









nd ecoally for nd mi-

are the only Catholic saints from The religious crisis in Buganda began in 1884 with the accession to the throne of Mwanba, then 18 years old. Described by a contemporary as a man with a weak-looking mouth, fickle and fitful and vengeful, the new ruler was addicted to smoking hashish and, it is said, was a sodo-

Kampala, Uganda — Christians of

the world reading about Pope Paul's

visit to eastern Africa to consecrate

a shrine honoring Catholic blacks who were martyred here in the 1880s

should know that 23 black Anglicans

and many non-Christians were also

killed for their faith in that period.

Between Nov. 15, 1885, and Jan

27, 1887, 22 Roman Catholic converts

were put to death on the orders of

the King of Buganda, whose Kingdom

Their martyrdom was first recog-

they were beatified by Pope Bene-

dict XV and again in 1964, when they

were canonized by Pope Paul VI. They

now forms part of modern Uganda.

Less than a decade earlier, the first British Protestant missionaries and the first French Catholics had arrived in Buganda - the Britons in response to an appeal from the journalist and explorer Henry Morton Stanley for practical Christian tutors who would teach people how to become Christians, construct their dwellings, cure their diseases and understand and exemplify agricul-

All went well, until Mwamba under the influence of his chancellor, Mukasa, who hated the Christians

Migrants Exposed to Nerve Gas

(NC News Service)

Washington-The nation's migrant farm workers continually face death through nerve gas asphyxiation, a witness told the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor (Aug. 1).

This disclosure was made by Jerome B. Gordon, a worker safety advocate from New York, who said 50 million pounds of a pesticide originally developed during World War II as a German nerve gas are being spread unchecked on farms and gardens in the United States.

The pesticides in question, Gordon said, are called "organic phosphors" and appear under such trade names Parathion, Methyl Parathion, TEPP, and in less lethal dosages, as

"The odorless, colorless liquid or powder form of the pesticide is so powerful that a minute amount swallowed by a human is fatal in less than five minutes," he said. "Even under ideal conditions, continued cumulátive exposure can result in disabling partial paralysis and mental debility,

"They prevent the manufacture of enzymes which carry body 'messages' controlling respiration," Gordon said. "In other words, victims simply suf-

Gordon said it is astonishing that the Department of Agriculture spends more than \$132 million on pesticide related research while allocating lessthan \$180,000 for pesticide safety, which does not include farm workers in any of the programs.

"It is almost beyond comprehension that within the highly subsidized American agricultural business that there is outright refusal on the part of the embattled grape industry to 'bargain' on control of pesticides in the fields with the grape workers,"

with a blind passion — began to resent the changes the new religion was making in his kingdom. No longer did his subjects accept his every edict and gratify his every wish; they look ed also to God for guidance.

Pope and President

Pope Paul VI and President Apollo Milton-Obote of Uganda stand together during welcoming ceremonies for the pontiff at Entebbe airport in Kampala. (Religious News Service)

Not Only Catholics Honored by Pope

According to standard accounts of the period, Mwamba, was particularly outraged by the behavior of some of his handsome pages, who had been converted to Christianity by Joseph Balikuddembe, the court major domo. Convinced that sodomy was a mortal sin, they rebuffed all of the Kabaka's advances.

In October, 1885, acting under the King's orders, troops killed the first Anglican Bishop of Uganda. Balikuddembe protested. Mwamba had him beheaded and burned in a ritual fire.

But the Kabaka's action failed to slow the spread of Christianity, especially within his own court. Mwamba - by all indications unsure of himself and insanely suspiciousgrew more and more frustrated by his inability to halt "this new medi-

On May 25, 1886, he set off a reign of terror that lasted for 10 days.

up, tied together at the neck, two by two, with ropes that had been moistened to make them shrink and led off through the bush toward Namugongo. The spot was chosen because it had been a sacrifical site in the traditional religion of Bugunda.

Christian converts were rounded

Some members of the column Wer dismembered along the way, and their bodies left at important crossroads as warnings to others who might want to flirt with Christianity. But most completed the march.

sent through the countryside to find

and kill other Christians. Father Simeon Lourdel, one of the French missionaries, tried repeatedly to dissuade the Kabaka. But he got nowhere. The Chancellor told him, "Teach as much as you like, but as many as you teach, we will kill."

Finally, on June 3 — Ascension Day — 31 Christians were burned to death on a huge pyre at Namugongo. As they died, they murmured prayers, sang hymns and spoke words of

comfort to one another. Pope in Dramatic Effort To Bring Nigerian Peace

Paul VI parlayed his African pilgrimage into a determined and dramatic effort to halt Nigeria's two-year-old

In Kampala he carried out lengthy and unscheduled discussions with representatives both of breakaway Biafra and federal Nigeria, in an attempt to get both parties around the

A final meeting with Nigerian representatives lasted an hour and a half and broke up shortly before mid-

Then there was a session with a three-man delegation from Biafra just before the windup of the papal visit. Pope Paul departed without

making any public statements about

A statement issued at midnight of Aug. 1-2 at the Apostolic Pronunciature in Kampala said Pope Paul and the Nigerian delegation discussed "the position of the Federal government about the possibility of negotiations to resolve the Nigerian con-

They also discussed the thorny problem of aid to the suffering on both sides of the war. (Nigeria's insistence on daylight mercy flights into Biafra and Biafra's refusal to accept daylight flights have severely reduced the airlift of food and medicines for the ten millions or so in the isolated redoubt of Biafra.)

