SAINT DAMIEN: A Hero Who Died on the Battlefield of Honor
Laymen Groups Are Necessary to Save Society*

BY POPE SAINT PIUS X

With his deep understanding of the needs of the Church, Saint Pius X often saw things with remarkable clarity. The Holy Pontiff had an interesting conversation with a group of cardinals, which was reported in the French clerical publication, L’Ami du Clergé.

Saint Pius X asked them, “What is the thing we most need today to save society?”

“Build Catholic schools,” said one.

“No.”

“More churches,” said another.

“Still no.”

“Speed up the recruiting of priests,” said a third.

“No, no,” replied Saint Pius X. “The most necessary thing of all, at this time, is for every parish to possess a group of laymen who will be at the same time virtuous, enlightened, resolute and truly apostolic.”

Further details allow us to assert that Saint Pius X at the end of his life saw no hope for the salvation of the world unless the clergy could use their zeal to form faithful Christians full of apostolic ardor, preaching by word and especially by example. In the dioceses where he served before being elevated to the papacy, Saint Pius X attached less importance to the census of parishioners than to the list of Catholics capable of radiating an apostolate.

Cover: A young Saint Damien and the shores of Molokai, the leper colony.

IN BRIEF

TFP IN ACTION
Polish March for Life and Family 2010 5

COMMENTARY
Tea with the Queen 6

COMMENTARY
A Different Type of Halloween 7

COVER STORY
Saint Damien: A Hero Who Died on the Battlefield of Honor 8

COMMENTARY
God Came the First Year 12

ANF PROGRESS REPORT
* The First Rally Captain Wants You to Join Him 13
* Persistence Pays Off 14
* Public Square Rosary Banners Ready to Go! 15
* Fatima in Every American Home 15
* The Joy of Being Together 16
* It’s a Small World 16
* Our Readers Write 17

TFP IN ACTION
TFP Student Action Against Planned Parenthood at Catholic Colleges 18
Stalin Sculpture Dishonors American Heroes 18

PHOTO ESSAY
A Call to Chivalry 19

INTERVIEW
The Church Must Protest Against Laws Favoring Homosexuality 21

BACK COVER
If the Architecture at Yale Could Speak 24

Crusade Magazine is a publication of The American Society for the Defense of Tradition, Family and Property (TFP). Direct all requests and inquiries to: Crusade Magazine, P.O. Box 341, Hanover, PA 17331 or e-mail to: crusade@TFP.org. Web: www.TFP.org. Tel.: 888-317-5571, Fax: (570) 450-6352 © 2010 by The Foundation for a Christian Civilization, Inc. This publication may include images from iStockphoto™ which are protected by copyright laws of the U.S. and elsewhere. ISSN 1096-3782 LCCN 98-641433

M-107

Page 4 IN BRIEF

Page 5 TFP IN ACTION

Page 6 COMMENTARY

Page 7 COMMENTARY

Page 9 COVER STORY

Page 12 ANF PROGRESS REPORT

Page 13 THE FIRST RALLY CAPTAIN WANTS YOU TO JOIN HIM

Page 14 PERSISTENCE PAYS OFF

Page 15 PUBLIC SQUARE ROSARY BANNERS READY TO GO!

Page 16 COMMENTARY

Page 7 Celebrating the saints on Halloween.

Page 16 ANF friends and members get together.

Page 18 Who would honor Stalin?

Page 19 TFP-Louisiana's Call to Chivalry Camp photo essay.

THE AMERICAN TFP

Editor: C. Preston Noell III
Associate Editors: John Horvat II, Michael Drake, Earl Appleby, Michael Whitcraft
Photography: Gary Isbell, Michael Gorre
Foreign Correspondents: Charles E. Schaffer, Austria; Jose Carlos Sepulveda, Brazil; Philip Moran, England; Benoit Benelmans, France; Beno Hofschulte, Germany; Juan M. Montes, Italy; David Nash, South Africa; Felipe Barandiaran, Spain

THE AMERICAN TFP

The American Society for the Defense of Tradition, Family and Property (TFP) is an organization of lay Catholic Americans concerned about the moral crisis shaking the remnants of Christian civilization. Its origins date back to January 1971, when the first TFP members started to group around the publication Crusade for a Christian Civilization. It is a civic, cultural and nonpartisan organization which, inspired by the traditional teachings of the Supreme Magisterium of the Roman Catholic Church, works in a legal and peaceful manner in the realm of ideas to defend and promote the principles of private ownership, family and perennial Christian values with their twofold function: individual and social. The TFP’s words and efforts have always been faithfully at the service of Christian civilization. The first TFP was founded in Brazil by the famous intellectual and Catholic leader Prof. Plinio Corrêa de Oliveira in 1960. His work inspired the formation of other autonomous TFP sister organizations across the globe, thus constituting the world’s largest anticomunist and antisocialist network of Catholic inspiration.
Babies Punish Evil and Reward Good
The New York Times Magazine ran a seven-page article about infant morality by the Infant Cognition Center at Yale University. The Infant Cognition Center ran multiple puppet shows in which one puppet represented a good person and another puppet represented a bad person for children aged between 6 months and 4 years. The puppet show depicted three puppets. The center puppet would play with a ball and shared it with the puppet on his right, who returned the ball. Then the center puppet shared the ball with the puppet on his left, who ran away with it. Each puppet show was repeated 6 to 14 times and then the good and bad puppets were presented to the children. In 80 percent of the cases, the children picked the good puppet and rejected the bad puppet.

Hyundai Pulls Church Mockery “Ad”
Hyundai pulled a television ad shortly after it was aired because of Catholic outcry from around the world. The ad, which was aired during the England vs. America World Cup soccer game, featured a soccer-worshiping church in Argentina making blasphemous parodies of Catholic practices, symbols and sacramentals. The following Monday after the game, Hyundai made an official apology and removed all copies of the ad from television networks and Web sites.

International Military Lourdes Pilgrimage
Archbishop Timothy Paul Broglio of the U.S. Military Services was joined on a pilgrimage by 450 to 500 active U.S. military personnel to Lourdes, France. At Lourdes, 15,000 military pilgrims from 36 countries joined them as part of the 52nd Annual International Military Pilgrimage. From May 21–23, they participated in a full schedule that included Eucharistic adoration, daily Mass, nightly Rosary processions and Stations of the Cross in full uniform.

Brescia University Cancels LGBT “Pride” Week
In June, Brescia University, a Catholic college in Owensboro, Kentucky, canceled its participation in the “Owensboro Pride Week.” The week was to be a series of public events dedicated to promoting lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) “pride.” The “Owensboro Pride Week” was the first LGBT week in the town and the university students had asked to host an art auction, but the university officials withdrew permission for the art auction after realizing it was part of an LGBT initiative.

Homosexual “Marriage” Rejected Internationally
A German court has ruled against a case brought by two homosexual men to have their “marriage” recognized by Germany after they were “married” in Canada. The court’s decision ruled that in Germany, marriage can only be between one man and one woman and that so-called homosexual “marriages” contracted abroad are only civil partnerships.

