

# The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

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### "IRELAND AND ENGLAND IN PAST AND PRESENT"

BY EDWARD RAYMOND TURNER  
With the laudable desire of pouring oil upon the Irish sea of troubles, Professor Turner has prepared an irenic primarily for American opinion, but intended also to influence that of the nations involved. If soft, emollient words, sweet reasonableness, a desire to be fair to both sides, and a style with all the virtues but none of the soporific qualities of an anodyne could ever heal an ancient, festering sore, his book would prove the adequate solution of the problem. Of course he has hardly expected to do so much; for the very real contribution he has made to the subject let us be duly thankful and not ask for the impossible.

While the author is studiously correct in his presentation of Ireland's case, and while he forces himself to be kind even to the "miled leaders of the Dublin rebellion" it is plain that his whole sympathies are strong with England. "With the exception of France, perhaps, there is no people in medieval and modern times which has developed so finely as the English or contributed richer gifts to mankind." Everything English is eulogized; even her Puritan wars "were among the best and noblest civil wars ever fought." So, perhaps, the oppression of Ireland has been one of the best and noblest oppressions; but some of us do not think so, and most of us do not care for civil war or oppression at all. Even so the Mad Hatter waxed indignant when he found butter would not make his watch go, though he had been careful to procure "the best butter." Butter, however, is not the proper lubricant for clockworks, nor are civil wars, excellent though their quality, the best way to make a people happy and contented. But, it may be argued, Ireland's wrongs are a thing of the past; for a long time she has been not the Cinderella but the spoiled child of the United Kingdom. Land laws, religious freedom, (2) disestablished church—what more could she want? True, her population has declined from over eight millions in 1840 to little more than half that in 1910, while the neighbouring island has been growing by leaps and bounds, but this is due to "natural causes." In short, it is Ireland's interest to be ruled from London, and this rule must be good for her because "the British Empire is one of the best and most beneficent organizations in the world." England's crimes in the past are admitted, but her character in the present is lauded. It is the old expedient of all lawyers; when the defendant has no alibi, no explanation of the facts, no evidence to offer on the crime as charged, witnesses are called to testify to his character, and they rarely fail to make him out as one of the best and noblest of mankind.

One of the strongest arguments for Irish self determination is that her case is beyond argument; it is not a matter of interest with her, but of old loyalty and sentiment stronger than death. Has Professor Turner ever visited the forlorn land of which he writes? Has he ever felt the weird sense of "old, unhappy—far-off things" that broods over the land like a mist? The Irish are still in this enlightened and progressive twentieth century, fighting Cromwell and William III. The people are fey with their ancient heartbreak; the eyes of the poor cannot look at the stranger frankly and more, they will not answer him what they think but what they fancy he wants them to say. Blarney on this side of the water passes for a delightful, trivial insincerity; in Ireland it is the curse of a race that dares not speak its own thoughts, but ponds them in the heart until the mind is crazed with sorrow and want. And how the pent-up fury bursts out now and then! And the next day soldiers are hurried from England, and they fire on the "offenders" and kill and wound some and drive the rest to prison, and this is the Government of Ireland that Professor Turner is satisfied with.

The question remains, what to do about it? There are just two theories of Government; to give people what they want or to give them "what is good for them"—which means, what you want. If England must keep Ireland against her will for strategic reasons—for this is Professor Turner's final argument—England will have a perpetual enemy in her own house, and Ireland will be condemned to live forever in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Professor Turner's scholarship is in general so accurate that a few mistakes stand out all the more prominently. George W. Russell usually signs his name "G." not "A. E." Most people, we venture to think, are not "convinced that the Bolsheviks are in German pay." (page 426) "People pledged themselves in a covenant like their ancestors had done once" (page 200) is not good English.

