationed in Italy and attended many of the audiences granted by His Holiness to American troops.

Ordained May 19, 1937, in Rome by His Eminence, Cardinal Martini, Father Reddington was professor of dogma at St. Bartholomew's Seminary when his call came. He holds a doctorate of Sacred Theology and was moderator of the Catholic Correspondence Course in religion at the Seminary.

The Pontif also blessed the pallium for Thomas Cardinal Ton, Archbishop of Peiping, which had been postulated at the recent Secret Consistory by Pietro Cardinal Furnasone-Biondi, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.

Washington—(NC)—Before a gathering of several hundred former German war prisoners in Frankfurt, Germany, the Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., vice president of Georgetown University, disclosed for the first time a document on German geopolitics which had been prepared for him by the late Karl Haushofer, Munich teacher of that science, according to advice received here.

Long before the United States entered World War II, it was Father Walsh who counseled the first warning to the nation of the dangers involved in the Haushofer theories.

When Germany was defeated

and the War Crimes Commission

was set up, U. S. Supreme Court Justice Robert E. Jackson, chief U. S. counsel, requested the services of Father Walsh

because of his knowledge of geopolitics.

When Haushofer, who had been placed under detention, known in the communication,

was released, Dr. Walsh conduct-

ed him and his wife to America

in November near Amherst in southern Bavaria last March.

Haushofer had suffered a

stroke and was broken in health.

He and his wife carried out a

suicide pact, but before his death

he left a document on geopolitics

for Father Walsh in fulfillment

of a promise. It was the

contents of this document which Father Walsh disclosed to the prisoners.

In the document, Father Walsh

explained his mistake in allowing

his writings to be used by the

Nazi government as "scientific justification" for military invasions to other countries.

Details of the document, which Father Walsh prepared for the use of Justice Jackson, were not made

known in the communication.

Offices To Close

All diocesan offices will be

closed on July 4, 5 and 6 and

on all other Saturdays of

July and August including the

Labor Day weekend by

order of His Excellency, Bishop

Reddington.

Washington—(NC)—Before

a gathering of several hundred

former German war prisoners in

Frankfurt, Germany, the Rev.

Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, S.J., vice

president of Georgetown University, disclosed for the first time a document on German geopolitics which had been prepared for him by the late Karl Haushofer, Munich teacher of that science, according to advice received here.

Long before the United States entered World War II, it was Father Walsh who counseled the first warning to the nation of the dangers involved in the Haushofer theories.

When Germany was defeated

and the War Crimes Commission

was set up, U. S. Supreme Court Justice Robert E. Jackson, chief U. S. counsel, requested the services of Father Walsh

because of his knowledge of geopolitics.

When Haushofer, who had been placed under detention, known in the communication,

was released, Dr. Walsh conduct-

ed him and his wife to America

in November near Amherst in southern Bavaria last March.

Haushofer had suffered a

stroke and was broken in health.

He and his wife carried out a

suicide pact, but before his death

he left a document on geopolitics

for Father Walsh in fulfillment

of a promise. It was the

contents of this document which Father Walsh disclosed to the prisoners.

In the document, Father Walsh

explained his mistake in allowing

his writings to be used by the

Nazi government as "scientific justification" for military invasions to other countries.

Details of the document, which Father Walsh prepared for the use of Justice Jackson, were not made

known in the communication.

Offices To Close

All diocesan offices will be

closed on July 4, 5 and 6 and