Bush’s $413 Billion Deficit Bad; Obama’s $1.5 Trillion Deficit Good
According to a townhall.com editorial, in 2004 New York Times’ columnist Paul Krugman was a passionate opponent of America’s “enormous” deficit that was 3.5 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) or approximately $413 billion. Mr. Krugman condemned the debt as “unprecedented,” “a world-class budget deficit” and the “biggest budget deficit in the history of the world” that will cause “a collapse of confidence” in the financial markets unless Bush got America’s “financial house in order.”

An optimistic projection of the 2010 fiscal year deficit is over 10 percent of GDP or around $1.5 trillion. However, in a New York Times column titled, “Fiscal Scare Tactics,” Mr. Krugman said “running big deficits in the face of the worst economic slump since the 1930s is actually the right thing to do,” “deficits should be bigger than they are because the government should be doing more than it is to create jobs” and “all the talk is about how to shave a few billion dollars off government” but that “fear-mongering on the deficit may end up doing as much harm as the fear-mongering on weapons of mass destruction.”

For more news stories, visit www.tfp.org/news-commentary.
June 4, 2010 marked the fifth annual March for Life and Family in Warsaw, Poland. Over 6,000 pro-family Poles participated in the event, which has grown over 300 percent since the first march in 2006. It is organized by the TFP-inspired Stowarzyszenie Kultury Chrześcijanskiej im. Ks. Piotra Skargi (Father Peter Skarga Association for Christian Culture) and the Foundation Committee for the Celebration of the National Day of Life.

The crowd represented a new generation of pro-life and pro-family Poles who publicly affirm their Catholic moral values. Also present were several members of Parliament and political candidates. Numerous American, Brazilian, French, German, Polish and Portuguese TFP members who carried their large red banners and flags representing their respective countries also attended the march.

A large crowd marched carrying flags, balloons and signs that read in Polish, “Every Child Has the Right to Birth,” “Green Light for the Family” and “Sex-Ed Is Depravity.” They also proclaimed slogans that rhymed in Polish, such as, “Lower Taxes for the Father and Mother” and “One Man and One Woman Is the Only True Family.”

The march ended with inspiring speeches given by several guests of honor including Mr. Slawomir Olejniczak, president of the Father Peter Skarga Association for Christian Culture, who urged the pro-lifers to “exert influence and pressure upon government leaders to preserve the autonomy of the family, which is the foundation of society and the state.”

This pro-family march was needed more than ever in Poland. Currently, the institution of the family is threatened by recent legislation aimed at reducing domestic violence. It insinuates that the family is a source of violence toward children because parents discipline their children. If passed, it will severely restrict parents’ rights to bring up their children with Catholic moral values. This will devastate the institution of the family and Polish society as a whole.

Catholic Poland is overwhelmingly against this proposed legislation, abortion, homosexual “marriage” and many other modern-day threats to the family. Poland takes seriously the Vatican statements against the practice of abortion and homosexuality, and sees them as attacks upon Christian civilization and the family.

For this reason, Poland revoked its communist-era abortion laws after the fall of the Iron Curtain. Unfortunately, abortion is still legal under very restricted circumstances such as when the pregnancy results from a crime, when the baby is diagnosed with a genetic imperfection or when the mother’s life or health is endangered. While the Holy Catholic Church condemned all of these exceptions, Polish law still allows for them and they must be overturned.

About 150 to 200 abortions are still committed annually according to official records. Homosexual “unions” are not legal but leftist radicals, feminists and those promoting the homosexual agenda are trying very hard to impose the homosexual lifestyle upon society and even target young children with pro-homosexual textbooks.

Seeing all of these attacks upon the integrity of Poland, it is not surprising that the number of Poles marching in the March for Life is increasing by the thousands annually. Poles march hoping their voices will be heard by the policy makers who are responsible for these attacks, and to let them know that forcing anti-Catholic laws upon Poland will not go unopposed. We can only hope that many more Poles will come to realize the moral crisis in their country and join the march.
I t’s just an ordinary day. You shuffle through your mail and see a nice official-looking envelope from Buckingham Palace. *There must be some mistake*, you think. But no, it is addressed to you, and inside is a card with the Queen’s royal cipher and the words: *The Lord Chamberlain is commanded by Her Majesty to invite—and yes, there’s your name—to a Garden Party at Buckingham Palace*. . . . Oh, my goodness!

Just imagine receiving such a letter! What would you do? Well, for one thing, such an invitation coming from Her Majesty, Elizabeth the Second, can certainly add a certain charm to one’s life that cannot be measured. An ordinary day has just turned into the day I was invited by the Queen to have tea. What will I wear? How should I act? What will I say?

Back in America, some 80 mothers and daughters attending the TFP’s “Tea with the Queen” manners-and-social-graces program in St. Martinville, Louisiana, June 11–12, discussed answers to those questions. It is unlikely that any of us will actually have tea with Queen Elizabeth II. However, 40,000 people are invited annually to join the Queen at Garden Tea Parties at Buckingham Palace in London and Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh. The Garden Tea Parties are grand and dignified events, an unforgettable moment of life and an honor to attend.

The inner desire to touch royalty and enjoy the more refined things in life led 15-year-old Miss Angela Mayard to comment, “Oh, I really liked the ‘Tea with the Queen’ program, held in the historic Maison Duchamp in St. Martinville. The best part was sipping the authentic Buckingham Palace tea. I never tasted anything so delicious, delicate and aromatic. When I got home, I went online and ordered some for myself.”

The participants enjoyed several activities during the two-day program that showed how embroidery, gift wrapping and bow making, and the use of hand bells enhanced the beauty of ordinary life.

The hands-on activities and the Ladies’ Tea Program were balanced by inspiring talks given by Mr. Thomas Drake, president of TFP-Louisiana. With visual presentations, Mr. Drake explained what life is really like for Queen Elizabeth II. As Mr. Drake pointed out, the sense of responsibility, serious dedication and commitment in the service of her subjects, while maintaining her feminine dignity and poise, has earned Queen Elizabeth II the admiration and respect of people all over the world.

Later on, 17-year-old Miss Julia LaMotte commented, “I really enjoyed Mr. Drake’s talk. It was very interesting, and I am a big fan of royalty. One thing I thought was just so amazing was how the Queen of England treats her subjects. She goes out and meets as many people as she is able. In doing this, she is re-enacting what Christian kings and queens did of old. Her example is an inspiration to her subjects and to people everywhere.”

Mr. Drake’s talks also dealt with the concepts of authority with examples of historical queens and queens who are canonized saints today. His instruction used a Christian monarch’s image to illustrate the queenship role all mothers share. While the Cultural Revolution has been striving to distort this image and the natural God-given order and dignity belonging to families, activities such as the TFP Ladies’ Tea Program hope to re-kindle a proper understanding of these familial roles and duties. These activities also remind participants that as family members in the Kingdom of the Queen of Queens, one’s conduct can contribute to the triumph of Mary’s Reign, since she is our true spiritual Mother and Queen.

