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'No Peace Without Religion'—M'Arthur

(On a world-wide inspection tour of Jesuit missions and other institutions, the Rev. Calvert Alexander, S.J., editor of Jesuit Missions magazine, and the Rev. Bernard J. Hubbard, S.J., widely known as "the Glacier Priest," who is serving as photographer on the tour, tell of their interview with Gen. Douglas MacArthur.)

By REV. CALVERT ALEXANDER, S.J.

Tokyo — (NC) — It was raining when Father Hubbard and I entered the Dai Ichi Building in Tokyo for our interview with General MacArthur.

It was raining, too, when three days later we attended the 350th anniversary celebration of the first Japanese martyrs in atom-bombed Nagasaki. But it was something more than incidental showers that connected these two events.

At Nagasaki we witnessed what Christians had suffered at the hands of intolerant rulers to preserve the faith in Japan. At the Dai Ichi we heard from the lips of the man who now rules this country an inspiring prophecy of Christianity's future here.

"Two of the world's greatest ideas—Christianity and democracy—have been turned loose in Japan," the general told us, "and the effect they are producing is tremendous—the greatest bloodless revolution in centuries. I believe that in ten years Japan will be Christian, if not by actual conversion, at least in the way the majority of its people think and act."

GEN. M'ARTHUR

Liberated From Cult

"The Japanese people at the conclusion of the war were liberated from a religion that was not really a religion but a state cult which had held them in slavery for centuries. The democratic government we are giving them has come as a real liberation that Christianity has in store for the masses.

"That is a matter of knowledge of Christian doctrine and of individual assent. If the Japanese people can only receive a knowledge of Christianity I am convinced they will accept it as enthusiastically as they have democracy."

It is difficult not to be impressed by General MacArthur. You tell yourself that you will not be hypnotized by his strong personal charm, his dignity, his poise, his rich mellow voice, as he sits, pipe in hand, discussing informally the problems of Japan and the Orient in his long, richly furnished office. And you can resist the spell of the man and his setting if you try. But with the ideas he throws out in almost perfect prose it is a different matter.

Despite hastily mustered sales resistance you find yourself carried along by them—and you are not ashamed of it either because they are remarkably good ideas, in fact the best I have heard expressed by any individual during the past six months of travel in the Middle East and Orient.

"When at the time of the surrender I stated on the U. S. S. Missouri that the solution of the world's problems was a theological one, some people thought I was losing my mind," he said. "Today I hold to that statement more strongly than ever. Those who criticized me for it have shown that they don't believe either in democracy or Christianity. They have no faith. The world's problems are basically spiritual. Economics, power, politics, collectivism—these are but surface difficulties that come and go. **Below these, and at the root of most of our troubles is a lack of religious faith and the sooner we realize this the sooner we will have peace and order."**

Democracy Not Enough

It is the general's clearly expressed belief that democracy alone is not enough for Japan or any other oriental country. The Japanese people have men freed and are obtaining a democratic government but they still have to acquire a religious faith which stresses the dignity of the individual and the sacredness of his rights if democracy is to be preserved.

A Christian democratic Japan would have a most profound effect on the whole Orient. This is his vision of Japan's new destiny by its Christianity and its democracy to be a light to the entire East, to be as powerful a nation once more with these "two great ideas" as she was before through arms and commerce. He concluded.

"My strongest conviction is that you cannot destroy a great idea—not by armies or navies or by terrible persecution. I have always been nauseated when I read the account of the crucifixion of Christ by the barbarism of the whole affair, the cruelty. The other day, after I had been severely criticized by the Soviets for something I had done, I re-read the account of this great event and the reason why the evangelists had stressed the cruel aspects struck me with a new force. It was as though they were trying to show that no sort of physical oppression no matter how barbarous, can suppress a great idea. All through the Orient centuries of cruelty and oppression have hidden the light of Christianity but it has not been extinguished. It arises today in a new resurrection which I believe is the greatest phenomena of our times."

ON GUARD!

About Novenas
Atheists Don't Pray
Saints Want to Help

By REV. PATRICK J. FLYNN

This piece is in defense of novenas — the nine day spiritual exercises of prayer and devotion which enjoy so much popularity today among our Catholic people.

The occasional criticisms aimed at novena devotees by so-called intellectuals are just regrettable.

What is more inspiring than the crowds of good Catholics pouring into church in the afternoon or the evening for the weekly novena service? These public exercises of prayer offered through the special intercession of the Blessed Virgin or St. Joseph or St. Anthony or St. Theresa are one of the very bright features of present day Catholic life particularly in our large city areas.

