

5,000 in 1965

Maryknoll Ordains 60 For Missions

Maryknoll — (NC) — Within the next ten years, "we will double our ranks and the future years should allow us to concentrate more and more on overseas projects," Bishop Raymond A. Lane, M.M., Maryknoll Superior General, declared in a statement on the 44th anniversary of the mission society's founding.

BISHOP LANE pointed out that this year a class of 60 deacons, the largest in Maryknoll's history, was ordained, as an indication of the society's growth. Maryknoll, more formally the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, was founded on June 29, 1911. Pope St. Pius X authorized the establishment of a seminary to train young American men for foreign mission work at the request of the American Hierarchy.

The co-founders of Maryknoll were Father James A. Walsh, who died in 1936, and Father Thomas F. Price, who died in 1918. For its first year, the mission society was located in Hawthorne, N. Y., but since 1912 its national headquarters and major seminary has been here at Maryknoll, N. Y., 35 miles north of New York City, on the Hudson River just outside of Ossining.

Today there are more than 2,500 priests, Brothers, Sisters and students in the Maryknoll family. The priests, Brothers and Sisters staff missions in Asia, Africa, Central and South America and the Pacific Islands.

At one time there were more than 200 Maryknollers working in the missions in China, but since the communists took control of the country only two Maryknollers remain. They are Bishop James E. Walsh, M.M., former Superior General of Maryknoll, who is under house arrest by the communists in Shanghai, and Father Joseph P. McCormack of New York, a prisoner in a communist jail in Shanghai.

Maryknoll Bishop Francis X. Ford died in a Red prison in China in 1952 and Maryknoll Bishop Frederick Donaghy of Wuchow, shown in picture, was expelled from China by the communists earlier this month.

Many Maryknollers who were

The principal concern of these priests is catechizing, and instructing catechists to train large numbers of persons under instruction.

Eight centers already have been erected in the Tachung prefecture by the Maryknoll

Maryknoll Clinics Aid Red Victims

Hong Kong — (NC) — Five free Maryknoll medical clinics set up here in the government's resettlement areas for refugees from Red China have already treated thousands of destitute people since the program started in February.

The medical program under the direction of Father James F. Smith of East Norwalk, Conn., regional superior for the Maryknoll Fathers in South China, is primarily designed to give medical treatment to refugees so that they will not become a burden to the community. For this reason, headwinners who are unemployed because of physical defects or poor health are given prime consideration.

The medical service has aided the government refugee problem considerably, and has inspired many doctors and nurses from local hospitals to volunteer their services to the clinics.

priests who care for some 8,000 Catholics, almost half the Catholic population of Formosa. One of the highlights of the missionary work on Formosa during the last year was the conversion of Lord Mao and many of the Sun Moon Lake aboriginal tribe he leads.

Early this year during his tour of the Far East, His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, baptized a record of 102 persons at the Maryknoll center in Naug Tauk Kak, Hong Kong.

EXPELLED BISHOP BAPTIZES



HONG KONG — The Most Rev. Frederick Donaghy, M.M., Bishop of Wuchow, Kwangsi Province, baptized more than 100 refugees from China at the Kowloon Maryknoll Mission here. Bishop Donaghy, a native of New Bedford, Mass., performed the ceremony a week after his arrival here following his expulsion by the Chinese Communists. He was assisted by the Rev. Arthur F. Dempsey, M.M., of Peekskill, N.Y., pastor of the mission. Bishop Donaghy, who spent 28 years in China, was expelled on charges of subversive activities. He was arrested at Wuchow in 1950, but released six months later. Since then he had been virtually under house arrest until his expulsion. (RNS Photo)

Vietnam Exile

Refugees Choose Poverty To Hold Catholic Faith

Florence, Italy — (NC) — A spokesman from far-off Vietnam added a note of grim reality to the abstract deliberations on "Theological and Human Hopes" now taking place here.

