

New Members Of Cardinals' College

Vatican City—(NC)—Following are thumbnail sketches of many of the prelates named by His Holiness Pope Pius XII to become members of the Sacred College of Cardinals:

Archbishop Carlo Agostini, Patriarch of Venice. Born in San Martino di Lupat, in the Diocese of Treviso, Italy, on April 22, 1888. Archbishop Agostini was educated in Rome where he received two degrees in philosophy and theology. He was ordained on September 24, 1910, at the age of 22 by special permission of Pope Pius X—now Blessed Pius X—who had taken a particular interest in him. Archbishop Agostini taught in the Treviso seminary and subsequently became rector. In 1932 he was made Bishop of Padua, and on February 5, 1949, was promoted to the Venice Patriarchate, an office once held by Pope Pius X.



ABP. LEGER
Canada

Archbishop Celso Costantini, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, was born on April 3, 1876, in the Diocese of Concordia, east of Venice, Italy. He was ordained on December 28, 1899, and was named Titular Bishop of Hierapolis in 1921. A year later he was made Titular Archbishop of Theodosia and sent to China as the first Apostolic Delegate to that country. In December, 1935, he was installed in his present office.

Archbishop Augusto Alvaro Da Silva of San Salvador in Brazil was born on April 8, 1876, at Recife, in the Olinda Archdiocese and ordained on March 5, 1899. He was named Bishop of Floresta in 1911, and transferred to the Diocese of Barra do Rio Grande in 1924. In 1924, he was elevated to the San Salvador Archdiocese.

Archbishop Gastone Cicognani, Papal Nuncio to Madrid, was born in Brialghelle, in the Italian Diocese of Fenza, on November 28, 1881, and ordained on September 24, 1904, after completing studies in Rome. In 1919, he was made secretary to the Papal Nunciature in Madrid, and later named auditor to the Nunciature at Brussels, Belgium. Consecrated

Titular Archbishop of Ancira in 1925, he was appointed Papal Nuncio to La Paz, Bolivia, later being transferred to the Vienna Nunciature, and finally to the Madrid post. He is a brother of Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

Archbishop Angelo G. Roncalli, Papal Nuncio to France, is a native of Bergamo, Italy, where he was born on November 25, 1881. He was ordained on August 10, 1904, and in 1934 was made Titular Archbishop of Aeropolis and Apostolic Delegate to Turkey and Greece, and Administrator of the Latin Vicariate Apostolic of Constantinople. Previously he had been a seminary professor and Apostolic Visitor to Bulgaria. In 1945, Archbishop Roncalli was named Papal Nuncio to France.

Archbishop Valerio Valeri, Assessor of the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church, was born in the Italian Diocese of Citta della Pieve on November 7, 1883, and was ordained on December 21, 1907. A Veteran Vatican diplomat, he has served as

Some Of Cardinals-Elect Who Will Get 'Red Hat' Jan. 12



ABP. DALTON
Ireland



ABP. VALERI
Italy



ABP. CICOGUANI
Nuncio To Spain



ABP. CONSTANTINI
Italy



ABP. DE LA TORRE
Ecuador



ABP. FELTRIN
France



ABP. LUQUE
Colombia



ABP. BORGONOGINI DUCA
Italy

Apostolic Delegate to Egypt, Papal Nuncio to Rumania and France and after World War II with the Sacred Congregation for Extraordinary Affairs in Rome. He was made Titular Archbishop of Efeso in 1927, and served as

president of the Central Holy Year Committee during 1950.

Archbishop Pietro Ciriaci, Papal Nuncio to Portugal, was born in Rome on December 2, 1885. After serving long years in the Vatican Secretariate of State, he was made Titular Archbishop of Tarso, and named Papal Nuncio to Portugal in January, 1934.

Archbishop Francesco Borgonogini-Duca, Apostolic Nuncio to Italy, a Roman by birth, was born on February 26, 1884, and ordained on December 22, 1906. He was made Titular Archbishop of Hieraclea in Europe in 1929, prior to his appointment as Papal Nuncio to Italy. A former member of the faculty of the North American College in Rome, he visited the United States in 1951 and paid a special call to the national headquarters of the Knights of Columbus at New Haven, Conn.

Archbishop Maurice Feltrin of Paris, France, the son of a notary from the small village of Delle, near the Swiss and German frontiers, was born on May 15, 1882. Following his ordination in 1909, he held a number of pastorates until his elevation in 1927 as Bishop of Sens. In 1935, he was made Archbishop of Bordeaux, and in August, 1949, was appointed to succeed the late Emmanuel Cardinal Suhard as Archbishop of Paris. The Archbishop served as a stretcher-bearer during World War I and won the Croix de Guerre with five citations, the Medaille Militaire and the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his courage and devotion. He has enjoyed considerable prestige for the depth of his learning and profound understanding of the moral and social problems of the present age.

Archbishop Marcello Mimmi of Naples, Italy, was born in Poggio di Castel S. Pietro, in the Archdiocese of Bologna, on July 18, 1882, and ordained on December 23, 1905. He was made Bishop of Crema in 1930, and three years later was named Archbishop of Bari. Last July, he was transferred to Naples, succeeding the late Cardinal Alessio Ascalesi.

