

Red Agents Told To Join Church

Rome — (NC) — A set of directives, issued by the Chinese Communist party, ordering party members "to enter into the heart" of the Catholic and Protestant churches to bring about their destruction, has been published here by Fides, Catholic mission news agency.

The Communist Order includes nine points for party members in foreign countries, and are based on the strategy of infiltration, and divide and destroy, the Fides news agency reports.

THE PREFACE to the nine Communist directives states:

"The Catholic and Protestant churches are both organizations which are completely in the service of the espionage activities of imperialistic imperialism."

"Following the directives of our party chiefs," Red comrades are told they "must find means to enter into the heart of those churches; they must help the newly founded secret police organizations."

In all sections of the church Red agents are ordered "to enter into great activity, prepare with zeal and every force at their disposal and set off a general attack, even calling on the church's God to help."

Red party members "must exploit this great, alluring force of the female sex and so organize a united front for this battle," according to the Communist directives.

Nine points quoted by Fides from the Red directives are as follows:

1. Penetrate schools erected and operated by churches, associations and mingle with the students, fomenting their sentiments and joining their activities, and report a full account of activities.

2. Apply to be baptized and "covered with this deceiving robe, join the Legion of Mary or the Protestant religion, the Crusaders."

3. Become a leader, using flattering phrases to allure the faithful, then try to disorganize them "even by invoking their merciful God and pleading the cause of peace."

4. Attend all religious services and "with flattering and sweet talk, use intelligently any method to approach priests and spy on their every move."

5. Contact the heads of the various schools, with teachers and students, and try to divide them.

6. Take the initiative in every possible field of action in every institution of the church. Gain the sympathy of the faithful and try to assume a role of leadership.

7. The commanding cells will cooperate with the party in helping it deploy its forces in all these sections of the church.

8. "Use the enemy to destroy the enemy," and make it easy for prominent church members to enter China so that, unwittingly, they may be used to reveal the "true face and situation of the church."

9. Discover weak points in the organization of the church. Foment contradictions within the bosom of the church.

"Each comrade," the directives published by Fides continue, "must have understood radically that the Catholic Church, being the slave and servant of imperialism, must absolutely be ruined and destroyed. As for Protestantism, because it is led by the fallacious idea of coexistence, let it die its natural death and do not let it make any new advance."

Fides made no comment on the "secret directives" but merely published the text in full. It did, however, observe that "the tactics prescribed by Office Number 106 are being carried out to the letter in continental China."

'Our Lady Built Lourdes'

By GEORGE J. ROBINSON
(N.C.W.C. News Service)

Lourdes, which in 100 years has risen from the obscurity of a tiny mountain village to one of the centers of the Church's devotion, might be called "the city that Our Lady built."

The Blessed Virgin herself started the tremendous development of Lourdes and its surroundings when, during her 11th apparition to St. Bernadette, she said, "Go and tell the priests to have a chapel built here." Later, during her 13th apparition, she told the little girl saint that she wanted the people to come to the grotto in procession.

That was in 1858 and Lourdes, hidden in the Pyrenees, was unattractive and uninspiring, with nothing more than an outdated castle used as a munitions depot, to give it outside interest.

Today, however, because a little girl had to go out one day to gather firewood because her father could not afford to buy any, Lourdes has become what is perhaps the greatest Christian shrine to Our Lady.

Thousands of pilgrims come every year from every part of the earth to seek cures and spiritual graces, or simply to render homage to the Mother of God.

MARIE BERNADETTE Soubirous was 14 years old on that day 100 years ago when she and her sister and their cousin went out to gather wood along the River Gave. Bernadette, as she was called in the local dialect, had always been a sickly child and was allowed to wear what, in ordinary circumstances, would have been a luxury for a girl from a family as poor as hers—woolen stockings.

When the girls got to the canal leading from the river, Bernadette decided not to cross it—as much from fear of slipping into the icy water and perhaps bringing on another of her choking asthmatic attacks, as from apprehension of what her mother would say if she should get her expensive stockings wet.

U.S. Catholic Relief Role Overseas Cited

Seoul, Korea — (NC) — During 1957 the American Catholic Relief Services—National Catholic Welfare Conference, distributed over 69,585 tons of food, 1,250 tons of clothing, and \$150,000 of medical supplies to Korea's needy.

