

K I L L and S U B S T I T U T E

7/25/67 - Tu.

KILL the story datelined LOUVAIN, Belgium and headed KING VISITS AILING CARDINAL sent on page 4 of Saturday's foreign service and SUBSTITUTE the following:

CARDINAL CARDIJN DIES

7/25/67 - Tu.

(NC News Service)

LOUVAIN, Belgium--Joseph Cardinal Cardijn, 84, the founder of the Young Christian Workers, died (July 24) in the Franciscan Sisters' Hospital here following an operation for kidney stones.

He had been hospitalized since June 26 and the operation took place on July 10.

A week before his death King Baudouin of the Belgians visited the ailing cardinal. Other visitors included Leo Cardinal Suenens of Malines-Brussels and Archbishop Silvio Oddi, apostolic nuncio to Belgium, who brought the blessing of Pope Paul VI to Cardinal Cardijn.

The Belgian Bishops' Conference had issued a statement expressing sympathy for Cardinal Cardijn and asking all to pray for his recovery.

Cardinal Cardijn was born at Schaerbeek, a suburb of Brussels, Nov. 18, 1882; His father was the janitor of a firm in the district. Later, the family went to settle in Halle, where the future cardinal's grandparents lived. There he attended primary school.

When he was about 12, the matter of going to work to contribute to the family budget arose. It was then that he first confided to his parents his desire to become a priest. Aware of the great sacrifices that would involve for them, they nevertheless consented.

Joseph Cardijn studied at the junior seminary of Basse-Wavre, then completed his philosophy and theology at the major seminary of Malines.

On Nov. 22, 1906, he was ordained. He pursued his education for a year at the department of philosophy and at the school of political and social science at the University of Louvain.

On Sept. 23, 1907, he was appointed a professor at the Basse-Wavre. seminary.

(MORE)

During the vacations that he spent with his family, he observed the gulf that had opened up between himself and his former schoolmates who had all become factory workers. He sought the cause of it. That was the origin of the Young Christian Workers' movement and of the special vocation of the priest who was to become its founder and chaplain-general.

He devoted his vacations to personal investigations that he made first in the region of Brabant and other areas of Belgium, then in France, England and Germany. He investigated particularly salaried domestic work and jobs held by women.

In 1912, Father Cardijn was named vicar of the parish of Laeken and his direct experience began with a small cell of young workers. That was the beginning of the Young Christian Workers.

But in 1914, the First World War and the invasion of Belgium involved the priest in the resistance movement. Twice he was imprisoned^{and}/spent his time in isolation and prayer. And in prison he wrote his "Manual of the Young Christian Workers."

In 1915, Desire Cardinal Mercier, then archbishop of Malines, confided to him the direction of the social services of the Brussels area.

Some parishes of the city followed the example of Laeken and, in 1919, a secretariat opened in two garrets of the Christian Work Center, to which Father Cardijn moved.

In 1924, after regional and national meetings, the movement was launched under its official name, the Young Christian Workers.

Encouraged by Cardinal Mercier, Father Cardijn went to Rome where he was received by Pope Pius XI with these words: "Finally someone comes to speak to me of the masses."

A first national congress, in April, 1925, established the program and the statutes of the organization and elected the first general committee. Father Cardijn was elected president.

In 1927 the Young Christian Workers movement (YCW), crossed the Belgian frontiers and a French YCW was started.

In 1928, Father Cardijn gave up the direction of the social services of the Malines archdiocese to devote himself exclusively to the movement that he had founded.

(MORE)

In September, 1929, he led 1,200 workers on a pilgrimage to Rome, where they were received in audience by the Pope. Two months later, he became an honorary canon of Malines.

In 1931, he led 5,000 Young Christian Workers to Lourdes. In 1935, an international congress celebrated the 10th anniversary of the movement and brought 100,000 persons and numerous foreign delegations to the Heysel stadium in Brussels. In 1939, an international pilgrimage united 6,000 YCW's from some 30 countries in Rome.

But in 1939, war broke out again and Belgium was invaded once more in 1940. Canon Cardijn was imprisoned and narrowly escaped deportation.

At the end of the hostilities, he undertook trips to the Americas, Africa and the countries of free Europe.

In 1947 an international conference took place in Montreal and that city's university gave him an honorary degree. Similar distinctions were afterward conferred on him by the universities of Ottawa (1947), Sao Paulo, Brazil, (1948), Santiago, Chile (1948) and Louvain (1951).

Meanwhile, Pope Pius XII had named him a domestic prelate in May, 1950, the year that saw the YCW celebrate its 25th anniversary. At Brussels, some 100,000 YCWs and former YCWs met. An international conference united delegates from 42 countries.

In 1952, Msgr. Cardijn made a first tour of the world by way of Rome, India, Ceylon, the Philippines, Japan, the United States and Cuba. In 1953, he went to the Congo, to hasten there the expansion of the YCW movement. In 1955, he went to South America, then to the countries of the Middle East. In 1956, he took a four-months' trip to Africa and South America.

The first world council of the YCW took place in 1957 in Rome with the participation of 32,000 YCWs. The first international officials were elected. Msgr. Cardijn became international chaplain of the movement.

In 1958, meetings took place in Oceania and Asia. In 1959, he visited the United States, Central America and again South America; in 1960, South and Central Africa.

(MORE)

The second world council took place at Rio de Janeiro in 1961. After a long journey in Latin America, Msgr. Cardijn toured Europe in 1962. In 1963, he went again to Central Africa, then to Latin America. In 1964, he opened the Cardijn Center in Bombay in the presence of Pope Paul VI. In 1965, he prepared the third world congress of the YCW which took place in Bangkok, Thailand.

In connection with the Second Vatican Council, Msgr. Cardijn was a member of the preparatory commission for the apostolate of the laity, and was a council expert for the problems of the lay apostolate. He participated actively in the labors of the fourth session after Pope Paul VI made him a cardinal in February, 1965.

* * * *

K I L L and S U B S T I T U T E

7/25/67 - Tu.

In story datelined ISTANBUL and headed EAST MEETS WEST; POPE ARRIVES IN CONSTANTINOPLE sent as Monday's foreign lead, KILL the third paragraph beginning, After being greeted, etc., and SUBSTITUTE the following:

After being greeted by Turkish President Cevdet Sunay at the airport, as well as by Orthodox Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras I, who was not expected to meet the papal plane, the Pope was driven to the Latin-rite cathedral near the house where he stayed for his visit.

The Pope's welcome at the cathedral of the Holy Spirit was warm from the almost 1,000 Catholics pressed into the small church and spilling out into its courtyard.

Priests and monks hastily changed their street clothes to robes in a side chapel because of Turkey's law barring religious garb in public, while Pope Paul and his party, including Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, dean of the College of Cardinals; Amleto Cardinal Cicognani, Papal Secretary of State; and Angelo Cardinal Dell'Acqua, one of 27 cardinals named by Pope Paul in May, joined with Ignace Cardinal Tappouni, Syrian rite patriarch of Antioch, in the cathedral.

Speaking in French, Pope Paul saluted the people of Istanbul and spoke of his mission of brotherhood to all men. Following his formal talk, the Pope added a few words in Italian.

(PICK UP original fourth paragraph beginning, Hidden with the dull blue-grey, etc.)

In same story, CORRECT the second sentence in the sixth paragraph beginning, The boat trip ended, etc., to read:

The boat trip ended by landing at Dolmabache Palace and Pope Paul, etc., (not on the Golden Horn).

* * * *