The TFP Ladies’ Tea Program plans to continue these programs throughout the year. The next program is scheduled for November. If you are interested, please contact maryteas@hotmail.com.
The end of October does not always have to be about devils, vampires and witches. All Saints Eve is celebrated differently in Loretto, Pennsylvania, where parishioners of the Basilica of St. Michael the Archangel bring Catholic saints and heroes to life by re-enacting their true and sometimes scary stories in a performance called the Candlelight Saints Tour, which starts every half-hour from October 28–30 from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Last year, guided by torches and pumpkins carved with Catholic symbols, visitors entered the Basilica of St. Michael where they were gestured by an otherwise silent guide to be seated. The church was quiet until a woman dressed in eighteenth century clothing left the confessional. Shortly afterwards Saint John Vianney emerged from the confessional saying, “Oh, I’m sorry, I didn’t know that there were more people waiting for confessions. Yes, I’ve been hearing confessions for sixteen hours today but don’t worry.” He gave a sudden glance at a gentleman in the front pew and added that people should not hide their sins because he had received a grace from God whereby he could tell what sins people had committed.

After the tour exited the church, their guide motioned for them to stop and pray to the nineteenth century Prince-Priest and Servant of God Demetrius Gallitzin. Then, out from Father Gallitzin’s grave, came an actor who told Father Gallitzin’s story of how he was accepted into Catholic faith when he was 17, became the first ordained priest in the United States, and then changed the name of a Pennsylvania town called McGuire’s Settlement to Loretto, after Our Lady of Loretto. Father Gallitzin then told everyone to be careful going through the graveyard and returned to his resting place.

The group was then met in the graveyard by the patron of missionaries, Saint Cyril, who explained that his name was once Constantine, and how he wanted to convert the east. He composed the Cyrillic alphabet to help him translate the Bible and Mass into Slavonic. Saint Cyril then moved his lantern behind him, revealing Pope Clement I’s bones, and saying he must bring these back to Rome.

After leaving Saint Cyril and walking farther into the graveyard, the tour was then ambushed by three souls from Purgatory. The first explained that she had been a slave of haute couture and must now wear shabby clothing in Purgatory until the end of time to do penance. The next soul said she must wear a wedding dress because she married a man for his fame and fortune. The third soul explained that he must wear football gear because he made football, not God, the center of his life.

Later, Father Gallitzin called from a hilltop. As everyone turned to say hello, Father Gallitzin was suddenly attacked by a group of thieves. To Father Gallitzin’s rescue came John Weakland, the most famous Catholic pioneer of Western Pennsylvania, who pulled up a fence post and beat off the attackers. Mr. Weakland then explained that when his body was moved from one cemetery to the other, his right arm, which was the arm he used to defend Father Gallitzin, was found to be incorrupt.

A story of an exorcism, and the lives of ten other saints were recounted before the end of the 90-minute tour.
There are few places on Earth more beautiful than Hawaii. While this idyllic paradise may be the destination spot for tourists and honeymooners, Joseph de Vuester was eager to go there for a completely different reason. It was Joseph’s missionary zeal that attracted him to Hawaii where he volunteered to care for those stricken with leprosy. He eventually contracted the disease and died a painful death. The world would come to know him simply as Father Damien the Leper priest. On October 11, 2009, he was canonized a saint by the Catholic Church and will be remembered throughout history as a heroic example of Christian compassion.

Father Damien sensed from early on, in his vocation, that he was not called to a common missionary life. He dreamed of doing apostolate among the savages. After joining the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary in his native Tremeloo, Belgium, he prayed daily before an image of Saint Francis Xavier for this intention.

After completing his studies, he was sent to the Hawaiian Islands in March 1864 and was ordained a priest some months later at Our Lady of Peace Cathedral in downtown Honolulu. His first years on the archipelago were spent primarily on the Big Island of Hawaii, but it was not long before fortuitous events prepared the way for the fulfillment of his life’s dream.

The first occurred in 1865 when an epidemic of leprosy threatened to wipe out the native Hawaiian population. Seeing no other option than quarantine, the Hawaiian Legislature and King Kamehameha V signed a decree banishing the lepers to a neighboring island.

A “Royal Soul” Goes to Kalawao
The mere mention of Molokai was enough to send shivers up the spine of nineteenth century Hawaiians. This island, located just southeast of Oahu, became the final destination and burial place of over 8,000 Hawaiians diagnosed with the terrible disease. The first settlement, where Father Damien spent most of his time, was established in the village of Kalawao located on the eastern side of a peninsula that protrudes off the northern coast of Molokai. The first lepers to arrive found dreadful living conditions. There was very little food and shelter, inadequate medicine and absolutely no hope. Many lepers refused to leave the boats that docked on the tiny island of Okala, just offshore from Kalawao, and were thrown overboard. Those who could not swim drowned in the turbulent Pacific Ocean.

They were sent there to die and they knew it. Seeing themselves abandoned in such a callous way, they gave themselves up to all sorts of vices. Treated like animals, they quickly began to act like animals. Losing all human joys, they feverishly grasped at those of the beasts and subsequently gave themselves over to a sinful life.1

Those in Honolulu who were spared the
Disease grew increasingly indignant with the neglect of the lepers. On April 15, 1873, an impassioned plea for a sacrificial soul appeared in a Hawaiian newspaper. “If a noble Christian priest, preacher or sister should be inspired to go and sacrifice a life to console these poor wretches,” it read, “that would be a royal soul to shine forever on the throne reared by human love.”

On May 4, 1873, Bishop Louis Maigret, the vicar apostolic, realizing the lepers needed stable spiritual support, asked for a volunteer among four Sacred Hearts Fathers, for the Molokai mission. Father Damien was chosen and accepted what was virtually a death sentence with joy and resignation. “Remember that I was covered with a funeral pall the day of my religious profession,” he said, “here I am, Bishop, ready to bury myself alive with those poor unfortunates.”

Suffocating Melancholy and Unbearable “Black Thoughts” Amid the generalized chaos of the inhabitants of Kalawao, there were a group of Catholic lepers who remained steadfast. When Bishop Maigret and Father Damien arrived on May 10, 1873, they were met by this group who had rosaries dangling from their necks. Unable to contain their joy, they threw themselves at the bishop’s feet in tears.

Father Damien wasted no time in spreading a blanket of hope where there had previously been only despair. He spent the first weeks at Kalawao building proper housing for the homeless. During this time he slept under a pandanus tree, which grows on rocky soil and attracts scorpions and other undesirable creatures. He refused to sleep under a roof when the lepers he went there to serve had none.

This suffering was mild compared to the spiritual hardships he would endure. For most of the time he spent on the peninsula, he was alone. He pleaded for a confessor but often went as long as five months without seeing another priest. During that time, he spoke of a suffocating melancholy that caused him unbearable “black thoughts.”

On one occasion, a supply ship with a priest on board stopped offshore. In hopes of making a confession, Father Damien took a small boat out to meet the vessel. The captain feared contagion and refused to let him board. Not allowing this to deter him, Father Damien humbly screamed his sins, before receiving absolution from the priest above. Years later, that same captain converted to the Faith and admitted doing so because he was so touched by the scene.