Approved in Detroit

New Funeral Guidelines May Have Wide Impact

Detroit — (RNS) — John Cardinal Dearden has approved a set of guide lines for funerals in Catholic churches in his archdiocese which will have broad ecumenical implications.

Formulated on the recommendation of 25 archdiocesan vicars, the guidelines state that every Catholic family requesting the services of its parish priest on the occasion of a death is to be given a funeral service, except in extremely rare instances.

"In the past," an archdiocesan spokesman explained, "Catholics who for long had neglected to practice their faith, non-Catholic members of Catholic families, some suicides, and Catholies who married invalidly some times were refused a service or else

given only a greatly curtailed one."

Cardinal Dearden, in approving the guidelines, established a three part funeral service for all as a general practice. These parts are: a wake service — either recital of the Rosary or a Scriptural rite — preceding the funeral day; a funeral Mass, or else a rite in the funeral home, preceding the burial; and rites in the

. The following guidelines were pre-

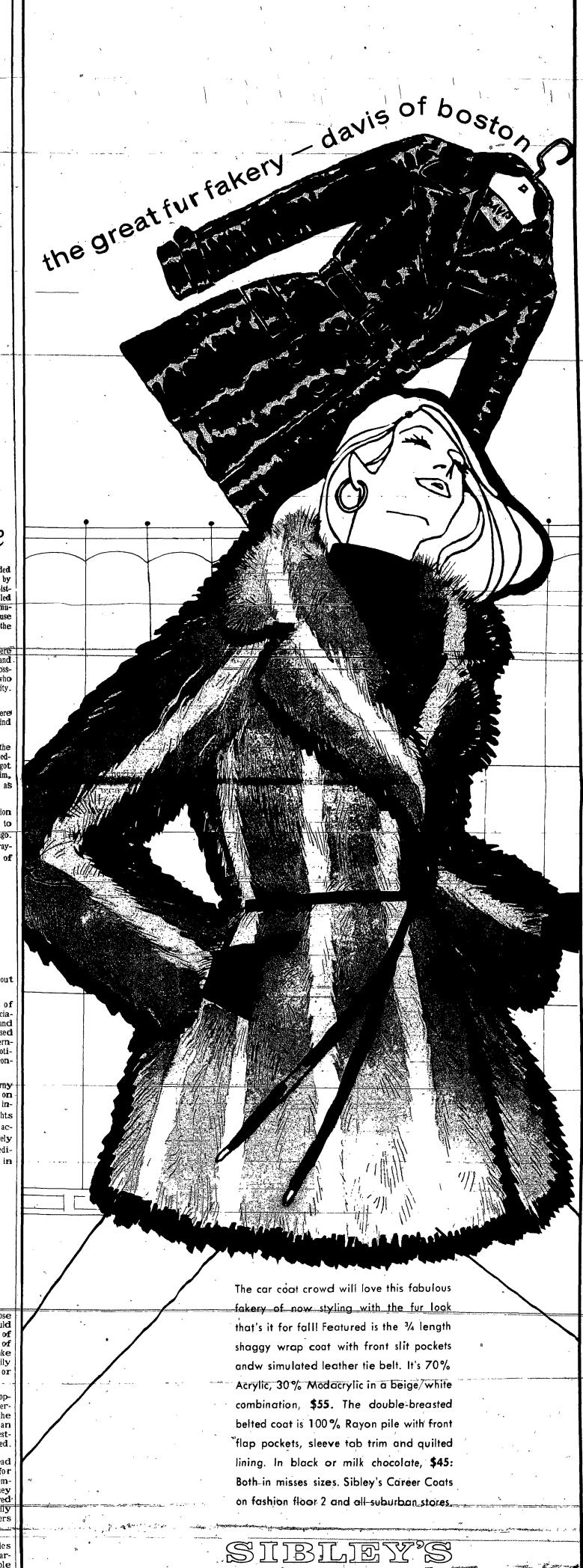
sented: "In liturgy and para-liturgies for the dead and their families, those with pastoral responsibility should make use of all legitimate means of evidencing-the paschal character of the occasion. In planning the wake services, the wishes of the family should be respected, i.e., rosary or scripture service.

"Each ceremony should be properly planned, taking into consideration the faith of the family and the deceased. With this as a basis, an appropriate choice of music, vestments, texts and homily shall be used.

"Catholics are to bury their dead in these burial grounds set aside for the Christian community. The members of any household, whether they are Catholic or not, may be interred in a Catholic cemetery in a family plot where Catholic family members are or will be buried.

"Conducting graveside ceremonies is considered to be part of the parish priests' service to their people and may be conducted in any cometery. Ministers of other faiths may conduct appropriate services for their dead in Catholic cemeteries.

"When a member of a Catholic family requests it, priests may conduct appropriate services for those who are not Catholic."



Sibley's downtown open tuesday and thursday 'til 9 p.m.