

For Years It Has Been
Our Privilege to Safely
Store and Guard the Household
Furnishings of Many of
Rochester's
Finest Families
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES INC.

CALL BLANCHARD
MOVING & STORAGE / FIRST
MAIN 4700 • 320 BROAD ST. 4

**NEW TERM
IN DAY SCHOOL
Begins Feb. 23**
Enroll NOW!

ROCHESTER Business INSTITUTE
17 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH • Main 6-2420 • ROCHESTER 4-N.Y.

Immaculate Conception

Mass. Sunday 7-8-9-10-11
12-13

Central River Lehigh Coal
PLYMOUTH LIQUOR STORE
140 Plymouth Ave. South
Telephone Main 7937

FOR THE BEST ICE CREAM
SODA—TRY
FISCHER'S ROYAL
531 Plymouth Ave. S.—Main 2277
631 Akron St., Corning 7835

CHAS. W. PECK
PHARMACIST
824 Plymouth Ave. at Adams
Main 7345 Rochester 6-N.Y.

C. M. PHILLIPS
47 SWARD STREET
Pasteurized
MILK AND CREAM
PHONE GENESSEE 487

**IF YOU SAW
THE AD
In The Courier
SAY SO**

SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL
MASS. SUNDAY
ST. REV. MONSIGNOR GREGORY V. BURNS - Pastor
200 Main St. Rochester 4-N.Y.

CRAMER'S
PRESCRIPTIONS
DEWEY AVE. near MAGIE

AERO HARDWARE
Exterior DU PONT PAINTS Interior
WETHERILLS PAINTS
Glass - Plumbing & Electrical Supplies - Household Goods
Two Stores to Serve You
Formerly Cramers Phone 3642 Formerly Devers Phone 2436 Dewey Ave. Cor. Flower City Rd.
Main St. Bell Head

DAVIS DRUG CO.
THE MEDICAL STORE
Prescription Pharmacists
DRUGS - MEDICINES
Sick Room Supplies
1451 LAKE AVENUE
Prescription Phone Glendale 4225

**THE MODERN
SHOE REBUILDER**
Phone 6154-6155—Send a Letter
Ladies' Shoe Store to Order
HATS CLEANED
1431 DEWEY AVENUE
Wm. ALTHORN, Mkt.

MORE THAN 60%
OF the Families in the
Rochester Diocese
Now Subscribers to Their
COURIER-JOURNAL

SAINT BRIDGET'S
57 CORNHAM STREET
Rev. Gerald T. Benson, Pastor
MASS.: Sunday, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11

PASCH COAL CO.
515 Clinton Ave. N.
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
Phone—MAIN 415
Established 1896

KARCH DRUG CO.
663 CLINTON AVE. NO.
Cor. Lowell
Rochester 5-N.Y.

SOLINE'S LIQUOR STORE
Wines - Liquors - Cordials
All Popular Brands
442 CLINTON AVE. NORTH

**TRY A
COURIER ADVERTISER
TODAY!**

**Troubled Middle East
Schedules Unity Rites**

This is the second in a series started with the Church Unity Octave, observed worldwide each year from Dec. 16 to Dec. 20. St. Peter's Chair of Rome, General Sec. No. 10, the Prefect of the Congregation of St. Paul, THE CHIEF IN THE CURSE OF THE EAST, has issued a special publication of the Pontifical Prayer of the Altar of the Holy Sepulchre, Father Paul Miret, Pastor, also Latin Masses throughout the world.

By REV. BUNYAN BIRKBECK, S.S.

Despite political disturbances in several of the Eastern States, Eastern Rite prelates once again have called their flocks to observe the Church Unity Octave, now annually throughout the world from Jan. 18 to 25.

The Arabic-speaking Christians of the Middle East for years have been in the forefront of those participating in the observance. In fact, the Melchite Patriarch of Antioch in 1932 was one of the prelates who requested the Holy See to make the Octave a devotion universal throughout the Church.

The Republic of Lebanon is the only State within the nation of the Arab League which has a Christian majority. The largest single group of Christians in the State is headed by the Maronite Patriarch of Antioch and all its members are in union with the Holy See. Other Catholic groups with headquarters in Lebanon are the Melchites, headed by the Patriarch of Antioch, and the Catholics of the Syrian Rite, whose head is His Eminence Ignatius Cardinal Tappouni. The Armenian Catholic Patriarch in His Eminence Gregory Pater XV Cardinal Agagianian who also resides at Beirut.

Many of the other Christians belong to the Orthodox Church or to the Jacobite dissentient group. These dissidents will be the object of prayerful solicitude particularly on the second day

of the Octave observance.

In SYRIA and Palestine, as well as in Iraq and Transjordan, the Christian population amounts to only a small percentage of the total Arab population. However, after centuries of persecution, the Christians remain strong in the Faith and are hopeful that they will continue to be tolerated by the Moslem majority. Common suffering has drawn Catholic and Orthodox groups together in many instances.

In the recent United Nations deliberations on the partitioning of Palestine, Catholic leaders of the various rite in that country made common cause with the Orthodox Christians in pleading for guarantees of freedom of worship and missionary effort for Christians.

The outlook for the Church in Egypt, a powerful member of the Arab League, was recently brightened by the setting up of official diplomatic relations with the Holy See. Archbishop Arthur Hugha of the White Fathers was appointed Apostolic Vicar to Egypt by the Holy Father, and was most graciously received by King Farouk.

IN ADDITION to Latin Rite Catholics, there are 40,000 Catholics of the Coptic Rite in Egypt, besides several thousand Melchites, Maronites and Armenians, each of whom have their own ecclesiastical heads. Non-Catholic Christians in Egypt include over 1,000,000 separated Copts who have kept the faith in spite of centuries of persecution, and about 200,000 Orthodox, including both Greeks and Arabs.

Great progress in winning back the separated Copts has been reported through the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church, including in some cases the corporate return to Catholic unity of whole villages with

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

It is interesting to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to it from Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. These used the rite of Antioch, in the Aramaic tongue, which is the mother tongue of modern Arabic.

When Bishop Benziger of Quilon first began to receive back into the Catholic fold individuals and parishes from the Jacobite group in 1928, he was authorized to permit the new converts to use the Maronite rite of Syria until such time as their own liturgical books had been studied and approved. After the conversion of Mar Ivanios and his followers, the Holy See approved without change the books that had previously been used and they are now of obligation on Catholic of the Syro-Malabar Rite, of which Mar Ivanos is head.

IT IS INTERESTING to note the connection of the Church in South India with the ritual groups of the Middle East, in view of the coming observance of the Church Unity Octave at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, D. C., where on Jan. 18, Archbishop Mar Ivanios of Trivandrum, India, will celebrate the Liturgy of Saint James in the Aramaic or Old Syriac tongue. The Church in South India, which claims to have Saint Thomas the Apostle as its founder, depended for many centuries on the zealous missionaries sent to