

His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman

New York Metropolitan to Consecrate

New Auxiliary Bishop of Rochester

HIS EMINENCE Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York made a solemn vow when in 1939 he became Archbishop of New York.

He said: "I shall pray as if everything depended on God. I shall work as if everything depended on me. My complete absorbing interests will be the salvation of souls including all and the welfare of my fellow man excluding none."

The hands of the man whose life is dedicated to so high and religious a principle will consecrate Bishop Lawrence B. Casey in the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart next Tuesday.

Cardinal Spellman will be the chief consecrator for Bishop Casey. He will be assisted by the Most Rev. Walter A. Foley of Syracuse and the Most Rev. Alexander M. Zaleski, Auxiliary Bishop of Detroit.

The life of Cardinal Spellman and his extraordinary accomplishments in the service of the church stand as a pilot and guide to any new Bishop.

The name of Francis J. Spellman who was born to a Catholic family in predominantly Protestant Whitman, Mass., has spread to the far corners of the earth. His fame and ability is restricted only by the confines of the continents.

THE sixth Archbishop of New York, and the fourth Cardinal from the New York Archdiocese, was born May 4, 1890 at Whitman, Mass. After being graduated from Fordham University he attended the North American College in Rome and was ordained there on May 15, 1916.

He was raised to the rank of Monsignor in 1926 and after service under Cardinal Spellman, then Papal Secretary of State and now Pope Pius XII was consecrated Titular Bishop of Silla and Auxiliary Bishop of Boston in September, 1932.

Shortly after the election of his former superior, Cardinal Powell as Pope, Bishop Spellman was named Archbishop of New York in 1939 to succeed Patrick Cardinal Hayes. Archbishop Spellman was invested with the Sacred Pallium in March, 1940 and appointed Military Vicar of the Armed Forces of the United States.

The Cardinal, then an Archbishop, made his first visit to Rochester in 1940 for the funeral of Archbishop Thomas Healey. It was less than a year after his installation as Archbishop of New York.

His second visit here was in the fall of 1952. He was the keynote speaker in the Eastman Theater for the opening of the drive for funds for the new St. John Fisher College.

After donating \$25,000 in behalf of the New York Archdiocese, Cardinal Spellman emphasized that St. John Fisher College would be "another sanctuary of democratic education in this great land of liberty."

