

POPE PAUL NAMES 2ND RP CARDINAL

'A Sign of Affection for Filipino People'

His Holiness Pope Paul VI has named the second Filipino Cardinal in the person of Archbishop Julio S. Rosales of Cebu.

Archbishop Rosales will receive the Red Hat, along with 34 other cardinals-designate during a consistory starting on April 28. The College of Cardinals will thus be raised to a record membership of 134.

Commenting on the announcement of the new Filipino Cardinal, His Eminence Rufino J. Cardinal Santos said during a news conference last Saturday that the elevation of Cardinal-designate Rosales was another sign of the Holy Father's affection and prediction for the Filipino people. It was, he added, an appreciation of the Philippines as the standard bearer of Christianity in Southeast Asia.

Born on Sept. 18, 1906 to Basilio Cinco Rosales and Aquieda Sison-Ras-Rosales, Archbishop Rosales is the third of the five children in the family.

He entered the seminary at the age five and graduated from the Colegio-Seminario de San Vicente de Paul in Calbayog City. He was the youngest member of the graduating class and he was given a 16-month dispensation since he was then only 22, and a priest in order to be ordained must at least be 24 years old.

After his ordination on June 2, 1929, he was assigned assistant priest of Catbalogan. Then he was transferred to Tacloban, Leyte where he was assistant priest for 11 years.

He became parish priest and after four years he was appointed the first bishop of Tagbilaran, Bohol on Sept. 27, 1946.

As Bohol's first bishop, he founded 12 schools; undertook the organization of the K of C Center, Legion of Mary in all parishes and secular missionary priests that gave missions to all parts of Bohol. He left behind 39 parishes, 80 priests and 15 Catholic schools.

He was elevated to the Archbishopric of Cebu on Feb. 19, 1950 at the age of 44.

While in Cebu, he undertook the reconstruction of the Cebu Metropolitan Cathedral, erected 13 new parishes, took charge of the Marian Congress in 1954 and the Holy Family Crusade and organized the secular missionaries for the farthest barrios.

Archbishop Rosales is also a holder of an honorary Doctor of Laws from the University of San Carlos and is a member of the exclusive Caballeros de Corpus Christi de Toledo, rank of Caballero Armado.

Pope Appoints Two New Bishop

His Holiness, Pope Paul VI has appointed the Very Rev. Felix Perez as bishop of the diocese of Imus (Cavite) and the Very Rev. Amado Paulino as auxiliary bishop of the archdiocese of Manila, according to the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines.

Father Perez was born on July 7, 1920, in Quiapo, Manila and was ordained priest on April 9, 1955 after his studies at San Jose Seminary. His past assignments were assistant pastor at the San Miguel Pro-Cathedral, chaplain of the De La Salle College, head chaplain of the University of the Philippines, and until the present, he holds office at the archdiocesan curia of Manila.

Father Paulino belongs to the diocese of Malolos and was born on September 4, 1918 in Bustos, Bulacan. He studied at San Jose Seminary until his sacerdotal ordination on September 21, 1946. Formerly assigned successively as assistant parish priest of San Ildefonso, Bulacan, Tondo (Manila), and Baliwag, Bulacan, he was promoted parish priest of Baliwag, since 1962, and at present a Vicar Forane. The new bishop will be remembered for having founded a free clinic in his parish, likewise for having organized Catholic Action units and the giving of religious instruction in the public schools.

Physician-Widower Is Ordained Priest

A physician and widower was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Alfredo Ma. Obviar at impressive rites held at the St. Ferdinand's Cathedral in Lucena City last March 23.

He is Rev. Dr. Guillermo Lavayna, 65, a graduate of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Santo Tomas in 1953.

A native of Marinduque, Fr. Lavayna was born in Balanacan, Mogpog of that province in 1904. Married to the late Victoria Lincallo, he has an only daughter, Carmelita Lavayna, who is at present a grantee of the Full-bright-Hays' Scholarship at the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

After the demise of his wife, Father Lavayna chose to study for the Priesthood. He took up Latin studies at the Divine Word Seminary in Quezon City. Then he enrolled in Philosophy and later in Sacred Theology at the UST Central Seminary.

A former columnist of a local newspaper, Fr. Lavayna authored the "Diksiyonaryong Medikal Lavayna" and the "Glosaryo ng Mga Katawagan Pang-Atomo" in 1963. Being an author and prolific writer in Pilipino, he was awarded a plaque of recognition by the Institute of National Language in August 1964.

MAIN HIGHLIGHTS OF PAPAL TRIP

Pope Paul will pray for peace for the Nigerian peoples, meet with African bishops, and preside over the consecration of an altar dedicated to the memory of African martyrs.