### WEEKLY IRISH REVIEW

#### IRELAND SEEN THROUGH IRISH EYES

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SOME FACTS ABOUT THE LATE ELECTIONS

In view of the attempt of the cables to minimize the great Sinn Fein victory of the recent Municipal elections there are a few facts well worth recording. Of the several former assumed to be Unionist corporate cities in Ireland the late elections have proved that only one solitary such city is really Unionist. Only one Unionist mayor has been elected in all Ireland, namely the Mayor of Belfast! They have been cleaned out of all the other cities they presumed to be theirs. It has proved a terrific shock to the Orangemen and a startling surprise to Englishmen. Moreover, in three of the largest cities of Ireland outside of Belfast, namely, in Dublin, Cork and Kilkenny, the Sinn Fein mayors were unanimously elected—including the unanimous election to the Dublin Lord Mayorship of the "criminal," Tom Kelly, who lay in Wormwood Scrubs prison. Even in the alleged Ulster stronghold of Unionism Sinn Fein captured the following urban Councils—Ballybay, Cootehill, Ballyshannon, Cavant, Monaghan, Clones, Strabane, Castleblayney, Warrenpoint, Omagh and Belturbet.

The retiring Lord Mayor of Dublin, O'Neill, when nominating as his successor the Wormwood Scrubs convict gave, from his own bitter experience of a year in the Dublin Mansion House, an interesting word-picture of the respect shown the Dublin Lord Mayorship by the English garrison. He said: "The soldiers of the King break his windows, hammer at his hall door with trench tools. His official residence is raided by military and police; his family and himself openly and rudely insulted, at the whim of some understrapper who pulls the wires in Dublin Castle." "But," said O'Neill, "he signs no pledge, and takes no oath, gives no allegiance to any power of authority except to the people who return him, and to you who elect him."

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN  
So high is the esteem in which is held Dublin's new Lord Mayor, the prisoner, Tom Kelly, that even the few bitter Unionists in the Dublin corporation heartily joined in electing him, and loudly cheered his choosing. All this because of the enthusiastic respect and regard that this singularly upright and honorable working-man has, during his long public career, compelled even from his enemies. Yet the treatment accorded to him by the foreigners who feel that the Lord has called on them to establish law and order in Ireland, and to make them respect it. "His home was surrounded in the early hours of a winter morning," said Lord Mayor O'Neill, when he was nominating Tom Kelly, "and he was without summons or warrant, taken from his family, guarded by military with fixed bayonets, thrown into a military wagon, put on a warship, taken to Holyhead, and railed to a distant part of England, and was detained without charge or trial—treated worse than the most abominable criminal, and left lingering—he was a delicate man—in an English jail, perhaps to die."

#### INDIGNANT UNIONIST PROTESTS

How the English policy of cursing Irish trade is affecting the Unionists in Ireland is well illustrated by the indignant remarks of the Unionist, Alderman Bamish, at the Cork corporation meeting, when he was supporting the election of the Sinn Fein Thomas MacMurton to the chair of Lord Mayor of the city. Bamish said: "I, though a Unionist, was very greatly roused when I heard of the election of Henry Ford's works in Cork. It distinctly showed me that the English were not going to have mercy upon Ireland, in regard to commerce."

#### THE WALL OF THE IRISH TIMES

The revelation and the blow which the wonderful Sinn Fein sweep of Ireland in these elections meant to the Unionists is well expressed by the howl raised immediately after the election by the leading Irish Unionist paper, the Irish Times. In its editorial it said: "Yesterday, Sinn Fein entered into possession of most of the Borough and Urban Councils in Ireland, and the Republican flag was hoisted over the City Hall of Dublin. Everywhere throughout the country the Councils where Sinn Fein commands a majority brandished defiance at the British Government and proclaimed the supremacy of an Irish Republic. Some of these manifestations were deliberate and audacious declarations of war. In Dublin, Cork, and Limerick the Councils declined to send to the Lord Lieutenant the customary nominations for the High Shrievalty. The Cork and Limerick Councils declared by resolution their unqualified allegiance to the Dail Eireann. In other words, the local administration of the South and West of Ireland is now in the hands of a party which publicly repudiates British government alike in political and in municipal affairs. On the other side of the Channel yesterday's news from Ireland will bring many politicians into rude contact with facts which they have been trying to ignore."

#### THE PRIME MINISTER'S PRETTY WIT

The many Irish members of Parliament, who, without charge and without trial, have for months been occupying English prison cells, (including Lord Mayor Tom Kelly) must certainly have been much moved by the pretty wit of the English Prime Minister when, recently, each of them got from him an official document saying: "Sir, On Tuesday next His Majesty will open Parliament in person. An address will be moved and seconded in answer to the gracious speech from the Throne.