Giving Them a Sense of Purpose Father Damien possessed herculean strength and refused to let these trials depress him. He was known to carry out his apostolic endeavors with a boundless energy, an iron resolve and a childlike enthusiasm. His good deeds were the most varied imaginable.

Besides taking care of his priestly responsibilities, he also found time to organize a choir that sang for masses held in Saint Philomena’s Church that he built. This zealous priest also organized a band whose members played instruments he made by hand. He taught them to farm, raise animals and assist in building everything from cottages to the coffins used in funerals held daily. Besides making their coffins, Father Damien also assisted in digging their graves.

What the lepers most admired about Father Damien, however, was his heroic ability to overcome the natural revulsion for their disease. On one occasion, he was hearing the confession of a woman whose side had been eaten away by maggots, thus exposing her intestines and rib cage. The holy priest tranquilly absolved her sins with the same intestinal fortitude with which he treated her wounds.

People were amazed at the gentility with which he cared for the sick. One witness said he saw Father Damien “bandage the most frightful wounds as though he were handling flowers.” On other occasions, he was even forced to amputate rotting limbs that emitted a foul odor. This, along with their breath, which Father Damien said would “poison the air,” caused him an almost “unconquerable nausea” and “headaches that lasted for days.” It is for this reason that he took up smoking to combat the stench surrounding the sick and dying when he administered their sacraments. It also purged the foul odor from his clothes once he had
left their presence. His Christ-like love for the lepers allowed him to conquer his nausea in record time. Two weeks after his arrival, he wrote in his diary how all his “repugnance toward the lepers has disappeared.”

**Combating “Leprosy of the Soul”**

Stories such as these might lead some to consider Father Damien a humanitarian whose only desire was to alleviate physical suffering. What troubled him most, however, was not the leprosy of the body, but rather what he called “leprosy of the soul.” As a true missionary, his primary concern was the spiritual well-being of his parishioners that gave him the wisdom to instruct each according to their needs.

“In one place I speak only gentle, consoling words,” he explained, “in another I have to be harsh, to stir the conscience of some sinner; at times I have to threaten and threaten unrepentant sinners with eternal punishment.”

Such was the case when Father Damien encountered a man making a visit to one of the active volcanoes on the Big Island, which the locals worshipped as a “god.” They interpreted each eruption as a sign of an angry deity that needed appeasement. Witnessing such foolish paganism, Father Damien stopped the man long enough to give him a short sermon on hell as the two of them contemplated the molten lava that danced before their eyes.

On other occasions, his zeal for souls drove him to go beyond mere words in his fight against the sin of impurity. It was the custom among some impenitent lepers to participate in drunken festivals while they danced to the *uli-uli*, a drum made from a large gourd. The beat of this instrument created the rhythmic cadence of the native hula. The dancing and drinking invariably degenerated into sordid acts of debauchery that often included children.

Father Damien made war against such depravity by making regular walks around Kalawao, cane in hand, listening for the distinctive sound of the *uli-uli*. If the culprits saw him approach, they fled in terror because they knew what was coming. When he caught them unaware he entered the spiritual “battlefield” swinging his cane, breaking cups, smashing gourds and bruising flesh. He made it crystal clear that his love for them was not of the sentimental type so common in the modern world.

**Died Like a “Child Going to Sleep”**

It was not long before Father Damien succumbed to the terrible scourge of leprosy. His custom shortly after arriving on Molokai was to address his parishioners by saying “we lepers” even before he showed signs of having contracted the disease. By burying himself on the island, and doing so without the slightest fear of touching and caring for them, he became a leper. This was confirmed in 1884 when he was soaking his feet in scalding hot water without feeling any pain.

During the remaining years of his life, he continued to work hard, but with much greater effort. The five-minute walk to the hospital for a man who used to enjoy perfect health now caused him so much pain and fatigue that he would cry all night. Yet he never quit.

In 1888, a terrible storm passed through Kalawao and destroyed the steeple atop Saint Philomena’s Church. Despite his frail health, Father Damien organized a crew to replace it. Father Corneille Limburg was there during the later part of the year and

The mutual affection between Father Damien and the leper boys of Kalawao is evident in this 1889 photo.

Father Damien was not simply a humanitarian. His primary concern for those of the colony, like the girls shown here, was their spiritual well being.
“In one place I speak only gentle, consoling words. In another I have to be harsh, to stir the conscience of some sinner; at times I have to thunder and threaten unrepentant sinners with eternal punishment.”

was astonished to see our saint “in the thick of it, on top of the church, in fact, putting on the roof.” The visiting priest went on to describe this victim whose leprosy was far advanced: His face was puffy, the flesh on one of his ears was broken, his eyes were red and his voice hoarse. Father Limburg continued,

You should have seen the wild activity he was directing, giving his orders, now to the masons, now the carpenters, now to the laborers, all lepers. You would have said he was a man in his element and perfectly healthy. This tells you that Father Damien seems not to want to stop until he falls.11

A few months later, Father Damien was on his deathbed. After receiving Holy Communion “like a seraph”12 on the morning of April 14, he died the following day, “like a child going to sleep.”13

He was buried under the same pandanus tree, outside Saint Philomena’s Church, under which he had slept upon his arrival to the peninsula.

Among Saint Damien’s biggest admirers were the last two queens of Hawaii, Esther Kapiolani and Lydia Liliuokalani. In striking contrast to the Revolutionary way monarchs are historically portrayed, these great ladies visited the colony several times and were received by the lepers like the mothers they were.

One of the holy priest’s biggest detractors was the Presbyterian minister Charles McEwen Hyde. He made the mistake of calumniating Saint Damien in a letter where he described the hero of Molokai as a “coarse, uncouth, dirty man” who contracted leprosy through his own “carelessness.” This letter, written four months after the saint’s death, was eventually published in the English Churchman and was later widely reproduced.

This injustice provoked the anger of fellow Presbyterian and world-renowned author Robert Louis Stevenson who happened to be visiting Hawaii at that time. Mr. Stevenson took it upon himself to write a refutation that turned out to be perhaps the most objective eulogy of the saint one can find. He then paid to have it published in an English newspaper before it spread throughout the entire world.

In it, he points out the battlefield upon which Saint Damien gave his life and eloquently contrasted it with the comfortable life chosen by the Reverend Hyde.

“When we sit and grow bulky in our charming mansions,” Mr. Stevenson said, “and a plain, uncouth peasant steps into the battle, under the eyes of God, and succors the afflicted, and consoles the dying, and is himself afflicted in his turn, and dies upon the field of honor—the battle cannot be retrieved as your unhappy irritation has suggested. It is a lost battle, and lost forever. One thing remained to you in your defeat—some rags of common honor; and these you have made haste to cast away.”14

Thanks to Mr. Stevenson and devout Catholics the world over, Saint Damien will never be forgotten. He will always be remembered as a man who went to the most beautiful place on earth in order to care for the most hideous of God’s creatures. In so doing, he became a hero who died on the battlefield of honor.