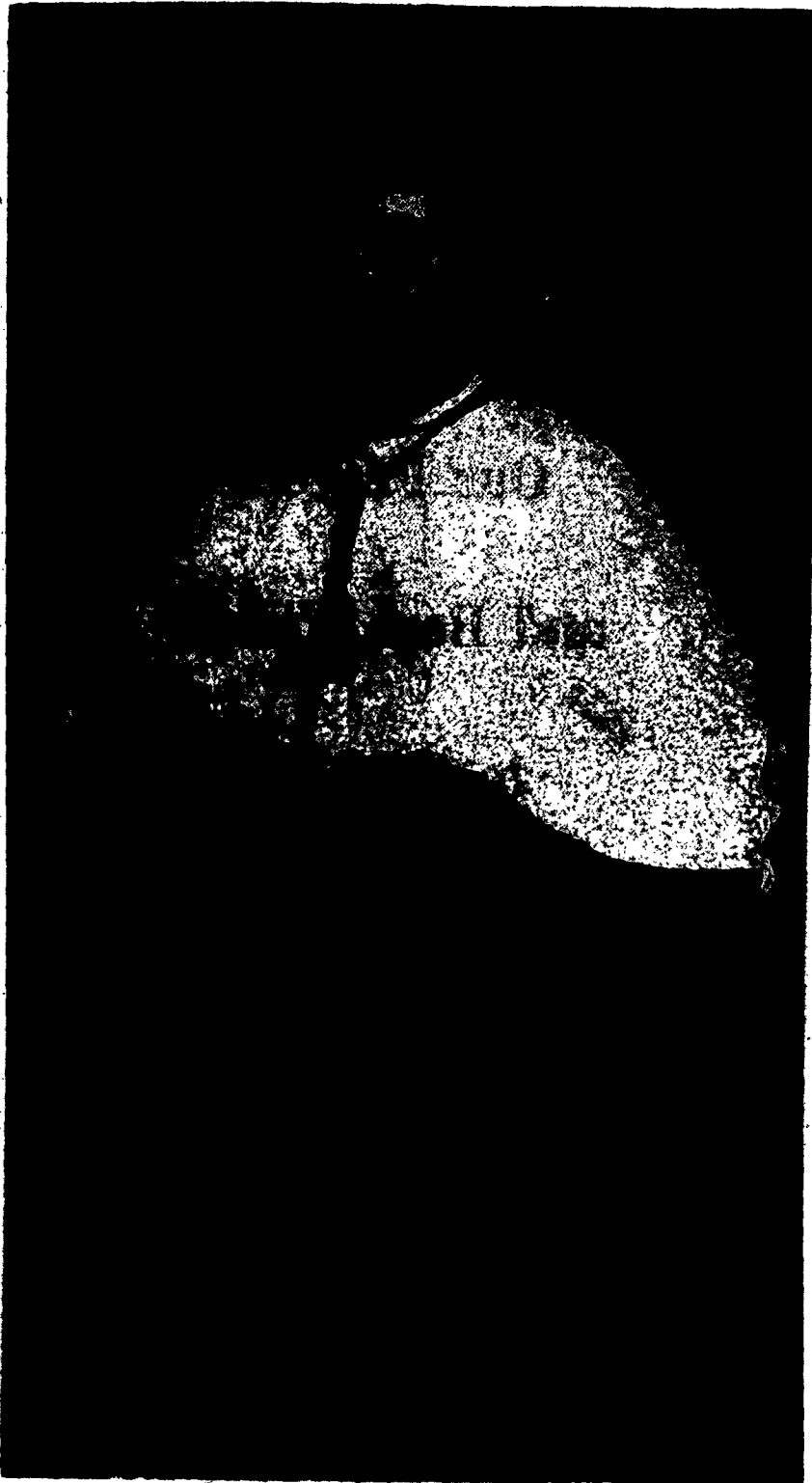
CARDINAL Spellman throughout his years in the Church's hierarchy has been a champion of patriotism, a zealot for peace, a traveler for God and an outstanding author aiming to bring Christ to the people of the world.

On March 12, 1940 in an address in New York Cardinal Spellman reaffirmed his faith in America and American institutions when he said:

"I am opposed to tyranny, even though it calls itself freedom. I am opposed to anarchy even though it calls itself liberty. I am opposed to traitors in the United States, even though they wave American flags and call themselves patriots. I am opposed to lawlessness and violence in speech and action."

The secular press hailed the address editorially as "his words are brave and timely" and "admirable in tone and temper, and so completely loyal in his pledge."

Addressing 5,000 men at a Holy Name Rally in Westchester County, the Cardinal pointed out: "We have freedom in America and we respect the rights of others to freedom. Americans have fought and died for freedom of speech, freedom of reli-



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Archbishop of New York

gion, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly. And so shall we do again. But we must draw the line before we grant freedom to others to destroy our own freedom, to destroy our beloved country."

From the very start of his service in the New York Archdiocese Cardinal Spellman has been aware of the inner workings of communism in his first year as Archbishop he warned in a speech: "We must put our own house in order against those who through malice and ignorance would tear it down, and that includes vigilance against internal as well as external enemies."

One of the Cardinal's great patriotic utterances came in February, 1944 when he scored bigotry as treason to American ideals.

"If we are real Americans we must cooperate in checking the spread of bigotry, which is a contagious, virulent disease," he said. "It is not only patriotic to try to cure this disease it is essential to do so if America is to remain America."

On Feb. 6, 1944, Cardinal Spellman made an unusual appearance in the pulpit of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City. In a sermon entitled "Rebellion is Tyranny is Obedience to God" he delivered a scathing attack on communism. He said:

"Had I a hundred tongues, a hundred mouths, a voice of iron, I could not compass all the crimes of the 'men of sin' as they wage war against the 'Man of Sorrows'; neither can I recount the miseries perpetuated by these slave-men crimes which it is neither in my personal power to re-

live or prevent. Nevertheless, so long as my heart beats and breath lingers in my body, I shall never cease to pray and labor to protect America, and warn and work against communism and all the evils growing out of its rotten roots. For I believe that 'Rebellion to Tyranny is Obedience to God'."