These will be the highlights of his visit to Africa in July, according to his own announcement during a general audience last week.

"In our heart we shall bear the spiritual and civil destiny of all Africa," Pope Paul said. He said he was concerned for "the peace of the peoples of Africa, especially of Nigeria, whom we know and love so well, who are so tormented by the sorrowful events in their land."

A year before his election as Pontiff, Pope Paul had visited Nigeria in 1962.

Since becoming Pope, he has made six trips outside of Italy. These include trips to the Middle East and India in 1964, the United Nations in New York in 1966, Portugal and Turkey in 1967 and Colombia in 1968.

With his visit to Africa the only continent the Pope will not yet have visited will be Australia. Pope Paul VI is by far the most traveled Pope in history. His trip by air to Kampala will be more than 6,200 miles roundtrip.

Birth Regulation Experts' Visit

Doctors John and Lyn Billings, experts in birth regulation from Australia, a husband and wife team gave several lectures in Hongkong on birth regulation.

In collaboration with two world-famous scientists in Melbourne, Dr. John Billings has concentrated in oestrogen symptoms in the woman's cycle. This is revealed through a mucus discharge from the vagina and women who are carefully instructed can determine accurately the day of ovulation from examination of the mucus. The fact of mucus discharge as a sign of approaching

ovulation has been known to doctors for some time but Dr. Billings and his research workers have been able to reduce this knowledge to a safe and practical application. The mucus identification method is often used in conjunction with the temperature method. Both are concerned with determining the day of ovulation, but the mucus symptom is related to the release of progesterone hormone. Perhaps Dr. Billings' most thrilling encounter was with the poor people from the resettlement area. After that meeting the two Doctor Billings said, "Here are people who understand what we are talking about." The Catholic Marriage Advisory Council hopes to have Dr. Billings' book *The Ovulation Method* translated into Chinese in the near future.

Modern Birth Regulation

(Interview with Dr. John and Dr. Lyn Billings)

Information on Ovulation, a method of high regulation that appears to combine safety, simplicity, and fulfillment was given in Hong Kong last week by Drs. John and Lyn Billings, two specialists from Melbourne, Australia, where most Catholics are said to be welcoming it as a "happy solution."

This husband and wife medical team, invited here by the Catholic Marriage Advisory Bureau, spent six days giving detailed lectures to the many differently concerned assemblies of physicians, medical students, nurses and clinicians, priests, and Sisters, married couples and other lay groups.

Presenting the Ovulation method as a product of human wisdom coupled with Christian spirit, Dr. John and Dr. Lyn pointed out that:

1) It offers security lacking in the Rhythm method because it is a method of "recognition not prediction" of fertile and infertile days; whereas Rhythm is "irksome" to husbands and wives who lack confidence in its success.

2) Many experts in contraception have become "quite disillusioned about the pill" agreeing with them that "it has no future." This means that ultimately all people "will return to the built-in system of family planning God has provided for us."

3) If the money spent on family planning was spent on raising the economic standards of people there would be no over-population problem."

4) *Humanae Vitae* has not been properly understood for it asks nothing not attainable by everybody. The Pope provides enormous scope in what he presents as the "apostolate of life to life" with married people helping people they know within their own circle, in a generosity borned of true Christian charity ... helping one another.

Dr. and Mrs. Billings amplified their points as follows:

"God made woman so that they are more frequently infertile than fertile. The ovulation method makes it very easy to determine the infertile, less fertile and fertile days — and this is particularly vital where there are serious problems making it essential that a woman doesn't become pregnant.

"Moreover, our experience has been that periodic continence is absolutely appropriate to human nature. It is a normal part of life whether or not you are married and for all sorts of reasons apart from family planning.

"And it is important to realize that for a man to be in control of the situation makes him feel more of a man and adds to his self-respect. Much of sexual promiscuity springs from loneliness, the need to be loved. When a person is loved, periodic continence becomes easier. And a husband will restrain himself for a short period of time for the sake of his wife or family.

"This viewpoint, we have found, is something people of all levels of society respond to for it gets to the very root of love — generosity, giving, not taking. And this we believe, was in the Pope's mind and that is why he is even now finding an echo in many people's lives, shouts against his teachings notwithstanding. For he has called them to a deeper understanding of the true significance of life.

Stating that those who argue that it is either the pill or overpopulation have abortion and sterilization in mind as a family control method, the Billings said:

"You don't get rid of poverty by killing the poor! That is the most absurd of propositions. What you do is raise the economic standard of the people. And although nobody has even been able to determine the causes, there is evidence that when incomes rise population falls... and not simply because it is planned that way.