Representatives from 33 nations attending the fourth international congress on Peace and Christian Civilization were almost visibly shocked when Professor Truong Cong-Huu, dean of literature at Saigon University, arose and addressed them as follows:

"I have traveled many days to come here and tell you something of the sufferings and hopes of my fellow countrymen. I AM COMING from a country which, after two years of war, has been torn asunder by a peace treaty signed at a table where our people were not represented. One of the consequences of this peace has been the exodus of 800,000 persons who have come down from the North, abandoning their homes and possessions and defying unimaginable risks. Among these refugees are 600,000 Catholics who have faced this tremendous adventure in order to have the freedom — which they are denied in the communist zone — to pray to Christ and to live in the shadow of the Cross.

"This is the condition of Catholicism in this year 1955: it is not the time of a 'bourgeois' and safe Christianity. It is the time of a Christianity that is heroic and militant in the true sense of the word. 'I have come from this black night to tell you that we are not in despair, because there is no hope without suffering and there is no suffering without hope. But it is necessary that Europe listens to our cries of anguish. It is necessary that Europe helps us in building a better world.'

After a special reception following the ordination, the Guam visitors returned to their island — all except those staying on for Father Guerrero's first Mass the following day. Father Canache was one of those who flew back to Guam. He was to sing his first Mass at the Cathedral of the Dolce Nombre de Maria in Agaña the following Sunday.

ARGENTINE CHURCHES Buenos Aires — (RNS) — Masses were celebrated here in four of the Roman Catholic churches that were fired and desecrated during the abortive June 16 revolt.

Belgians Ready To Defend Church Schools

Brussels — (RNS) — Belgium's Roman Catholic hierarchy served notice that it was "ready to run the gauntlet" should the government stage a "contest" between official and free (Catholic) education.

A joint pastoral letter read in churches throughout the country denounced the Social-liberal government's school reforms bill, now being debated in the Senate, which would reorganize the country's educational system and cut subsidies to Catholic schools.

THE LETTER was signed by Joseph Cardinal Van Roey, Archbishop of Malines and Primate of Belgium, and the Belgian bishops. It said the "blind sectarianism of the adversaries of the Catholic religion has brutally destroyed the hope that Catholic and State education could live and develop peacefully.

And it charged that the government's avowed aim is the predominance of state education. The letter urged Catholics to send their children to Catholic schools rather than to state-controlled "neutral" institutions. Describing current difficulties as "only temporary," the bishops said it is "impossible for a law which encounters the determined opposition of the major part of Belgians to be maintained."

Ordination Marks Saipan Anniversary

Chalan Kanoa, Saipan — (NC) — The first son of Saipan to reach the order of the priesthood was ordained here 11 years to the day after the landing of U.S. troops on the Japanese-held island in World War II.

Saipan's first priest is Father Jose Luis Lopez Guerrero. He was ordained in Mount Carmel Church here by Bishop A. P. Williams, O.F.M., Vicar Apostolic of Guam, who ordained Father Juan Canache of Agaña, Guam, at the same place here.

Present at the ordination were a large number of visitors from Guam, including Rear Adm. M. E. Murphy, U.S.N., Commander of naval forces in the Marianas. MARE — the U.S. Military Air Transport Service — had made arrangements for special flights from Guam to Saipan and some of the visitors came by ship. Attending were all the Navy chaplains in the Guam area, the Capuchin missionaries and Sigmund Fathers, as well as the diocesan clergy of the had reached Saipan the day before.

The Bishop and his party fore, and after a period of singing, Bishop Baumgartner confirmed 308 children and adult converts.

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Satellite Persecution Follows Moscow Pattern

By FATHER FLACID JORDAN, O.S.B. Berlin — (NC) — Moscow's new "co-existence" policy has not relaxed religious persecution in the Soviet satellite countries, according to information trickling from behind the tightly-sealed borders of the Iron Curtain.