No one can deny that novena services provide spiritual opportunities that Catholic hearts need and want. Think of how many prayers, acts of faith and charity, and inspirations of grace are occasioned by novena exercises but would be lost without such opportunities.

This brief in defense of novenas has been inspired by a statement which we have just read in an article currently appearing in a Catholic magazine. The author of the article decries what he calls "devotionalism," and defines it as the fetish attendance at novenas, plus an accumulation of pious external devotions, which is fed not with the solid food of doctrine but with exhortations on the emotional level."

Admittedly there are a few people misguided in the matter of devotions but it would be a grave mistake to conclude that most novena goers are victims or in danger of becoming victims of emotionalism. By and far, the vast majority making novenas are down-to-earth and commonsense people who have strong faith in God's providence and a practical appreciation of the value of prayer. Critics who are so imprudent as to lampoon the faith of novena devotees and disparage it as "gross sentimentality" forget the fact that the people who kneel at novena services are generally the same sturdy Catholics who trudge through snow and rain to attend daily Mass and receive Holy Communion.

You cannot argue against facts. Every priest who has ever conducted a novena as well as the people who have attended such an exercise know from experience the great good that results. Souls are made better. Blessings of body and soul are won. Graces are increased in souls. Even conversions are sometimes the result of a novena. Who can tell how often the sight of Catholics praying at a novena has been the good example that started a non-Catholic on his way into the church? If there is anything which sets the mark of divine approval upon novena prayers it is the countless benefits which have come to those who practice these devotions.

Special devotions and spiritual exercises are a traditional part of the church's life. Novenas, the critics should not forget, are a form of devotion officially approved and encouraged by the Popes and the bishops. It is rash for anyone to belittle Catholic practices, particularly practices which have been hallowed by time and fostered by the church. Anything which encourages us to say more prayers is good. Anything which helps us to think more about God and the Blessed Virgin is good. And this is what the novena does.

The world is saved by those on their knees—in prayer! This is why novenas and other such

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200,000 Hail Papal Legate At Marian Congress Opening

By J. FRANK WILLIAMS
(Canadian Correspondent, N. C. W. C. News Service)

Ottawa, Ont. — (NC) — Amidst scenes of unforgettable enthusiasm and fervor, the Marian Congress opened here Wednesday with the liturgical and governmental receptions of His Eminence James Cardinal McGuigan, Archbishop of Toronto, who is the Legate of His Holiness Pope Pius XII.

The Marian Congress, being held in observance of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Diocese of Ottawa, has as its theme a lasting world peace. All the ceremonies are devoted to seeking the intercession of the Mother of God with her Divine Son to bring the world back to peace and to banish war.

The ideals of Christ, the brotherhood of mankind through justice and charity, were stressed in the addresses of the Papal Legate and of Prime Minister Mackenzie King who extended an official welcome to the representative of the Pope.

Nine Cardinals Present

At the Congress, in addition to Cardinal McGuigan, are eight other members of the Sacred College: Cardinals Tisserant, of Rome; Gerlier, of France; Stritch, Mooney and Spellman of the United States; Arteaga of Cuba; Frings of Germany and Mindszenty of Hungary.

Joining with these members of the Sacred College were more than 100 Archbishop and Bishops. The latter came principally from Canada and the United States, but their numbers included also prelates from Mexico, Ireland, Scotland, Honduras, Guatemala, Venezuela, France, India, South Africa, Columbia, Nicaragua, Haiti, Argentina, Peru and Australia.

(Bishop James E. Kearney of Rochester, was in attendance.)

Also attending are thousands of members of the secular and religious clergy, brothers and nuns, as well as some 200,000 members of the laity who began to stream into the Canadian capital even before the opening day of the Congress by every means of transportation, air, rail and automobile.

Streets Thronged

Throughout streets lined by throngs of people, the Papal Legate and members of his special Papal Mission proceeded yesterday afternoon from the Apostolic Delegation to the Basilica for the liturgical reception, this marking the formal opening of the Congress.

Along a scenic roadway, the Legate's motorcade, with police and other escorts, proceeded four miles through the city to the Basilica. Enroute, the Legate's official party passed Lansdowne Park, where the great outdoor Repository stands as site of the various ceremonies during the rest of the week. The repository towers 155 feet and before it are benches erected to seat 75,000 persons.