"In Melbourne, as elsewhere, many people had thought the teaching of the Church on birth regulation might be changed. They thought the Ovulation method might be impracticable. But because the Church's teachings were made clear in *Humanae Vitae*, in a surge of loyalty to the difference between the faith of those who believe in the Church and the intellectuals who try to work out the problem themselves and cannot because they lack both sufficient scientific information and the humility to acknowledge this.

"We hope that in Hong Kong there will be the family to family — the married couple to married couple movement — an apostolate of learning how to regulate one's family in the framework of Christian charity."

England Tightens Law Against Church Thieves

LONDON (RNS) — Church thieves — a growing menace in recent years — face up to 10 years imprisonment under a new law, the Theft Act, which became effective Jan. 1.

The act was not specifically designed solely to cover thefts from church buildings, but, as a Church of England announcement said here, it "has relevance to the fabric and ornaments which are improperly removed from churches."

Churches, cathedrals, synagogues, and, places like art galleries and museums have been the victims of increasing thefts in recent months. The total value of looted goods runs into many thousands, and hardly a day goes by without some church or similar building being raided.

On the advice of the Ecclesiastical Insurance Office, which insures the contents of some 20,000 Anglican church buildings, many precautions are already being taken. Here are some of the methods suggested by the churches' main committee:

"There is no substitute for constant vigilance. Whenever possible a church should be kept locked at night. In the daytime doors inside, between the church and vestry, should be kept locked.

"Keys should not be left under a mat or on a ledge. Special precautions should be taken when there are workmen in or about the church doing repair work.

"Communion plates and other valuables should be kept in a substantial safe. The altar ornaments should be secured to make theft more difficult; some churches substitute wooden ones during weekdays.

"The access to the roof of a church should be made difficult to protect lead work or copper, and since any theft of lead or copper, must be assisted by a truck, the gates leading to the churchyard should be kept locked at night.

"The best precaution is to create a protected area within the church, such as the vestry, by installing a burglar alarm. The local police will welcome cooperation in preventing crime and their advice should always be sought."

All authorities admitted that church thefts are on the rise in England. Some say many stolen objects are believed destined for America, where there is a market for valuable silver and such antique items as armor, swords, and helmets. Some churches are like small museums.

Poll Shows Most Americans Believe in God, Devil, Hell

PRINCETON, N. J. (RNS) — More Americans say they believe in God, life after death, and hell than do persons living in all other nations sampled by the Gallup Poll.

Ninety-eight percent of Americans believe in God, according to statistics released here by the public-opinion surveyor. The figure fell below 80 percent in the Netherlands, Great Britain, France Norway, and Sweden.

The poll was conducted in 12 countries between July and November 1968. Persons were asked: "Which of the following do you believe in: life after death? the devils? hell? God?"

In the United States 73 percent of respondents said they believe in an afterlife. This was up from 68 per cent in 1948. The Gallup organization concluded that in the past 20 years Americans have maintained religious beliefs strongly held two decades ago while a dramatic shift has taken place in European nations.

More than 50 percent of respondents in eight European countries do not believe in the devil or in hell, Gallup said. More than 60 percent in the United States were found to hold such beliefs.

The poll included responses from 12,000 adults.

On life after death the Gallup table showed:

	Yes	No	No Opinion
Greece	57%	28%	15%
Finland	55	23	22
Norway	54	25	21
Netherlands	50	35	15
Switzerland	50	41	15
Uruguay (cities)	42	36	22
West Germany	41	45	14
Great Britain	38	35	27
Austria	38	56	6
Sweden	38	47	15
France	35	53	12

On belief in God two percent of Americans gave a "no opinion" responses in the States to that question. Polls in other nations showed the following:

	Yes	No	No Opinion
Greece	96%	2%	2%
Uruguay (cities)	89	10	3
Austria	85	10	5
Switzerland	84	11	5
Finland	83	7	10
West Germany	81	10	9
Netherlands	78	13	8
Great Britain	77	11	12
France	73	21	6
Norway	73	12	15
Sweden	60	26	14

Percentages of belief in the existence of hell were:

	Yes	No	No Opinion
United States	65%	29%	6%
Greece	62	25	13
Uruguay (cities)	44	50	6
Norway	36	45	19
Finland	29	49	22
Netherlands	28	61	11
Austria	26	68	6
Switzerland	25	67	8
West Germany	25	62	13
Great Britain	23	58	19
France	22	70	8
Sweden	17	71	12

Percentages of belief in the existence of the devil were:

	Yes	No	No Opinion
Greece	67%	21%	12%
United States	60	35	5
Uruguay (cities)	45	50	5
Norway	38	44	18
Netherlands	29	57	14
Finland	26	57	17
Switzerland	25	69	6
West Germany	25	62	13
Austria	23	71	6
Great Britain	21	60	19
Sweden	21	68	11
France	17	76	7