"I hope you will find it convenient to be in your place."  
"Yours faithfully,"  
"D. LLOYD GEORGE."

#### IRISH TRADE WITH AMERICA

The quantity of freight that the Moore-McCormack ship Company, trading between Dublin and New York, are securing in Ireland for the return cargo to America, is far exceeding the expectations of those concerned. The steaming Delco of this line, five thousand tons, developed for New York, with a cargo consisting of poplin, moss, beads, skins, books and other printed matter, waste-paper, mackeral, etc. The captain of the Delco, highly pleased with the manner of packing the goods in Dublin, said that they were much better packed than was usual for cargoes coming from that side of the ocean. Mr. McCormack, of the Moore-McCormack Company, New York, has now decided himself to go to Ireland for the purpose of developing the export possibilities with Irish people are highly delighted with the rapid and assured success of the Dublin-New York direct service.

#### SHOE PINCHERS ORANGEMEN

Ulster Orange farmers who had been the backbone of Carsonism are now very much in revolt against the British Government, because the shoe is pinching them. The Flax Control Board of the Government is compelling them to sell their flax at an average rate of 325 pounds per ton. While outside of Ireland it is being permitted to be sold at several times that rate, some of it being sold at as high as 1,200 pounds per ton. These Orange farmers have rioted against the Government at Ballynahinch and other Northern markets—and have resisted and defied the police and Government authorities. The London Daily Mail correspondent, sent over to investigate the situation, says: "Large demonstrations are about to take place in Ireland. Even the most loyal of Ulstermen are harboring a resentment sufficiently vigorous to please their Sinn Fein compatriots."

#### THE BELLEEK POTTERY

One of Ireland's characteristic industries was the manufacture of the Belleek pottery—the exquisite and rarely matched delicate and beautiful pottery, that is made at Belleek on Lough Erne between the counties Fermanagh and Donegal. It was a grief to Irishmen interested in Ireland's industrial development to read in the papers, recently, that these works were to be sold. It has, however, fortunately turned out that a few Irishmen who are keenly interested in Ireland, have purchased the work—have purchased them, too, for a song. This beautiful Belleek pottery has got a name for itself in every corner of the world—and, given the industry, energy and initiative, which it deserves, the works could be turned into gold mine. The sleepy company who had had charge of them hitherto, did not believe in the bother of developing, so long as they had enough demand for as much ware as they were able to turn out, without getting new buildings, new machinery, or employing new hands, they were

well pleased, and let it go at that. Developing was a botheration. Advertising was a triviality. And getting more orders than one could fill, disturbing their armchair repose, was altogether a nuisance. Consequently they were glad to sell out at a profit—for a total figure of only ten thousand pounds—to Mr. Joseph Bolan of Ardee, County Louth, and two associates, who, it is expected, will put new energy into the business, and will develop the noted industry.

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE TURK

CAUSTIC ANALYSIS OF BRITISH PREMIER'S SPEECH AND POLICY BY N. Y. TIMES  
Having taken all the Turkish territory that would be useful to Britain, Mr. Lloyd George is willing to let the Turk keep the rest. The Armenians are to be protected by losing three-fourths of their territory, and by a warning to the Turks that if they kill very many more Armenians something will really have to be done about it; but in the meantime we are told that rumors of recent massacres are probably exaggerated or untrue, and Mr. Lloyd George does not intend to believe them until there is no getting away from it. And the Kurds are to be punished for their prominence in getting rid of the Armenians by acquiring independence—under a British mandate.

It would perhaps be cynical to summarize in terms such as these the Turkish policy which Mr. Lloyd George so successfully defended on Friday in the House of Commons; cynical perhaps and ungracious certainly; but that is about what it comes to. Americans, whose own failure to aid in the solution of the Turkish problem has undoubtedly helped to make possible this unjust and unstable arrangement, cannot wholly free their country from the blame; but they are under no obligation to pretend admiration of a covenant with death which has nowhere been bitterly and accurately criticized as in Britain itself.