Card. McGuigan's arrival at the Basilica was heralded by the ringing of the church carillon bells. Great crowds had massed outside the mother church of the diocese, while inside every seat was taken.

The Basilica was a panoply of color. The spacious sanctuary, with its rich carvings and tiers of seats, was filled with members of

(Continued on page 3)

House Unit Gets Newsprint Plea From Fr. Randall

(Special To Courier-Journal)

Washington — Speaking in behalf of the nation's Catholic press, the Rev. John F. Randall, managing editor of the Courier Journal of Rochester, N. Y., told a House Committee on Newsprint here this week that a program for more equitable distribution of the country's short newsprint supply must be worked out if smaller publications are to survive.

Father Randall declared that paper manufacturers do not look for an improvement in the newsprint situation until 1950.

Declaring that the newsprint situation had worsened since his appearance on March 5 before the Newsprint Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Small Business, the Catholic press spokesman stated that emergency allotments of newsprint to small publishers from the larger publishers is "not adequate to the present crisis."

Father Randall asked for an equitable sharing of the available supply declaring:

"This sharing can be done in only two ways: voluntarily or by regulations. We do not believe that the voluntary method has been properly tried. We do not believe it should be left to the large publishers, and behind them the manufacturers, to determine what the small publisher shall have. We believe that this voluntary sharing of newsprint should be supervised by a committee on which small publishers will have equal representation with the large.

"The basis of distribution should be not what the larger users of newsprint can or will afford to let the small users have, but a curtailment of us by all publishers, perhaps a percentage sacrifice, so that all may have some paper."

Father Randall said that the only alternative to such a proposal is regulation by government control.

Prelate's Warsaw Visit a 'Success'

Warsaw (RNS) The visit to Poland of Bernard Cardinal Griffin, archbishop of Westminster, is proving "a great success," according to reports here. Earlier fears in some circles were that the British prelate's frequent criticisms of the Russian dominated regime might lead to "unpleasantness."

The guest of August Cardinal Hlond, Archbishop of Warsaw, Cardinal Griffin has encountered no official obstacles in his tour of the country and is said to have been given cordial receptions by local authorities wherever he has gone.

Accompanied by Cardinal Hlond, he visited a number of the larger Polish cities, including Lublin and Cracow and is now touring Poland's western territories. In Lublin, Cardinal Griffin spent much time conferring with the dean and professors of the Catholic University there, the only church institution of the kind permitted in this part of Europe.

Bishop Ready Decries Godless Schools

Columbus — (NC) Though State-supported schools are kept from teaching or fostering religious principles, it does not follow that they should become agencies hostile to religion and subversive of morality, Bishop Michael J. Ready of Columbus declared to nearly 1,400 graduates of Ohio State University at commencement exercises in the stadium here.

Bishop Ready said that it is lamentable that the religious tradition of Western civilization and the institutions founded on it "officially and generally are without honor in the great universities of our country."

Dispensation For July 4th

By virtue of special faculties received from the Apostolic See, His Excellency, Bishop Kearney will grant a dispensation from the law of abstinence on Friday, July 4.

Papal Legate

CARD. McGUIGAN

Hungary Prelate Finally Arrives

New York — (NC) —His Eminence Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of Hungary, has arrived here by airplane enroute to Ottawa, where he will attend the Marian Congress.

Budapest — (NC) — Cardinal Mindszenty and his secretary, Monsignor Zakar, left Friday by airplane for Vienna and London on the first lap of their journey to Ottawa.

The cardinal's departure ended the long uncertainty caused by the delay in obtaining the necessary travel permits from the Allied Control Commission for Hungary.

Only Thursday, after hours of waiting, a representative of the cardinal was informed by the authorities that they did not know when the exit permit may be issued, and as a result, the departure was canceled. Several hours later, however, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the cardinal by telephone that the Allied Control Commission had finally granted the permit.

Thanks to the assistance of the British Political Mission in Hungary, the previous airplane cancellation was revoked, thus enabling the cardinal to use the last airplane leaving Budapest in time to reach Canada for the opening of the congress.

The delay in the issue of the necessary travel permits for Cardinal Mindszenty recalls similar difficulties experienced by the Primate more than a year ago when he was preparing to go to Vatican City for the Consistory at which he received the Red Hat as a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals.

At that time, the delay in Cardinal Mindszenty's departure was attributed to the fact that Marshal Voroshilov, Soviet Russian commander in Budapest, was absent. The cardinal finally reached Rome in an American military airplane which had been placed at his disposal by the chief of the U. S. Military Mission in Hungary.