Notes:
2. Ibid., 93.
3. The feast day assigned to Saint Damien.
9. Ibid., 147.
11. Ibid., 199.
12. Ibid., 211.
Binghamton City Hall, New York, was the scene of a spiritual and psychological battle on June 4, 2010. On one side of the street one could see the Papal flag in front of a group of 40 Catholics including TFP members and led by 10 friars in gray habits. Across the street stood 100 homosexual activists under the “Gay Pride” flag Mayor Matthew Ryan had just hoisted equally with the state and national flags.

Father Johannes Smith of the Franciscan Friars of the Immaculate led the group in praying the Rosary and other prayers including several directed to Saint Michael the Archangel. As one friar held the Papal flag, another held a crucifix. A large statue of Our Lady of Fatima also presided over the act of reparation. As they calmly prayed, several held signs such as, “Homosexuality is a disorder that needs to be treated and not applauded,” “Glorify purity, not perversity!” One mother held a sign stating, “Every child has the right to a mother and a father.” Intermittent honks from passing motorists responded to a sign that said, “Honk for Traditional Marriage!”

The contrast between the two groups was a sight to behold. On the one side, the homosexual activists affected perverse glee at the official recognition and symbolic triumph of their hoisted symbol, like a conqueror hoisting his flag above a conquered castle. The ignoble gesture expresses, “We have forced society to accept sin and we are proud of it.” On the other side of the street, the atmosphere was one of serious and concerned sadness. The protestors prayed, above all, to console God and His Most Pure Mother for the insulting exaltation of vice. Father Smith kept up the prayers and led the singing of hymns. Then he ended the almost two-hour vigil with the incensing of the crucifix and statue of Our Lady, and words of encouragement and thanks to those who came out to stand up for purity and to make reparation for the sin of homosexuality.

These Catholics, some of whom are sidewalk counselors at the Binghamton abortion mill, are committed to return again to make reparation as often as is necessary. One gentleman who stood and prayed in front of the homosexual activists, had writing on the back of his shirt that summed up the charitable attitude of these “prayer warriors.” It said, “Friends don’t let friends go to hell.”

This was the fifth consecutive year Mayor Ryan dedicated June as “Gay Pride Month” and officially raised the homosexual symbol over the seat of local government. The first time was on June 2, 2006. Twenty-four days after that first flag raising, torrential rains hit Binghamton, causing historic flooding as the Susquehanna River broke its banks. Fifteen thousand residents were forced to evacuate while whole neighborhoods were covered in several feet of water. In the words of one who came to make reparation at the 2010 event, “God came the first year, and we have come every year since to make...
T
here once lived the D’Orvilles family from Rennes, France, who presented a
problem to Saint Louis de Montfort.

Mr. D’Orvilles complained to Saint Louis de Montfort that his house adjoined the city square where much
sin and immorality took place. He said young people
would come there at odd hours to sin and make so
much noise that they would distract those in his house-
hold during the Rosary.

He asked the saint, "What could be done about this?"
"Make a niche in the façade overlooking the square,"
replied Saint Louis de Montfort. "Put a statue of Our
Lady there, and say the Rosary there."

"In the public square?" replied Mr. D’Orvilles.
"In the public square. Below the Lady’s image," in-
structed the saint.

The next day, Mr. D’Orvilles, his family and all the ser-
vants said the Rosary in the public square. Mrs. D’Orvilles
lead the mysteries while he stood guard with a whip to
keep the young hoodlums at bay.

While standing guard, a long string of carriages went
through the public square, and many friends called out
to him, inviting him and his wife to party. At first he
was tempted to hide his Rosary beads in his hand, but
he conquered himself and held the Rosary high so that
all could see that he was at prayer.

A strange thing happened. Within a week of saying
the Rosary daily, the public square Rosary became an
attraction for all.

"People came in crowds to pray, as if coming to some
great church ceremony, and all the disorders in the
square ceased."*

Dear readers, the same thing that happened in
Rennes, France, is happening in America today.

The response to the Public Square Rosary Rally has
been overwhelming. On October 16, five thousand
Rosaries will be said because every city in the United
States and in the world needs conversion.

Our Lady promised at Fatima that God’s wish is to
establish devotion to the Immaculate Heart of Mary as
the solution for this world’s sins and impurity.

I’m inviting you to answer God’s call and be a Rally
Captain. Our Lady is also inviting you and asking you to

* Last chance to become a Rosary Rally Captain!
Call (866) 584-6012 today!

BY ROBERT E. RITCHIE

Saint Louis de Montfort was the first Rosary Rally Captain.
On the third Saturday of every month for the last year, America Needs Fatima friends and supporters in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, have been praying a Public Rosary Rally to petition Our Lady for her help to guide us through the problems facing America today. Public Rosary Rallies are an excellent way to make reparation to God for mankind’s sins and to attract God’s graces for our families, America and the world. We are also finding out it is a good way to help save souls and to bring them back to the Church. Statistics confirm that very few young people are practicing their faith today, so what better way to reach out to them then to let them see faith in action at one of these rallies.

When we first started out very few people attended. But as time went on, more people came and in the last few months, thanking Our Lady, we have added 45 new people to our ranks. By next month it is very possible that we could have at least 85 to 100 people praying the Rosary with us. We found out, as many other across the country, that the key to attracting new people to these Public Rosary Rallies is to persevere no matter what the weather may bring and no matter what the devil might send us to weaken our resolve. Believe me, in one way or another, Our Lady will show her approval for your efforts. For example, after this last Public Rosary Rally, two men wanted to interview us for their radio station program. It seems their radio station is heard over the Internet with an audience of over one million people. What convinced them of the importance of these rallies was the reaction of the motorists driving by. For example, one woman at a red light said several Hail Marys with us until the light changed, and a motorcyclist and his passenger blessed themselves as they passed the statue of Our Lady of Fatima that we bring to all our Public Rosary Rallies. All of these good reactions were possible because we were on that corner monthly praying the Rosary. Who knows how many people changed their lifestyle because of this effort.

Perseverance is a very important virtue; in fact someone once said, “It was through perseverance that the snail reached the ark.” Anyone who has ever been involved with a Public Rosary Rally would agree that no matter what the difficulties might bring, if we persevere, in some way the Blessed Mother will reward our efforts in a significant way. Saint Louis de Montfort, in his True Devotion to Mary, reaffirmed this when he wrote, “When you give Our Lady an egg she gives you back an ox.”
Public Square Rosary Banners Ready to Go!

BY ANTHONY SIMMENS

We are gearing up full speed toward trying to reach 5,000 Public Square Rosaries this year and getting all that is needed ready for this great enterprise is no small feat. So far, 3,750 full-color banners have already been printed.

Each banner requires attention and patience. The printers are very large, print very slowly and they need to be watched and cleaned regularly. The ink cartridges need to be refilled regularly, and spilling the ink could be a serious problem. Once the banner is printed they are cut and inserted into tubes for shipping.

ANF members Christopher Henderson and Elias Bartell have been working faithfully for months on end, but what motivates these young men is the conviction that America is in desperate need of the Public Square Rosary!