Archbishop Carlos Mario de La Torre of Quito, Ecuador, was born in the Ecuadorian capital on November 15, 1873, and ordained on December 19, 1896. Prior to being named Archbishop of Quito in 1933, he was Bishop of Loja, Riobamba and Guayaquil, successively. In 1947, two books, "Libro de Oro" (The Golden Book), and "El Pensamiento Vivo" (Living Thought), depicting the life of Archbishop de la Torre were published in Quito. The Archbishop was appointed in 1951 as moderator of the Latin American Confederation of Catholic University Students, which has a total of 18,000 members.

Archbishop Georges F. X. M. Grante, Bishop of Le Mans,

France, was born at Coutances, on May 5, 1872, and ordained on July 29, 1895. He was consecrated Bishop of Le Mans in 1918 with the personal title of Archbishop. He is the author of important works on French literature and a member of the French Academy.

Archbishop Giuseppe Siri of Genoa, Italy, was born in that city on May 20, 1906, the son of working class parents. He was ordained on October 22, 1928, and in 1944 was made Auxiliary Bishop of Genoa, gaining renown for his assistance to charity organizations during the German occupation. In 1946, he succeeded Pietro Cardinal Boetto, S.J., as Archbishop of Genoa.

Archbishop John F. D'Alton of Armagh, Primate of All-Ireland, was born at Claremorris, County Mayo, on October 11, 1882, and was ordained in Rome in 1908. In 1910 he was appointed a lecturer at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Ireland's national seminary, of which he became president in 1936. In 1942 he was consecrated as Coadjutor Bishop of Meath, succeeding to the See a year later on the death of Bishop Thomas Mulvaney. In April, 1946, Archbishop D'Alton was appointed to Armagh See, succeeding Joseph Cardinal MacRory, who had died six months before. He is the 11th successor of St. Patrick in the Irish Primatial See.

Archbishop Giacomo Lecaro of Bologna, Italy, was born near Genoa on October 28, 1891, and ordained in 1914. He became Archbishop of Ravenna and Cervia in 1947, and in May this year was transferred to Bologna to succeed Giovanni Battista Cardinal Naselli-Rocca, who died on March 15.

Archbishop Stefan Wyszyński of Gniezno and Warsaw, Poland, was born in the Lomza Diocese on August 3, 1901, and ordained on the same date in 1924. He was made Bishop of Lublin in 1946 and in November, 1948, became Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw, succeeding the late August Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland. A staunch defender of the Church against communist encroachments, he saw the Holy Father several times during a three-week visit to Rome in April, 1951. The previous year, speaking on the 50th anniversary of the Pope's ordination, he took sharp issue with the Polish secular press for "insulting and abusing" His Holiness.

Archbishop Benjamin de Arriba y Castro, of Tarragona, Spain, was born at Santa Maria de Euz, on April 8, 1886. He attended the Spanish Pontifical College of St. Joseph in Rome, and after his ordination came back to Madrid Seminary to teach. He was made Bishop of Mondoñedo in 1935 and in August 1944 was transferred to Oviedo. In 1949, he was promoted to be Archbishop of Tarragona.

Archbishop Fernando Quiroga Palacios of Santiago de Compostela, Spain, was born in Maceda (Orense) on January 21, 1890. He studied at the Pontifical University of Santiago de Compostela and at the Biblical Pontifical Institute in Rome. Following his ordination, he taught at Orense Seminary where he was later rector from 1930 to 1935. In 1942, he was sent to teach at the Archdiocesan Seminary at Valladolid. Three years later, he became Bishop of Mondoñedo and in 1949 was made Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela, the Holy City of Spain where the remains of St. James the Apostle are kept.

Archbishop Paul Emile Leger of Montreal, Canada, a member of the Sulpician Order, was born in Valleyfield on April 26, 1904, and ordained on May 25, 1929. He was serving as rector of the Canadian College in Rome when he was named in 1950 to succeed ailing Archbishop Joseph Charbonneau as head of the Montreal See, largest in the British Commonwealth. Archbishop Leger was for some years a professor at the grand seminary in Paris, and

in 1933 went to Japan to found the seminary at Fukuoka.

Archbishop Ciriaco Luque, Archbishop of Bogota, Colombia, was born on February 1, 1889, at Tunja and studied at the Bogota Seminary. After his ordination he did parish work in Bogota. In 1931, he was made Bishop of Tunja, and in 1950 Archbishop of Bogota and Primate of Colombia.

Archbishop Josef Wendel of Munich and Freising, Germany, was born at Eileskaedel, Germany, on May 27, 1901, as son of a tailor

and ordained in Rome on October 30, 1927. In 1941 he was named Auxiliary Bishop of Speyer, Germany, and in 1943 became Ordinary of that See. In September, 1952, he was named to succeed the late Cardinal Faulhaber as Archbishop of Munich and Freising and was installed in November 1952. He is the third Bishop of Speyer to be appointed to the Munich See.

Monsignor Alfredo Ottaviani, Assessor of the Supreme Congre-

gatio of the Holy Office, was born in Rome on October 29, 1890 and ordained in 1916. A holder of three degrees in theology, philosophy and canon law, he taught for many years in the Rome Seminary. In 1926, he was named rector of the Czech College in Rome, known as the Nepomucene. Two years later, he became Undersecretary of Extraordinary Affairs and later Substitute Secretary in the Vatican Secretariate of State. He has held his present post since December, 1935.

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