

Walking Christians

By Rev. Benedict Shanley

Of the things we need to pray for most is to be walking Christians. It is fatal to be lapsed into the state of being a Christian only on Sundays.

Walking Christians are those who are not only Christians on Sundays but also on weekdays. They are those who are not only Christians in the church but also in the world.

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Ford Disavows Anti-Semitic Book

By Rev. Benedict Shanley

New York (AP) — Henry Ford has again dissociated himself from any connection with a book published under the title of "The International Jew."

In a letter to Dr. Everett R. Kiersey, president of the National Association of Christians and Jews, Henry Ford said: "I am sorry to hear that 'The International Jew' is being used as a basis for anti-Semitism."

The letter, signed by Allen W. Meville, of the office of the president of the Ford Motor Company, said that Gerald L. K. Smith is currently circulating a notice that he "proposes to sponsor a forthcoming reprint of a book once published under the title of 'The International Jew'."

Previously, the Ford letter added, "Mr. Henry Ford's connection with this book was made clear publicly in 1920. A year later, in 1921, Ford disavowed the manuscript as an expression of his own views on anti-Semitism."

Occasionally we get a package wrapped so beautifully that we have to open it. That happens most often at Christmas. But we have to be careful. We have to be careful. We have to be careful.

There are a few people who, in viewing the Catholic Church, mistake the wrappings for the package. They see the gorgeous vestments, the small incense, they hear the music flowing from the chancel, and they mistake all those "wrappings" for Catholicism.

They overlook entirely the great truths and principles enclosed in these wrappings. They don't see that the Catholic Church, as rooted and founded on a firm belief in the Trinity—God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost; the fall of man; and the blood of Jesus Christ; the daily renewal of that redemption in the Mass; the flow of God's grace through the seven sacraments. Architecture, music, painting, and sculpture point up these facts for us.

We do Catholics no more than justice when we say that they can tell the difference in importance between the package and its wrapping. In Mexico and in Spain, for instance, within our memory Mass was celebrated without benefit of candles or vestments. It was offered by a priest, in street clothes, seated at a restaurant table on which there was a glass of bread and a goblet of wine. And there is not a Catholic in the world who would not realize that, had he been present in that restaurant, he would have been assisting at a ritual equal in dignity to a Mass sung by the Holy Father in Rome, with all the pageantry of Papal ceremonies in the Vatican Basilica.

So while the wrappings may be very beautiful, it is vital that they really matter!

Now we have done it again. Molotov has become conciliatory on Trieste and the question of international inspection of armaments. So Senator Connally and

U. S. Criticism of Franco

Seen Aiding a Soviet Spain

(Continued from page 1)

Spain to provoke a revolutionary political change in Spain. Russia desires not only vengeance but the exploitation for revolutionary purposes of the large store of ideological fanaticism which the Spanish communists possess.

More important still, the Kremlin desires a "Russian government" in Spain which can threaten to close the Western Mediterranean against British and American naval power.

So far, these goals have not been attained, but headway toward them has been made. The French communists, who derive their ideas of foreign policy from Moscow, are close to having the Fourth Republic in their grasp.

And they would like nothing better than to lead an army through the Pyrenees, to aiding a Soviet Spain. Small irregular forces in fact have already made repeated incursions for this purpose.

All this is probably realized by the State Department, and yet we have allowed ourselves repeatedly to be maneuvered in a manner contrary to our interest and security. Instead of developing the friendly relations with Spain which served us so well during the war, we became publicly hostile to the Spanish government after the retirement of Ambassador Hayes and the death of President Roosevelt.

Senator Connally's speech, Ambassador Amos was called home last year and no successor was named for his position. Our great wartime diplomatic machinery for promoting our economic interests and maintaining our political prestige in Spain was dismantled. President Truman gratuitously insulted the head of the Spanish state, and we followed the Soviet lead in resolutions and declarations issued at San Francisco, Potsdam and London to exclude Spain from the United Nations as long as she retains her present political system. We joined with Britain and France in an absurdly offensive public invitation to the Spaniards to oust Franco.