Please get started today as a Rally Captain by calling the Public Square Rosary Rally hotline at (866) 584-6012 or by signing up online at www.ANF.org.

Fatima in Every American Home

BY THOMAS RIDER

For years, America Needs Fatima has endeavored to spread Our Lady of Fatima’s devotion and message because it is the solution to our times. The moral decay of our days, which moves people further away from God, was addressed by the Mother of God in Fatima in 1917 to the three young seers. She came and proved the truthfulness of her apparitions and message by the spectacular Miracle of the Sun witnessed by 70,000 viewers and reported by the media at the time. Next to the Miracle of the Sun, there were other miracles and proofs connected to the Fatima apparitions that make it clear beyond reasonable doubt that Fatima was from God.

In an act of supreme mercy, God sent his own Mother to warn the world of its progressive evil and loss of eternal life. In her message, she pointed out the remedy. She also made it clear that this was not an apparition designed for local purposes but for the entire world. Fatima is therefore a road map to conversion, to recovery, to spiritual health, and to true and lasting joy.

As one of the many means of spreading this devotion, America Needs Fatima distributes millions of pictures and devotional materials. These items can and have been tools to bring people back to the Church and back to God. In 2009 alone, 1,711,000 pictures were distributed. The total amount since the beginning of the campaign will come close to 20,000,000 pictures.
The barbecue was accompanied by numerous side dishes brought by friends.

Staying cool and dry under the tent.

Mr. Fernando Santos and friends volunteered to grill the steaks for the hungry guests.

The Joy of Being Together

BY KENNETH MURPHY

On June 13, 2010, more than 200 America Needs Fatima members and friends, joined by a single ideal and devotion to the Mother of God, gathered in Hazleton, Pennsylvania, for the now traditional annual barbecue.

The program began with a beautiful traditional high Mass celebrated at Our Lady of Graces Church accompanied by Our Lady Queen of Hearts choir. Participants then drove 20 minutes to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ferraz’ home where the rest of the event was to take place. After a half-hour of casual conversation, an insightful talk on the crucial importance of the devotion to the Mother of God was delivered by American TFP member Byron Whitcraft. Mr. Whitcraft focused especially on what this devotion means in our morally turbulent world and how we live in a world where more than ever, it is not enough to only pray, but it is also necessary to act.

A very sumptuous barbecue followed, and warm and good conversation ensued for the next hour while children played in a field nearby. The surprise of the day was when a 15-passenger van pulled up full of young men with brass and percussion instruments and a bagpipe. The band presentation was a great hit adding a very special note to the afternoon. Perhaps the most applauded piece played was the El Gato Montes.

It was once said that God’s grace tends to bring people together while the demonic influence will invariably promote discord, friction and conflicts among God’s children. At the America Needs Fatima annual barbecue this became evident and to witness this, one has only to see and experience the joy of being together for the love of Jesus and Mary.

To schedule a Fatima visit in your home, call (888) 460-7371

CUSTODIAN’S CORNER

It’s a Small World

BY CHARLES SULZEN

The old saying, “it’s a small world” still applies in today’s world. For example, I was doing Fatima visits in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, right next to St. Thomas More University. Right now, since there are not enough of us for all teams to have two members, I am going solo for a while. Hence, I do half of the work in the beginning and the other half of the work while everyone else is watching the video. So I have given the first part of the talk and was getting ready for the second part out in the van. In the first part of the presentation, the Custodian traditionally wears the TFP cape. While I am outside getting ready for the second part, I do not worry about taking the cape off. That day I finished a little early and was sitting in the driver side practicing my bagpipe chanter. Toward the end of my practice, I noticed a young man walking down the street. When he saw me, he stopped and stared in my direction. After a few seconds, he walked quickly up to the van and asked, “Are you part of TFP?”

I replied, “Yes.”

He said, “Wow, can I meet you? I have been keeping up on everything that you do on YouTube. I have watched every video on you people. What you’re doing is great!”

After we talked for a little I invited him inside to visit for a short while before he continued on his way. I cannot help but think, how many more are out there that have done the same. It brings to mind what Our Lord tells us in Scripture, “The harvest is great, but the laborers are few.”

TFP’s Holy Choirs of Angels trumpet line played rousing music for ANF members and friends.
Miraculous Medal
I thought you might like to know about the good that came from the Miraculous Medals of America Needs Fatima given out at our wedding reception. One man died well, grasping and staring at the Miraculous Medal after a relative who had been at the wedding gave it to him in his last hour.

Another man who had come to the wedding took a medal to the bedside of a relative who had been in a coma for a long time. He asked Mary if there was anything she could do to please help. He left the medal there and the next day the girl came out of the coma and they attributed it to the Miraculous Medal!

C.G., Cincinnati, Ohio

Thank you for telling us of the different blasphemous things going on so that we can send e-mails and pray, and hope to make a difference and see Our Lord honored rather than blasphemed.

P.M., via e-mail

What will truly regenerate today’s culture of narcissism is its opposite. It is a self-giving love, Christ’s love. And that is where the American Society for the Defense of Tradition, Family and Property is so effective, especially since the power of prayer is upholding its activities.

C.S., Pittsford, N.Y.

Child of Mary
I was very happy to receive my magnificent poster of Our Lady of Fatima you sent me after I became a Child of Mary. She is so beautiful, I looked at her and I was suddenly filled with awe.

R.M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I am really, really proud to be a Child of Mary for Our Lady of Fatima. Thank you!

J.K., Union City, Tenn.

Our Lady of Confidence
Upon opening The Book of Confidence, which arrived on a day that found me upset with the current state of turmoil our country is in, I was immediately consoled by the words I read. It was as if Our Lady knew I needed to read that very page.

C.F., Franklin, Ohio

I just wanted to thank you for sending us the picture of Our Lady of Confidence. It came the same day I had asked for her help and intercession. I truly believe that God wants to turn this world around. Keep up the good fight!

J.C., Whitehouse, Tex.

Thank you for your very beautiful spiritual gift of the picture of Our Lady of Confidence and your letter explaining its history.

H.H., Brunswick, Maine

Anti-Blasphemy
Your organization stands out above all others because you are doing something about the blasphemies that attack Our Lady.

G.B., San Antonio, Tex.

God bless you for being on top of all the terrible public acts of hatred against Jesus and our Blessed Mother. I’m certain They will have a special place for you in the future.

H.M., Burton, Mich.

To get your letter published in Crusade, write us an e-mail at crusade@TFP.org.
TFP Student Action Against Planned Parenthood at Catholic Colleges

BY JAMES BASCOM

TFP Student Action is currently campaigning for Catholic colleges to sever ties with abortion groups. Since it started earlier this year, Rosemont College and the University of Detroit Mercy deleted hyperlinks to Planned Parenthood after TFP Student Action members initiated peaceful protests.

As of June 21, 2010, the Alverno College Research Center for Women and Girls in Wisconsin currently lists the ACLU, Center for Reproductive Rights, Feminist Majority Foundation, Feminist Women’s Health Center, Lambda Legal, National Women’s Health Network, National Latina Institute for Reproductive Health, National Organization for Women, SIECUS and Women’s Medical Fund, Inc. on its Web site under “resources related to women and girls.”