"While a whole world wages war and tragically talked of peace," he continued, "I witnessed the sufferings of men in a world trapped by fear, famine and madness called communism. It was then that I resolved to try to pour into the minds of every American a sense of gratitude to God for our freedom, our liberties, our opportunities, and instill within these minds the realization of the imminent dangers of atheistic communism to America."

"And I vow that unless the whole American people, without further ostentatious actions and pretences unite to stop the Communist floodings of our own land, our sons, for the third and last time, shall be summoned from the comforts, tranquility and love of their homes and families to bear arms against those who would desecrate and destroy them."

CARDINAL Spellman spoke with a first hand knowledge of the horrors of war. He has seen them first hand. His journeys as head of the American chaplains has taken him to almost every battlefield. He has celebrated Mass as the roar of artillery and the swift zooming of attack planes filled the air. To his "Dominus Vobiscum" has come the sharp crackle of rifle

fire and too often his "Te Missa Est" has been a signal to return to front-line battle.

The Cardinal has been unstinting in his work as Bishop of the military. He toured the battlefields of Europe and the Far East during World War 2. He visited the American troops before the historic invasion of North Africa and he brought the comforts of religion to the servicemen and chaplains in France shortly after D-Day.

His work has continued even since the beginning of the Korean conflict. Last Christmas he spent on the frontlines of the frozen Korean battlefields. His natural buoyancy, his infectious zeal and his indomitable will not only helped relieve the tension of the combat soldiers' lives but also spurred the fightingmen on to a greater love for God and a greater devotion, although inarticulate and unspoken, to fight for the rights they enjoyed in America.

During all of his trips, Cardinal Spellman was a stickler for names. Almost every soldier or officer he met, he asked for the name. From his office in New York, the Cardinal has dispatched more than a quarter of a million notes to parents, wives, sweethearts and other loved ones of servicemen he has met overseas.

What greater gift could warm a mother's heart than a note from Cardinal Spellman telling her that her son, whom the Cardinal met in the battlefield, was safe and healthy?

Shortly after the end of World War 2 it was Cardinal Spellman who consecrated for the first time in American history a major general of the Army as a bishop. His Eminence consecrated the Most Rev. William A. Arnold, former chief of chaplains of the Army and assistant Army inspector general, as Titular Bishop of Phocra and Military Delegate of the Armed Forces in St. Patrick's Cathedral in October, 1945.

AS a zealot for peace, Cardinal Spellman is convinced that a close liaison between the United States and the Vatican could be of immeasurable help. On the occasion of his investiture with the Sacred Pallium in March of 1940, Cardinal Spellman commended President Roosevelt for sending his personal representative to the Holy See with the rank of ambassador and reproached critics of the President's action. He emphasized:

"While the 21 million Catholics and millions of other men of goodwill prayerfully and gratefully approve this action of our President, the President of a people that believes in and defends freedom in the practice of religion, there have been some persons who have not understood this collaboration of the two greatest influences for peace in the world, the spiritual leader of 300 million souls and the freely elected President of our nation."

Later the Cardinal added that "all should realize that without God and without religion there can be no peace."

But in his devoted fight for peace, Cardinal Spellman does not ignore the realities of fighting the Communist scourge. In 1943 he told the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick:

"My daily prayer, my lifelong work is to help bring peace to men and men to God. I hate war. And it is because I do hate war that I must put my trust in men who know better than I the dangers that beset America; and if these men, chosen by the vote and confidence of the American people, believe preparedness will prevent war, then, I, who love America better than I love my life, cast my vote, as a patriotic American citizen, for Universal Military Training."

The Cardinal comes to Rochester with a life's record that manifests the grace of God. His fervent prayer will be that God's grace so will mark the Episcopal life of Bishop Casey that he will have "complete absorbing interests in the salvation of souls — including all — and the welfare of my fellow man — excluding none."