Each of these moves has been mystifying because it is evident that neither the United States nor Britain desires to generate a political crisis in Spain or an international crisis over Spain. "Public opinion" cannot explain this curious diplomatic conduct because there is no popular demand in the United States for action against Franco. It is that policy of appeasement, that policy of inaction, that policy of non-interference, that policy of non-interference, that policy of non-interference.

The explanation of our policy probably lies in our pursuit of Soviet cooperation in settling Europe and developing the United Nations into a going concern. For a certain pattern has become familiar. At San Francisco, Potsdam and London part of the price of Soviet cooperation appears to have been our taking a verbal kick at "Franco-Spain."

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Workers' Loyalty

Probed by U. S.

Washington (AP) — A six-man commission formed from various governmental agencies has been created by President Truman to review the Federal Government's methods for determining the loyalty of its workers and to determine if new legislation is needed to keep subversive persons out of Civil Service.

The President directed that the commission should consider the report of a House of Representatives subcommittee last summer that U. S. security was endangered by the presence of persons of questionable loyalty in Government positions, particularly by persons with communist tendencies within the State Department.

The commission, headed by A. Devitt Vanech of the Department of Justice, has members from the State, War, Navy, and Treasury Departments and the Civil Service Commission. It is charged with submitting a report by next Feb. 1, on these points:

Whether existing security provisions are adequate.

Whether a central agency or each individual agency should handle subversives.

Whether a fair hearing should be set up to guarantee a fair hearing.

Whether further security legislation is needed.

Calendar of Feast Days

Sunday, December 15 — St. Stephen, Bishop, was appointed Abbot of the monastery at Micy in the time of Clovis. After governing his monastery for ten years, he died in the spirit of sanctity, in the year 520.

Monday, December 16 — St. Eusebius, Bishop, was born of a noble family on the island of Sardis. He was taken to Rome by his mother and, having been ordained, served the Church of Vercelli with such zeal that when the episcopal chair became vacant he was unanimously chosen by both clergy and laity to fill it. He fought courageously against the heretics who had him banished to Scythopolis and thence to Upper Thebais in Egypt, where he suffered grievously. He died in the year 371.

Tuesday, December 17 — St. Olympia, after the death of her husband 20 days after her marriage, resolved to consecrate her life to prayer and to devote her fortune to the poor. She suffered persecution and crowned a virtuous life by a saintly death about the year 410.

Wednesday, December 18 — St. Gauden, Bishop, came from Rome with St. Dionysius of Paris about the middle of the third century. In spite of great opposition he succeeded in making converts to the faith.

Thursday, December 19 — St. Nemesius, Martyr, was an Egyptian who was apprehended at Alexandria during the persecution of Decius. He was charged with having committed theft and having cleared himself of this accusation, he was then charged with being a Christian. After being scourged and otherwise tortured he was condemned to be burned.

Friday, December 20 — St. Philogonius, Bishop, was placed in the See of Antioch in 318. When Arius broached his blasphemous at Alexandria, St. Alexander condemned him and sent the sentence in a synodal letter to St. Philogonius, who strenuously defended the Catholic Faith before the assembly of the Council of Nice. In the storms which were raised against the Church first by Maximian II and afterward by Licinius, St. Philogonius won the title of Confessor.

Saturday, December 21 — St. Thomas, Apostle, was one of the fishermen on the lake of Galilee whom Our Lord called to be one of His Apostles. He was slow to believe and after the Resurrection would not credit the report that Christ had risen. But at the actual sight of the pierced hands and side and the gentle rebuke of the Saviour, unbeliever was gone forever as his faith triumphed in the joyous utterance "My Lord, and My God."

Louvain U. Opens Journalism School

Brussels (AP) — For the first time in the history of the University of Louvain, a school of journalism has been opened as part of the school of political and social sciences.

Courses on the history of journalism, the rights of the press, journalistic ethics and given in addition to the regular courses on political and social sciences. Requirements for admission to the school of journalism are the same as those for the school of political and social sciences and a diploma of journalism will be granted after four years' study.