The Women’s Medical Fund, Inc.’s Web site mentions how they provide “direct financial aid to Wisconsin women who are seeking to terminate an unwanted pregnancy. . . . Over 99.5% of all donations goes to directly fund poor women’s abortions.”

Founded by the School Sisters of Saint Francis in 1887, Alverno College has 2,815 students. However, hyperlinks that articulate Catholic teaching against abortion could not be found anywhere on the Web resource page where students are introduced to several abortion advocacy groups.

“It’s scandalous for a Catholic college to have any links with abortion advocacy groups or to present them as legitimate resources for students,” said TFP Student Action Director John Ritchie. “Groups that deliberately favor the sin of abortion are not resources, but are death sources.”

Committed to defend moral values on college campuses, TFP Student Action has launched an e-protest addressed to the president of Alverno College, Dr. Mary Meehan, Ph.D., politely urging her to remove hyperlinks to pro-abortion groups. Everyone is invited to join this peaceful protest and keep up to date at www.tfpstudentaction.org.

Stalin Sculpture Dishonors American Heroes

BY JOHN RITCHIE

Should a bust of Joseph Stalin stand right beside American heroes at the National D-Day Memorial? For most Americans the answer is a resounding “No!” However, a prestigious $50,000 bust of Stalin now stands at the newly inaugurated National D-Day Memorial located in Bedford, Virginia, in the very place where the valor, fidelity and sacrifice of American heroes is honored.

Mind-boggling, isn’t it?

In the Wall Street Journal, Mr. Lee Edwards, chairman of the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation, points out, “Since the fall of the Soviet Union, statues of Joseph Stalin have been torn down all over Europe.”

Retired Navy officer R. Stephen Bloch puts it this way, “It’s a tragic time for Bedford, Va., which now is known as the town that loves Stalin more than it loves its own veterans.”

TFP Student Action was pleased to join other organizations in a national protest and collected 4,643 petitions for its removal. Petitions are still being collected and protests can still be sent at www.tfpstudentaction.org or by contacting:

National D-Day Memorial Foundation
P.O. Box 77
Bedford, VA 24523
Toll-free telephone number: (800) 351-DDAY
E-mail: dday@dday.org
The 2010 TFP-Louisiana Call to Chivalry Camp saw 43 participants complete a 10-day course of games, contests, instructive talks and theatrical productions that tied to the camp’s Portuguese theme. The participants sampled Portuguese food, learned of the apparitions of Our Lady of Fatima, and met her Catholic heroes like Henry the Navigator and Saint Nuno Alvarenga. During some activities, participants were “ambushed” by Portugal’s enemies, but, fortified by a vigil of arms, repelled the “enemy” with chivalrous strength and teamwork.

If you are interested in having your sons attend a Call to Chivalry Camp, contact Cesar Franco at (717) 521-8013 or e-mail him at cfranco@tfp.org.
Every Call to Chivalry Camp in Louisiana ends with a medieval banquet prepared year after year by dedicated friends. All savor the delicious Cajun recipes, acclaim the impressive roasted pig and then welcome a castle cake as the sweet finale. This year’s castle cake pictured above was a true engineering feat, requiring thirteen cake mixes, multiple recipes of filling and icing, hours of baking and a team of “engineers” armed with spatulas, piping bags, drills, wood and saws. The grand confection was finally ready and steady enough to make a triumphant entry into the banquet hall. Portugal’s famous “Tower of Belem” in edible form, complete with jutting turrets, ocean and caravels was ushered in with a trumpet blast. Never was a fortress more gleefully and promptly conquered.

Enrollment in the Brown Scapular.

Building teamwork.

The Camp Hall.

Singing the Credo in the morning and raising the American flag.

The 200-pound treasure chest laden with candy.

Monsignor Berggreen provided the Sacraments daily.

Taking home the camp souvenir.

Brazilian-style barbecue.

Decoding the treasure hunt clues.

All you can eat!

Celebrating a participant’s birthday.
The Church Must Protest Against Laws Favoring Homosexuality

In an interview with Catolicismo, Cardinal Janis Pujats, the Archbishop of Riga, capital of Latvia, sheds light on the question of homosexuality, indicates the best means to fight against this sinful practice, and expounds the reasons why he combats it.

In 1984, when still a simple priest, Cardinal Pujats was declared persona non grata by the Russian KGB and transferred to a countryside parish in Latvia, then dominated by a communist regime. This alone is enough to show how he is today a person dearly beloved by Catholics.

Born at Navireni in 1930, he was ordained a priest in 1951. He taught history of the arts and liturgy at the seminary of Riga. From 1979 to 1984, he was vicar-general of the Archdiocese of Riga. In 1988, he received the title of Honorary Prelate to the Pope and in 1991 he was designated archbishop. Seven years later, Pope John Paul II appointed him Cardinal of Riga in pectore at first, and three years later his nomination was made public.

His Eminence Cardinal Pujats has been a leading figure in the struggle against the spread of homosexuality. He carries out a public action against the so-called homosexual parades and calls on the Latvian government to forbid such demonstrations. The Cardinal has granted an interview to Mr. Valdis Grinsteinš, a fellow Latvian, during his recent trip to Latvia.

* * *

Catolicismo: What favors the expansion of homosexuality?

Cardinal Pujats: On the one hand, homosexuality is favored by the rampant idolatry of sex propagated through the modern media and that this vice has been promoted in some countries in the name of ill-understood “human rights.” On the other hand, the lack of faith and the hardening moral decay in much of society paves the way for homosexuality.

Catolicismo: Why are so many people indifferent to the expansion of homosexuality?

Cardinal Pujats: Those who do not believe in God, and Christians who do not consider their faith important, are the ones most indifferent to this problem.

Let me give an example with the situation in Latvia. A whole group of persons in the government depend financially or administratively on one individual. Feeling pressured, they either take the side of their superior or, in the best of cases, they just keep quiet and show indifference, though deep in their souls they do not agree with that individual. In the State apparatus, even a small group of homosexual functionaries can easily attain the desired effect. This question gets worse in the judicial sphere. The repressive regime of the Soviet Union was maintained by a mutual dependence of its functionaries.

However, all that remains to those who believe in God with all their hearts, but do not exert real influence in society, is to organize and bear witness courageously to Christ with the example of their lives, based on the fulfillment of the Commandments. The various systems change and fall, but “the truth of the Lord remaineth for ever” (Ps. 116:2).

Catolicismo: In their writings on homosexuality, many prestigious authors, supported by Holy Scriptures and the Church’s Magisterium, categorically condemn this sinful practice. They are seldom quoted and, as a consequence, many Catholics assume a position of tolerance toward this problem. How can one protect the faithful from this danger?

In publishing this interview, we have no intention to defame or disparage anyone. We are not moved by personal hatred against any individual. In intellectually opposing individuals or organizations promoting the homosexual agenda, our only intent is the defense of our hallowed armed forces, the family and the precious remnants of Christian civilization.