Austria's "case in point." The withdrawal of Red Army contingents from Austria is known to have led to the dismissal of a good many underground communist agents in that territory who had been assigned to spying on the Church. But some obviously continue their activities, even though less ostentatiously than before.

Some of the agents have been assigned to other territories, specifically Hungary. At least 200 Austrian communists are known to have obtained residence permits from the Budapest authorities in recent weeks. A good number of them are said to be kept "in reserve," and their experiences in the Austrian field are expected to be put to good use later on.

During the past few weeks, no less than 50 Catholic priests were arrested in various country parishes of Hungary. They

are being kept as "hostages" to induce uncooperative farmers to comply with their production quotas this summer and fall.

In the Soviet zone of Germany, the communist "Society for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge," which concentrates on godless propaganda, has announced 80,000 public lectures to spread atheism among the populace. During the past year the society organized 47,000 public meetings for the same purpose. They are supposed to have been attended by 640,000 people.

ATHEISTIC BROCHURES are being distributed more widely than ever before by the society, which enjoys government backing.

At the same time, the few remaining church publications in the Soviet zone, both Catholic and Protestant, continue to be systematically harassed.

"DIE KIRCHE," a Protestant weekly published here, recently was searched by communist police, who meticulously checked all the files in the editorial and business departments.

The management was told that editions of the paper not previously approved by the communist censors could no longer be distributed in the Soviet zone. Even the type-setters were warned that they would become liable to punishment if they accepted copy which ran counter to communist doctrine.

Despite all these repressive

measures, the overwhelming majority of people in the Soviet zone continue to be opposed to the Red rule. One retired Slovak education department of the communist regime, recently complained of "continued enemy propaganda" by teachers in the public schools. "Enemy agents," she claimed, are openly displaying anti-communist slogans in school rooms. The culprits, it found, will be dismissed and their school principals branded responsible. Miss Bobek warned.

WRITING IN "Der Sonntag," diocesan weekly of the Limburg diocese, Auxiliary Bishop Walter Kaempfe said that "irrespective of doctrinal adjustments that may occur within the communist camp, 'communism in all its shades' remain atheistic." This should always be borne in mind, the Bishop added, even though the acceptance of Yugoslav independence by Moscow may lead to some sort of schism in the communist camp which might develop into various communist "denominations."

The most somber reminder of continued communist persecution came from Bratislava, capital of Slovakia, where a man was sentenced to death as the leader of an alleged "Catholic sabotage organization." The group was also accused of working for an "independent Slovakia. Eleven other defendants were given prison sentences ranging from life to six years. One of them was Dr. Kaskicky, one time secretary of the late Msgr. Joseph Tiso, president of wartime Slovakia.

Despite all these repressive

Church Freedom Restricted In Hungary

Vienna — (NC) — The stepped up campaign of persecution against the Church in Hungary that was expected to follow the return to power of Premier Matyas Rakosi, has not yet taken place, according to reports reaching here.

Hungarian Catholics, comparing their situation with that of other Catholics in Iron curtain countries, feel that they have much to be thankful for, reports state.

On the other hand, it is reported, Hungary's communist rulers have not shown signs of giving up their ultimate goal of Christianizing the nation.

AT PRESENT the situation of Catholics in Hungary is the following: Catholic children can still receive religious instruction at school, although not for more than one hour a week. At the same time the Reds continue their efforts to indoctrinate children and young people and turn them away from the Church.

The small number of secondary schools run by the Benedictines, Franciscans and Piarists, provided for in the agreement concluded by the Hungarian hierarchy and government, are still open.

There is little interference by the government with the teaching staff or curriculum in the seminaries. While lectures on Marxism-Leninism are compulsory, those who give them are free to present the Catholic answer to each point and make use of this freedom.

PRIESTS, although forced to be very careful of the "political" contents of their sermons, rarely have to fear police intrusion in their rectories.

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