Red Balkan Bloc Seen Soviet Aim

By G. E. MEDNAC

Washington — (NC) — The Soviet-sponsored political coup in Hungary, denounced in an American note as "a most flagrant interference in Hungarian affairs," is part and parcel of a well-prepared scheme, whose scope goes far beyond the boundaries of Hungary and whose aims reach far higher than the political, economic and ideological domination of that country.

If there were doubts in anybody's mind in that respect, they have been rudely dispelled by the events of recent days. Those events have made it clear that the master minds of the Kremlin consider the time ripe for concerted action to solidify the Russian grip on all of Eastern Europe.

Developments Listed

These are the most important developments in other Eastern European countries during the past week:

(1) Using methods strikingly similar to those successfully employed in Hungary, the Bulgarian puppet regime arrested Nikola Petkov, liberal parliamentary leader of the anti-Communist opposition, on a charge of "conspiring with subversive foreign and domestic elements to overthrow the existing government."

(2) In Austria, the Communist leader, Ernst Fischer, is engaged in various maneuvers to undermine confidence in the present government and to bring about its collapse.

(3) In Rumania, the vice premier and foreign minister of the regime, George Tatarescu, according to press reports will be "called to account" for his demands to stop so-called "preventive arrests" of persons whom the Communist-dominated regime considers undesirable or dangerous, and to free persons illegally arrested.

(4) In Yugoslavia, Marshall Tito is busy entertaining visiting politicians and military delegations from neighboring countries and Czechoslovakia. There are hints that the Belgrade negotiations aim at the formation of a Balkan federation or even at the creation of an Eastern European block that would reach from the Baltic to the Strait of Otranto, from the Adriatic to the Black Sea and would embrace about one hundred million peoples.

Same Fingers Pull

To anybody who has traveled through the countries of Eastern Europe and had an opportunity to study their problems at close range, it is clear that these events must be considered as a whole. What is taking place in Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade or Sofia is part of the same pattern. The wires are pulled by the same fingers. The political catch-cries used to mislead public opinion are the same.

Once this is admitted, the conclusion becomes inevitable that any measures taken to counteract these developments in Eastern Europe must be just as comprehensive as the plans of those who are responsible for the events now taking place.

Cardinal Spellman Flays Outbreak Of Drive on Catholics

New York — (NC) — Protestant leaders and [illegible] a crusade of bigotry against the Catholic Church [illegible] and cultural forces in the United States, [illegible] the opposition of the Catholic [illegible] against imposing the requirements of the Protestant-minded public schools. The Most Reverend Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, declared at the commencement exercises of Fordham University here.

The full text of Cardinal Spellman's speech appears on Page 4.

The cardinal, speaking to an audience of 4,000 persons, said that the patriotism of American Catholics is being questioned today, and that in small communities where tensions come to the surface quickly, relations between ministers and priests who had formerly worked together in fellowship were becoming strained.

Priests in rural areas, he acknowledged, have asked the Catholic press to disseminate publicity on the Supreme Court's New Jersey bus case, which brought the issue to a head.

Danger to Christianity

Decrying the fact that the pulpit is being used to incite religious tensions, and stating that he was troubling about the whole controversy with great reluctance, the cardinal pointed to the fact that "the whole of the totalitarian state is to the extent of man's work and welfare promote the greatest danger to Christianity since the persecution of the Early Church. Half the world is enslaved, and our [illegible] second on the verge of [illegible]

"Yet it is suggested," he declared, "that we pulpit men be silent on the issue of whether American school children, attending school in obedience to law, may be given bus transportation without religious discrimination based on the kind of school they attend!"

"Once it was the tremendous influx of Catholic immigrants which stirred the attack on the church; now it is the growth and expansion of Catholic education which is claimed to be a constant threat to the supremacy of public education in the United States," he added.

Curious Judicial Opinion

The cardinal then asked the question: Are not Catholic schools being attacked because the public schools are consciously or unconsciously directed along Protestant lines, and answered by quoting Justice Jackson's dissent in the New Jersey case: "Our public school, if not a product of Protestantism, at least is more consistent with it than with the Catholic culture and scheme of values . . ."

"This attitude," Cardinal Spellman continued, "is just one more example of the historical struggle to weave into the basic laws of the United States elements of Protestant theology. It is assumed that the First Amendment's prohibition against 'laws respecting an establishment of religion' lays down a rule of faith. It is assumed that all American people must agree to the dogma that in the sight of God all churches are of equal value."