According to a report released here by Msgr. George M. Carroll, M.M., Korean representative of CRS-NWC, the 69,585 tons of goods distributed by his organization was valued at almost \$20 million.

Since its establishment here in 1946, CRS-NWC has grown to be the largest single, non-governmental relief agency in the nation.

During the past year it distributed over 27,500 tons of cornmeal, 1,500 tons of rice, 29,000 tons of flour, 10,500 tons of powdered milk, and 85 tons of butter-fat.

Geneva, Switzerland — (NC) — Since 1945, American Catholic Relief Services—National Catholic Welfare Conference has helped 293,509 refugees establish themselves in new homes throughout the world.

James J. Norris, European director for CRS-NWC, included these figures in his annual report of resettlement activities. During the past year the organization assisted 57,681 persons, 40,369 of whom were Hungarians.

In the four-year period from 1953 to 1957, 45,538 persons were resettled by CRS-NWC under the U.S. Refugee Relief Act. Another 7,618 persons were aided and resettled in Australia and Canada under the U.S. Escape Program. Most of these were Yugoslavs.



SAINT BERNADETTE
"Madame... Tell me who you are?"

It was impossible to get anything further in all of France.

"All of which goes to show," she answered, "that the Lady did not have her dress made by you!" People and the clergy of Lourdes were at first more than a little skeptical about Bernadette's claims that she had seen "a beautiful Lady."

ON FEBRUARY 25, 1858, however, the Lady told Bernadette to "Go, drink at the spring and wash in it!" — where there was no spring. The girl scratched at the damp earth and thus began the miraculous spring from which more than 20,000 gallons of water flow each day and in which, during the past 100 years, more than 7,000 scientifically unexplainable cures have occurred.

Church authorities have never claimed that it was a new spring which was created at Lourdes, but simply that Bernadette, at the direction of Our Lady, discovered an already existing spring through which God wished to work wonders.

After the discovery of the spring, the crowds coming to the grotto became larger and larger. Through the years, the crowds have grown and a Basilica of the Immaculate Conception was built and consecrated in 1876. A larger church was built in 1901 and this year an underground church, dedicated to St. Pius X, will be consecrated and opened to the faithful.

A striking feature of Our Lady's apparitions to Bernadette is the fact that they occurred four years after the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception by Pope Pius IX was announced. Bernadette may have heard the local priest explain the doctrine at the time of the definition, but it is unlikely that she, an uneducated girl from a small mountain town, would have understood much of what he said.

AFTER MANY importunities from local ecclesiastical and civil officials, Bernadette finally asked the Lady, on March 25, 1858, to tell her name. Three times she

repeated, "Madame, will you be so kind as to tell me who you are?"

The Lady, she said, just smiled at her the first two times, but then, after she had repeated her question once more, the apparition opened her arms and lowered them as though to include the whole world.

Then she joined her hands and brought them close to her breast, Bernadette said, and raising her eyes to heaven she answered in the local dialect, "Que soy era Immaculate Conception!"

Bernadette had to repeat these words all the way home and to the local rectory, for fear she would forget them. Later, when she was asked if she knew what they meant, she replied that she did not, but merely repeated them because that was the answer the Lady had given to her question.

The last apparition took place on July 16, 1858. There had been a three month interval between it and the preceding apparition, and Bernadette later said that she felt she must return to the grotto that morning, during her thanksgiving after Holy Communion.

Our Lady did not say anything that last time, but only smiled and nodded her head in greeting. "Never had I seen her looking so beautiful," Bernadette said.

BERNADETTE JOINED the Sisters of Charity and Christian Instruction of Nevers in 1865. She lived a life of physical suffering and tried always to impress upon the many people who came to the convent to see her that the important fact was not that she had the visions, but that Our Lady had shown herself to mankind.

China Reds Jail Bishop Of Canton

Hong Kong — (NC) — Bishop Dominic Tang, S.J., Apostolic Administrator of Canton, China, and two of his priests have been arrested and charged with "crimes against the government of Red China."