The Literary Cavalade

'Dev' is Doing a Job

By John O'Connor

Not so many weeks ago one of the best-informed editors in the world said to me over coffee. "There's plenty of talk and printed matter coming out of the UN meetings here in New York. On the other hand Catholics defend Franco and Salazar—often identifying the Church with a political regime. Yet no one, in the UN, in the Soviet press, or in the Catholic press ever mentions one of the best governed countries in the world: Ireland."

He paused to snuff out a cigarette. "As a matter of fact, DeValera is the one ruler in the world today who is doing his job in the light of Catholic teaching, the Encyclicals—and true democracy. Yet you seldom hear of him... or of his country."

The American reader will now, however, for Eamon de Valera by M. J. McManus has finally reached these shores. (250 Davis, \$3.00). It is the best biography to yet appear about this scholarly leader whose love is his country, whose passion is its freedom and integrity, and whose hobby can be found in those stratospheric realms where philosophy and higher mathematics touch borders.

Mr. McManus has written a biography that will long be referred to here in the United States. In a highly competent style he sketches the early days of the gangling youth whose only interest seemed to be his studies. A track star of national note, Eamon de Valera was more occupied with his books than he was with the tides of the political currents that swirled around him. Farm work was quite familiar to him until he at last left the land for the University classroom, by now a mathematician whose fame was spreading throughout his embattled and captive nation.

Eamon de Valera, more intense than other men who have attended Catholic schools, often wondered whether or not he had a vocation. A retreat with the Jesuits convinced him that he did not. Throwing himself entirely into his profession, he advanced in his work and in his grasp of this most difficult of tasks.

In 1906 he joined the Gaelic League. What the Sinn Féin was doing in the political field, the Gaelic League, founded by the first president of Eire, Douglas Hyde, was doing in the cultural league. In order

to improve his Gaelic, he enrolled as a student at Leins College of Irish. When he completed the course, he also finished it. He married the teacher, pretty Jamie O'Flanagan.

The future was not to bring such a succession of "happy events" as these found in the sheltered coves of romance or scholasticism. War threatened in Europe and an anxious Ireland stirred. There was a chance for freedom.

Here is the vivid tale of Easter Week, a major blot among the many that have been earned by the Empire. While the revolt was ill-timed, no man living, including the widely publicized Winston Churchill, can dare defend the acts of the British in those days.

But the arch-imperialist and the smooth-talking conceiver known as Lloyd George, had met their match. Other Irish leaders might have been diplomatically trapped by the wily Westminster who scurried about No. 10 Downing Street. The tall scholar with the fading eyes and the tall record was inflexible and incorruptible.

His integrity carried beyond the strife of politics. Several years ago he wrote a new constitution, hailed in many parts of the world as a model document... and the only one in existence that dared to mention the Trinity.

At sixty-three he leads a country that has been, as Wendell Willkie found Turkey, "aggressively neutral." Yet thousands staffed the magnificent RAF. Field Marshal Montgomery's command contained so many Irish that a jest was passed around: "Don't rile Dev—he might call the Eighth Army home from El Alamein." Other thousands did their bit in the English factories. Denmark, dairies, in German hands, had been cut off from England. To their moral and financial credit, the Irish farms assumed the role of England's larder.

People forget the greatest role DeValera ever played. The clouds of war were gathered along the horizons of Europe. If the League failed DeValera felt there was little hope for the future. He courageously advocated open consideration of Russia's entry into the League, knowing that the spotlight of news and truth would do the rest. He was highly and justly critical of the Italian rape of Abyssinia. He refused to be stampeded by the emotional wave that supported the Christian Front or General O'Duffy (it was Senator Frank McCormack who spoke of the former as "cashing in on Christianity... just as it did here").

DeValera has been a man of high moral courage all his life. He has sacrificed his career in mathematics. There is every indication that he might have gone on to be an immortal in mathematics rather than a statesman who preferred to build on rock. He has been a beacon to the ill-treated millions within the Empire—especially in India. He has stood ready to face jail and death for ideals without compromise and truth without adulteration.

A family man, he has no use for the spotlight; a scholar, he has less use for politics. He is one of the greatest men of our day. History will prove that statement as she will debunk the publicized and buried the men "who planned it that way."

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