"From this assumption it is concluded," the cardinal explained, "that any American who does not accept this brand of toleration is a heretic from the democratic faith. And the best that may be said for the dissenter is that he should not be persecuted, but definitely he is a sore spot on the body politic—to be tolerated because the Constitution says he must."

Criticism Cited

Cardinal Spellman quoted Justice Black's majority opinion in the New Jersey case — "state power is no more to be used so as to handicap religions than it is to favor them"—as a "sound working principle" in interpretation of the freedom of religion clause of the First Amendment.

The cardinal said that it should be expected that Americans "with their traditional sense of justice" would let the matter rest once the high court had rendered its decision, but that on the contrary some leading newspapers had denounced the court's action and The Christian Century, [illegible] Protestant journal, [illegible] ly had been particularly [illegible] in its criticism of [illegible] by name, he noted, [illegible] editorial in the [illegible] issue [illegible] down. "Naturally, he said, [illegible] the next [illegible]

Grateful France Decorates Heroic Nun Of Two Wars, Former U. S. Tennis Star

Paris — Sister Elizabeth, who was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor by a grateful France on the anniversary of the allied victory in World War II was known to the world as Jane Craven, tennis star, World War I heroine, and convert to the Catholic Church, before she joined the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul and became superior of their home for incurables at Neuilly.

The Military Medal was awarded to Winston Churchill, Britain's wartime leader, at the time Sister Elizabeth received her award, and in the audience were Mr. Churchill's daughters, who particularly had asked to be present to see the nun honored.

Sister Elizabeth was born at Lucknow, India, the daughter of a British father and an American mother of Dutch ancestry. As Jane Craven she came to live in the United States and in her youth she became tennis champion in Chicago, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. She was educated at Northwestern University.

When World War I broke, she went to France where for a long time she assisted in caring for the incurables at the Asylum of Neuilly, directed by the St. Vincent de Paul Sisters. But not all of her time was spent at the asylum. She moved into the front lines, in the trench zones and even in the advanced battle zones, serving as a nurse.

She came of a Protestant family, but after the war she was converted to the Catholic faith. Shortly after her conversion, Miss Craven joined the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. She devoted herself to helping the sick and infirm, who were definitely incurables, hospitalized at the Asile des Sept Douleurs of Neuilly.

The Neuilly home had a branch at Arromanches, a port town where the U. S. forces landed on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

At the height of the invasion, Sister Elizabeth with another nun set out by automobile, rescued a quantity of precious material threatened with destruction at Arromanches and brought it back to Neuilly.

Before the Allies arrived, Sister Elizabeth had become an old hand at brushes with the German invaders. She was arrested three times. On one occasion, after being released from an arrest at Bayeux, she set out with a nun companion in an automobile for Paris and cruised alongside of seemingly unending lines of German mechanized equipment. Upon her arrival in Paris, she was arrested again, suspected of espionage and asked what she had seen on the roads. Sister Elizabeth supplied such vague answers that her exasperated Nazi questioners released her and her companion.

Upon her return to Neuilly, Sister Elizabeth was arrested for the third time. The German governor of the zone had ordered all British and Canadian Religious rounded up to be sent to Besancon. Sister Elizabeth feigned a serious illness and once again her captors released her. She returned to her incurables at Neuilly.

All during the occupation, Sister Elizabeth was in constant difficulties with the Germans. She expressed herself openly and freely and often was called to the office of the Mayor, who repeatedly cautioned restraint in expressing her sentiments.

This year she was again summoned to the office of the Mayor. When she was ushered in, she asked: "What have I done now to be called again to the Town Hall?" It was then that the Mayor broke the news that she was to be awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Mass for Abp. Hanna As Body Leaves Rome

Rome — (Radio, NC) — [illegible] Mass of Requiem was offered for Archbishop Edward J. Hanna of San Francisco, in the Church of Santa Susanna here preliminary to the shipment of his remains from Naples to this country on June 28. Celebrant of the Mass was the Most Rev. John Tondi, pastor of All Souls Church, South San Francisco, who had been sent by Archbishop John J. Mitty of San Francisco, to accompany the remains back to the city for permanent burial.

Archbishop Hanna had served the Archdiocese of San Francisco from 1915 to 1936, at [illegible] he resigned because of ill health and went to Italy to spend the [illegible] years of his life. [illegible] he died on July 31, 1947.

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