The arrest was reported here by two communist newspapers, Wen Wei Pao and Ta Kung Pao, who described the Bishop and his secretary as leaders of a secret organization of anti-revolutionary Chinese Catholics.

The news of Bishop Tang's arrest on February 5 confirms reports of eyewitnesses here who have described the intense persecution to which the prelate has been subjected during the past seven weeks.

His arrest came after a series of 20 public denunciations meetings which the 49-year-old Jesuit Bishop had been forced to attend. They began last December 19.

The Chinese Reds employed apostate Catholic laymen and undercover agents, who are prominent members of the Red-controlled Patriotic Association of Chinese Catholics, to shout accusations against Bishop Tang at these public meetings.

THE FORMAL charges placed against him by the communist government are restatements of the insults and accusations which the short, slightly built Chinese prelate bore in silence during the many fatiguing hours consumed by the public demonstrations organized against him.

According to reports reaching here, these demonstrations lasted two to four hours and were led by a former headmaster and two teachers of Sacred Heart school in Canton, who hurled extremely virulent charges at the Jesuit Bishop.

AMONG THE "crimes" which the communist press here said were imputed to the Bishop were:

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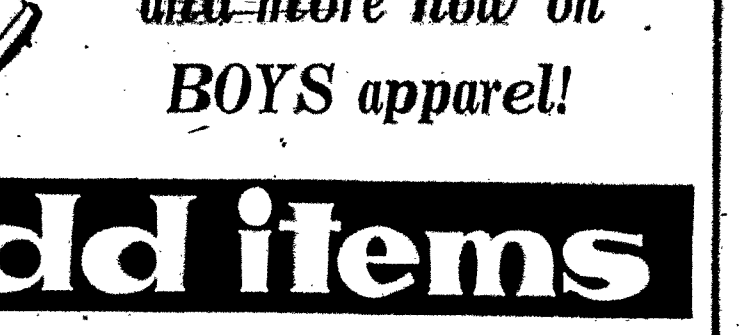
- Publishing and circulating documents from the Holy See condemning communism and

Arrested with Bishop Tang were his secretary, Father Yen Teh-keng, and a priest identified only as Father Lee.

'Polytech' Buys Nuns' Mother House

Troy, N. Y. — (NC) — The St. Joseph's mother house of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet here has been sold to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at a price of \$1,500,000. It has been announced. The properties border each other.

Mothers! Save to HALF and more now on BOYS apparel!



odd items

- Odd lots and broken groups from stock
- * Odd juvenile novelty suits were to \$ 5.95 **\$3.97**
 - * Odd juvenile wash suits were to \$ 2.95 **\$1.97**
 - * Odd jr. raincoat sets were to \$ 4.95 **\$3.71**
 - * Odd boys snowsuits were to \$19.95 **\$10.00**
 - * Odd juvenile coats were to \$14.95 **\$7.00**
 - * Odd junior french coats were to \$16.95 **\$5.00**
 - * Odd prep french coats were to \$22.95 **\$10.00**
 - * Odd junior wool suits were to \$24.95 **\$15.00**
 - * Odd prep summer suits were to \$19.95 **\$7.00**
 - * Odd prep wool suits were to \$27.95 **\$15.00**
 - * Odd prep slacks were to \$ 7.95 **\$2.97**
 - * Odd boys poplin jackets were to \$ 5.95 **\$3.95**
 - * Odd dungarees were to \$ 2.98 **\$1.69**
 - * Odd juvenile sport coats were to \$ 9.95 **HALF-PRICE**
 - * Odd winter jackets were to \$19.95 **\$10.00**
 - * Odd prep sport coats were to \$24.95 **\$15.00**
 - * Odd boys jackets were to \$4.95 **HALF-PRICE**
 - * Short sleeve knit shirts were to \$ 1.95 **\$1.00**
 - * Odd boys shirts (counter tossed) **HALF-PRICE**
 - * Long sleeve sport shirts were to \$ 2.95 **\$1.00**
 - * T-shirts, briefs were to \$ 7.9c **2 for \$1.25**
 - * Odd orlon sweaters were to \$8.95 **\$5.00**
 - * Odd boys pajamas were to \$2.95 **\$1.97**
 - * Odd blazer socks were to 39c **29c**

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