Mr. Lloyd George makes a great play of keeping his word of honor given in January, 1918, that England was not fighting to deprive the Turks of their capital. In the very same sentence he said that England was not fighting to break up Austria-Hungary; but Austria-Hungary was broken up, despite the desperate efforts of a coalition of forces to preserve it, and Mr. Lloyd George has accepted that result. Moreover, to whom was this promise given? Mr. Lloyd George is right in saying that it was not a promise to the Turks. He calls it a promise to the English people and the Mohammedans of India. In form, at least, it was a promise to some labor delegates, and Labor members who took part in the debate in Parliament were all for putting the Turks out of Europe. The English people are, to say the least, divided in their support of the Turk. The Indian argument has undoubtedly some validity, but one is inclined to fear that Mr. Montagu has made a great deal more out of it than the facts warrant.

The international control of the Straits may or may not work. If it does, the same system would work as well with the Turkish Government back in Bursa or Koniah. The freeing of all non-Turkish communities from the Ottoman army, described as another essential peace aim, is being accomplished in a somewhat hasty and unsteady way; the Arabs and Kurds are freed, the Christians are mostly left. "Protection for oppressed minorities" the Premier thinks it easy; merely speak a word to the Turkish Government, which is within reach of an allied fleet. The whole nineteenth century shows that are almost certain to prevent that word being spoken at the right time or in a convincing tone. Also, the Turk must no longer "veto the development of those rich lands which were once the granaries of the Mediterranean." Assuming that this means Mesopotamia, that one war aim has been attained. England has the granaries.

The Premier expressed horror at the possibility that some of the objections to this scheme might be due to "the old feeling of Christendom against the Crescent"—doubtless a polite rejoinder to the recent memorial from a long list of clergymen headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It may be said that, of the various religious influences which have affected this matter, Christian influence has been the smallest. It is somewhat extraordinary that Mr. Lloyd George should be so accommodating to the claims of all religions except the one which he himself professes.

Finally the Premier delivered "a solemn warning against a policy of revenge." The Turk has lost half his empire, he must give up his army and navy and see his capital under an allied flag—that is punishment enough. But his army is still a flourishing and active institution.

The allied flags in his capital amount to nothing if his Government is there. True, he has lost half his empire, and nearly all of it to England. The Turk can take no immediate revenge on England because she is too strong; but there are beneath his hand those on whom he has been accustomed to avenge every defeat at the hands of European Powers—his own Christian subjects. The territory claimed by Armenia has been divided into four parts. The Armenians got one; the Turks got one—around Trebizond; the French got one, and are already having a little war to hold it; the Kurds got one, under a British mandate. And the irrepressible Armenians are beginning to get massacred again.

The Premier said that up to the present he had not heard anything to indicate that this deplorable rumor was true. He sincerely hoped it was not. But he added if such news came to the Conference tomorrow they would have to consider what steps were necessary to arrest horrors of this kind. Sometimes these rumors were exaggerated; he certainly hoped this was.

#### SOME FALLACIES OF MODERN FEMINISM

REV. JOHN A. RYAN POINTS OUT ERRORS OF EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT  
The Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan, of the Catholic University at Washington, discussed "Some Fallacies of the Feminist Movement" in an instructive lecture at D'Youville College, Buffalo, on Monday night. He condemned the revolt against all artificial barriers which laws and customs have imposed against woman's unrestricted freedom, and declared that the complete economic independence of woman demanded by the extreme feminists would result in incalculable harm to the whole of society.

Father Ryan discussed the political, economic and moral phases of the question. Pointing to the fallacy of woman's endeavor to compete with men in all things, he contended woman should be complementary to man, and cooperate instead of competing with him. "Woman should set up her own standards instead of striving to reach the standards of men," he said. "Woman's mission in life is just as high and just as noble as that of man. To deny the social claims that rest upon her would be to act contrary to the interests of the social body."