As practicing Catholics, we are filled with compassion and pray for those who struggle against unrelenting and violent temptation to homosexual sin. We pray for those who fall into homosexual sin out of human weakness, that God may assist them with His grace.
By condemning homosexuality, the Church does not go beyond the limits of its competence. On the contrary, governments and parliaments are the ones who extrapolate from their competence by trying to alter the divine commandments and the concept of virtue and vice.

Cardinal Pujats: The clergy has the obligation to remind the faithful that Holy Scriptures condemns all kinds of impurity. Based on the Bible, they can draw preliminary conclusions to better orient the faithful on what can and what cannot be tolerated. We must preach that divine law and natural law are stable and immutable. What changes is the position of people, parliaments and the laws they create. For this reason, no legislative body can eliminate the Decalogue, for it is supported on natural law, guaranteeing the existence of society. We must say that one is not allowed to erase the limit, clearly established by divine law, between good and evil, between that which is permitted and that which is forbidden. Finally, we must assert that homosexuality is an acquired vice that can be likened to addiction to drugs, alcoholism, tobacco smoking, and so forth, so that those who practice it cannot be treated as a “minority.” We must say that sexual perversion cannot be tolerated in the public sphere so that this disorder is not turned into a bad example for all society. If someone has inclinations to vice, vice must be reined in and treated. It cannot be legalized or protected, invoking erroneously the notion of human rights. Homosexuality is a sexual perversion, not a sexual orientation.
Attempts to organize homosexual parades in Riga have practically disappeared. In their places, Christians have organized the Family Feast in summer, with a solemn march through the streets of Riga. There is also a concert and the granting of rewards to families who have stood out. Christians also use television, radio and the lay press, which is friendly to the Church.

When homosexuals prepared and introduced a bill into Parliament, teachers from 200 schools sent a letter of protest to the Prime Minister. For a whole month, the faithful in various parishes gathered over 17,000 signatures asking for Parliament to reject the projected bill favoring homosexuals.

**Catolicismo:** Articles favoring homosexuals have been appearing in the media, but nothing has been written about the part of society that decisively opposes homosexuality. Can you explain that?

**Cardinal Pujats:** There is nothing new about the statement that an absolute majority of society favors the normal family. Hence the position of the majority does not attract the interest of the press. Since homosexuality is linked to [the notion of] scandal, it is a pretext, from time to time, for the media to place it at the center of attention.

In this matter, there is a curious fact: analyzing this question, they do not look for its essence but announce, a priori, that homosexuals are a discriminated “minority.” In that case, the “minority” condition would automatically justify receiving in all ambiances persons who practice vices such as drug addiction and alcoholism.

**Catolicismo:** A few months ago the liberal Polish press criticized the way Your Eminence combats homosexuality. Opinions also appeared in the sense that it is better to keep silent, since silence avoids making it popular. What does Your Eminence think of that?

**Cardinal Pujats:** The situation is different in each country. The fact is that remaining silent was an error in countries where homosexuality had already obtained rights. The silent tactic was also inappropriate in Latvia. Homosexuality was not successful here because it met with resistance, as I mentioned earlier. Obviously, the Church condemns violence, but it is not responsible for what happens in the streets when parade organizers meet with opponents. Ensuring order in the streets is up to the police.

**Catolicismo:** In the United States, a movement has appeared promoting chastity, above all among youths, as a response to the expansion of diseases such as AIDS. Active groups in universities promote abstinence from pre-marital relations. Unfortunately, owing to EU guidelines, Europe is “forced” to promote immorality. How can we fight against this?

**Cardinal Pujats:** In order to dispel darkness, one needs light. Above all, one needs to follow this ideal: “Blessed are the clean of heart: for they shall see God” (Matt. 5:8). We must live according to the dictates of the faith, practicing it if only for a day. Then the light turns on. After a second day, a third day and so on. The greatest good one can offer spouses is the custody of chastity. It is also very important for the conviction to be dominant in society that pre-marital relations are an evil, just as no one needs to be convinced today that stealing is an action that should be repudiated.

God reserved sexual pleasure for the spouses to beget children and strengthen their family. People who cohabit before marrying are thieves of sexual pleasure. They take advantage of that which God destined exclusively to spouses. In so doing, they hurt themselves and their family, for no sin remains without negative consequences. This sin also damages society. If someone commits it before marriage, he is revealing that he can later break the law of matrimony. One needs to fight for purity before marriage in every country, for this is in the interest of the entire society.

**Notes:**
If the Architecture at Yale Could Speak

BY JOHN RITCHIE AND JAMES BASCOM

Most of the architecture at Yale University is strikingly similar to that of the hallowed halls of Oxford or Cambridge. Much of its Gothic Revival or Georgian style buildings are simply awe-inspiring, providing an uplifting ambience for serious, scholarly study.

However, the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library shatters the architectural harmony on campus. Upon entering, one immediately perceives the absence of natural light. The windowless main part of the library denies sunlight to visitors. It gives the impression of being a mausoleum, a computerized warehouse for robots rather than an Ivy League library for humans.

Its giant honeycomb-shaped walls of faintly translucent granite placed within gray stone frames, together with the square waffle-pattern ceiling, make the library resemble the inside of a computer chip. The minimalist, square, metallic structure containing books offers the only clue that it is a library. There are few chairs and no tables in sight. Where does one study here?

Just as the modern world tends to transform men into anonymous egalitarian “masses,” stripped of individual personality, so does this library seem to detach knowledge from the proper ambit of the human intellect. The building and the bookcases could just as easily be used to store computer servers, not precious tomes. It is, in effect, a display of relativistic egalitarian architecture, where each book is no greater or lesser than any other.

A library should reflect the wisdom and truth contained in its books. The Beinecke Library, however, reflects neither. The spirit of dehumanized egalitarianism in its architecture relegates the books to the level of mere “data” without beauty or wisdom. As a recent author put it, it is as “ugly as sin.”

Now let us turn to another library at Yale.

Above is the Medical Historical Library at Yale University. Look at its robust ship-like timbers, high open ceilings and brass chandeliers. They form an ideal setting for calm reflection or serious study, where the noblest aspirations of the mind soar freely.

Notice the pleasant interplay of light and shadow paying homage to the distinguished intellects whose works are displayed here. The predominant woodwork creates a warm yet dignified atmosphere for study. Every minute detail, the fireplace, oil paintings, coat of arms, thick beams, leaded windows, tables and lamps, pleases the eye and speaks of tradition, unpretentious erudition and manly distinction.

Would the harmony of this beautiful library survive if flashy computers were installed? Would a college student hooked on our cyber-pop culture, wearing ripped jeans, flip-flops and body piercings feel comfortable in this dignified atmosphere? Probably not.

Yes, this library, unlike the cold, box-like architecture of the Beinecke Library, allows students to embark on new intellectual and spiritual discoveries. This library, steeped in tradition, fosters true progress, progress within the marvelous framework of order created by God.

What noble tradition.

Above left: Detail of the Medical Historical Library at Yale University. Above: The Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library also at Yale University.