Woman's competition with man in the economic field has not benefited her, Father Ryan declared. He contended that the great majority of occupations in factories and mercantile establishments are injurious to woman if persevered in for any number of years. "According to the United States census," Father Ryan continued, "8,000,000 women and 30,000,000 men were employed in gainful occupation in 1910. Of the 8,000,000 women, 4,000,000 were, however, engaged in agriculture and domestic service. A great number of others were engaged as nurses and teachers, telephone operators and saleswomen, so that probably not more than 1,000,000 remained in active competition with man in the economic field." Women are untrained for much of the work in which they are engaged at present, and it has therefore become necessary to enact special laws for their protection. Unfortunately many of the measures proposed for the benefit of women are frequently opposed by women themselves, Father Ryan said. The opponents are usually the extreme feminists who contend that woman must be regarded as equal to man in all things and therefore requires no special protection, or others who are actuated by sordid economic motives.

"The objection is made," he continued, "that legislation on behalf of women in industry is class legislation. It is. And class legislation is the only kind of sane legislation. So long as there are classes which differ in their strength, sane legislation should take account of this fact in providing for the various classes of people, according to their needs. The weak need more protection than do the strong."

Father Ryan does not believe that woman suffrage will result in a marked betterment of our political conditions. "In some of the Western States," he said, "the women have had the vote for several decades and so far as I can learn, the votes divide there on the same lines as men. For the most part the women vote as do their husbands, fathers or brothers."

Father Ryan strongly condemned the new sex ethics advanced by wild and fantastic feminists. "The movement is particularly pernicious," he said, "since it aims at the emancipation of woman from all moral law. It is a fallacy to state that the supporters of this movement desire only the individual development of woman. True individual development implies self-sacrifice. Whattney are aiming at is not equality but the freedom of woman from all moral restraints."

#### CRUCIFIX UNVEILED IN CITY HALL

THIS ACT ILLUSTRATES THAT POLAND HAS NO USE FOR ANTI-CATHOLIC TACTICS  
Posen, (Poland), Jan 21.—An interesting ceremony took place in this city a few days ago when a large crucifix was solemnly unveiled in the large chamber of the city hall, in the presence of the town council and the bench of magistrates. The ceremony of dedication was performed by one of the parish priests of the city, Father Bedmarikiewicz.

The occasion was a festive as well as a religious one, and Father Bedmarikiewicz delivered an address in which he expressed the wish that under the Sign of the Victorious Cross the whole population would labor, both for the welfare of their city and for the entire country. The president of the city council, Dr. Nowakowski, made a speech in which he recalled the traditional fidelity of the Polish nation to the Catholic Church and to the Holy Faith. At the same time he accorded an act of thanks to the generous donor of the crucifix, which is now in possession of the municipality. He referred further to the contrast between themselves and conditions in the Czech State, where the anti-clericals would have made it their business to see that anyone who put up a crucifix in a public place of that kind would have been put in jail. In their own country, he said, the Polish people had once more replaced the crucifix in the municipal chambers and in the courts of justice. Such an occasion, Dr. Nowakowski said, was one that would have a profoundly elevating influence on the spiritual lives of the entire population.

#### GREAT EVENT IN MADRAS

An event which is said to have been unparalleled in the annals of the Catholic Church in Madras was the great peace procession recently held there. It was the most solemn and impressive feature of the peace celebrations conducted there. In the procession the Catholics of the two dioceses united in prayer and intercession. The celebration was inaugurated by the Archbishop of Madras, the Most Rev. Dr. J. Adani, with the co-operation of the Bishop of Myslopore. Seventeen parishes participated in the ceremonies, and it was estimated that some 15,000 persons took part in the procession. Masses of Thanksgiving ushered in the observance of the day in all the churches, the Archbishop pontificating at the Cathedral. There Right Rev. Mr. D. Kues, the Vicar General preached a special sermon on the significance of the solemnities. The walls of the Cathedral were draped with the flags, and the Chief Justice of Madras attended in state. The procession in the afternoon was fully a mile long. Benediction was given at the High Court Park by the Archbishop, and the Te Deum was sung.

#### PRIEST CHALLENGES DEPUTY

LONDON, January 15.—A sensation has been caused in the district of Reggio de Calabria by a challenge issued by a priest, curate of a small parish in the country, to the Hon. Frampolini, a deputy of the neighborhood, who made what he called a Christmas speech, in which he insulted Christianity and misrepresented the Church. The priest challenges him to submit his statements to ten scientists well versed in Christianity and ecclesiastical history, five to be chosen by the deputy and five by the priest. If the scientists declare that the Hon. Frampolini is right, then the priest will pay 10,000 lire to a local educational institute; while, should the scientists declare against the deputy, he is to pay only 1,000 lire for the Artisan Institute.

The priest makes his offer public through the press, and points out that, if the deputy does not accept it, he will consider it shows fear of the verdict. So far the deputy has, naturally enough made no sign. This action by a quiet country priest is significant of the way in which Italian Catholics are finding their feet.

#### CATHOLIC NOTES

Recent excavation in the ancient city of Carthage, Africa, have disclosed numerous buildings and churches.

The First Eucharistic Congress of Cuba was convened at Havana recently in fitting commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city.

Father Chan, S. J., belongs to a Choisee family that preserved the Faith for two and a half centuries in spite of all difficulties and even of persecution.

Through the decree of Very Rev. Father Vladimir Ledochowsky, General of the Society of Jesus, the New Orleans Province of the Jesuit Order has been extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rio Grande.

Birmahndreis, near Algiers, in Africa, has recently celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the Mother House of the White Sisters of Our Lady, who have done a very great deal for the neglected women and girls of that part of the world.

All of the buildings and recreational equipment of the Knights of Columbus in Nome, Alaska, has been turned over to 1,000 Indian children, whose parents were victims of the influenza epidemic.

Affiliated to the Catholic University, Washington, are now 184 of our leading Catholic academies and high schools. The University had, up to this academic year, examined 38,000 papers sent from academies, colleges and schools.

Engaged in the mission fields there were, in 1918, 3,839 Jesuits. In Asia there were 781, in the Pacific Islands, 226; in Africa, 240; the others were mostly in North and South America. The War occasioned the order a loss of nearly 2,000 priests, brothers and scholastics.

Three of the most important Sees in the Church, whose archbishops are generally created cardinals, are now without that dignity. They are Breslau, Cologne, and New York, and are numerically and in importance the three largest Sees in the Church.

Rome, Feb. 21.—Count Camillo Pecci, nephew of the late Pope Leo XIII, is dead. When his uncle was Pope the Count was an important personage at the Pontifical court. He married Silvia Bueno Garzon of Havana. Count Pecci's daughter married the son of the Duchess of Montemurro.

Marshal Foch's field automobile, which carried the allied generalissimo to all parts of the west front during the critical phases of the War, was "knocked off" at auction in Paris for 74,000 francs (normally \$14,800). The Government bought it for Foch at about one-fifth of that price. The present owner intends to present the machine to a museum.

No contribution to the Society of the Propagation of the Faith, however a deeper sense of religious obligation or probably represents more self-sacrifice than that coming from the afflicted lepers at Molokai. The latest annual report of the Hawaiian Branch of the Society, Rev. Reginald Yzendoorn, S. H. Pic, Diocesan Director, shows that the lepers gave \$155.25 to foreign missions.

The Government of the Republic of Poland has decided to reopen the Catholic University of Vilms. This university was founded in 1578, and in the days of its prosperity the number of students attending the courses ran into several thousands. Already steps have been taken to begin the course of study, and in a short time the university will be established on a sound footing.

The death is announced of the Right Rev. Bernard Ward, Catholic Bishop of Brentwood (Essex) England. He was born in 1857, in a house which now forms the preparatory portion of St. Edmund's College, at which establishment his father William George Ward—"Ideal Ward," of the Oxford Movement—was then a professor of theology. He was a brother of the late Wilfrid Ward.

King Victor Emmanuel, at the invitation of Cardinal Maffi, Archbishop of Pisa, visited the ancient basilica of St. Peter, near Pisa, where excavations are being made which seem to prove that the site was actually visited by St. Peter, in whose memory the original church was erected. The present basilica was erected on the ruins of the early church, built in the fourth century. Tradition says the church marks the landing place of St. Peter on his way to Rome, the church being near the seashore.

The Austrian Government has requested the Vatican to agree to the appointment of Prof. Ludwig Pastor as its diplomatic representative to the Holy See. Professor Pastor would simply be chargé d'affaires, pending the creation of an Austrian legation. The Vatican at once agreed to the appointment of Professor Pastor, who is a well-known author on the history of the Popes of the Renaissance and has many friends at the Vatican whom he met during his studies there.