



UNA VOCE SCOTLAND

NEWSLETTER



Una Voce Scotland – A Charity Registered in Scotland No: SC008300

November 2017

Una Voce Scotland was founded in 1965 for the preservation and restoration of Holy Mass in the Traditional Roman Rite, for the fostering of Gregorian Chant, and for the defence of the sanctuaries of Catholic Churches.



‘There’s no demand for it’

(We would like to express our gratitude to Martin Gardner and Kevin Jones (LMS) for the photographs used in this Newsletter)

www.unavoce-scotland.uk

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

There are two major events to record in this edition of the Newsletter.



The first about which I would like to write is the Pontifical High Mass celebrated by Raymond Cardinal Burke in The Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish, Glasgow, on Saturday, the second of September. The Cardinal made the journey to Glasgow specifically for this Mass in Fr. Morris' parish. Fr. Morris is now, without the slightest doubt, the champion of Catholic Liturgical Tradition in Glasgow and Una Voce can be justifiably proud of its role in supporting him in his endeavours. Indeed, no other Parish Priest in the Archdiocese of Glasgow could have staged such a spectacular event. The Cardinal's Mass was definitely the most magnificent liturgical function in Glasgow since the time of Archbishop Scanlan, of happy memory.

The church was filled to capacity, with overflow being in the hall and in the porch. We are grateful to Vincent McDonald for setting up a camera link to a screen put up in the hall to enable those in the overflow to follow the Mass. There were so many clergy, both in the capacity of Sacred Minister and in choir, that the Sanctuary was also full. We were fortunate in having three members of the Sons of the Most Holy Redeemer Community on Papa Stronsay, an island in The Orkney Islands. The servers were drawn from places where the Traditional Mass is celebrated throughout Scotland, thus making the Cardinal's Mass a national event. The cloth-of-gold vestments which had been presented by Una Voce Scotland to Fr. Morris looked magnificent in the bright sunshine. The music was beautiful. The choir sang the chants of the proper, the Mass of Our Lady on a Saturday Salve Sancta Parens and both the the Salve Regina and the Te Deum at the end of

the Mass. The Mass setting chosen was Palestrina's Missa, Aeterna Christi Munera. The Offertory and Communion anthems, also by Palestrina, were Sicut Cervus and Ego Sum Panis Vivus respectively. The Cardinal was hailed on his entry to the church to the strains of Elgar's Ecce Sacerdos Magnus.

The Mass was followed by a reception hosted by Una Voce. As was the case with the Mass, there was a huge number of people, meaning that the hall was completely full as was the marquee set up in the church grounds.



Thanks are due to many people. First of all, to the Cardinal himself who made the trip from Rome especially for the occasion. Thanks are also due to Archbishop Tartaglia who very generously offered the Cardinal accommodation in his house for the weekend. Another reason for thanks being due to the Archbishop was that, when Una Voce requested the use of a crozier for the Cardinal's Mass, he readily agreed. In fact, the crozier which he gave was a historically significant crozier. It had been made for Archbishop Eyre, the first Archbishop of Glasgow following the Restoration of the Scottish Hierarchy in 1878. We are, of course, grateful to Fr. Mark Morris, the Parish Priest of The Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish, without whose enthusiastic zeal, the event could never have taken place. We must also register thanks to all clergy who took part in whatever capacity.

To members of the laity, thanks are due to all who worked in any way in the preparation and execution of the day's successful event. Regarding the servers and singers, we must thank those who travelled great distances to assist. As always, we are grateful to Mr. Daniel Divers, Master of Music at the Jesuit parish in Glasgow, St. Aloysius'. He loaned all the music used in the Mass and his choristers formed the biggest bloc in the choir.



Sancta Familia Media, a family concern based in Holy Family Parish, Mossend, filmed the event and produced a wide-ranging DVD which can be seen on immaculate Heart of Mary Parish Facebook page. Also available on the same site is a DVD of the entire Mass made by M. Vincent McDonald. Both Sancta Familia Media and Vincent McDonald make films and DVDs of all kinds of Catholic events and Una Voce Scotland would strongly recommend their services.

<https://youtu.be/Vda9g2sCil>

Also Mr Vincent McDonald produced a video of the full Mass:

<https://youtu.be/Uer1w90-pN0>





The second event due special mention is the Summorum Pontificum Pilgrimage held in Rome from Thursday, 14th of September- Sunday, 17th of September. This coincided with the meeting of FIUV, The International Federation of Una Voce. A Scottish delegation attended both events. The various liturgies associated with both of these events were truly inspiring. First of all, we had Vespers on Thursday, 14th in St. Mark's Basilica. Archbishop Gaenswein was the officiant.



On the Friday, there was High Mass in Sancta Maria Sopra Minerva under the auspices of The Institute of Christ the King, Sovereign Priest.



On the Saturday, there was a procession from the Chiesa Nuova to St. Peter's Basilica where High Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Pozzo.



Finally, there was High Mass in the Dominican Rite celebrated in the church of Sancta Trinita, the church of the Fraternity of St. Peter in Rome.



In every case, there was standing room only. **How often were we told that there was no demand for the Old Rite!**

It was very encouraging to meet delegates of the world-wide members of FIUV. We also were present at the meal on the evening of Saturday, 16th, September with Cardinal Burke who gave words of encouragement to the delegates.

At the open meeting of the FIUV, there was a book launch. Leo Darroch, a member of Una Voce Scotland and a former President of the International Federation, introduced his book on the history of the FIUV between the years 1964 and 2003, the years covering the Presidencies of Dr Eric Maria de Saventhem and Michael Davies. It has a Foreword written by Bishop Schneider and a Postscript by Lord Gill.

Copies cost £25 and can be purchased from:-

GRACEWING

2, Southern Avenue,
Leominster

Herefordshire HR60QF

Tel: 01568 616835

Fax; 01568.613289

Email gracewing@aol.com

www.gracewing.co.uk

There were two other events attended by Scottish delegations, comprising both clergy and laity.

The first was The Fota Conference in Cork City, Ireland in July, between Friday, 7th and Sunday, 9th.

Inspiring liturgies were held in association with the Conference in the magnificent Pugin church of Sts. Peter and Paul, just off Patrick St. in the city centre. The first was Vespers on the Friday. Cardinal Burke was the Officiant. The second was a High Mass celebrated by Cardinal Burke. The third was a High Mass under the auspices of The Fraternity of St. Peter. The choir for all events was The Lassus Singers who sing at The Old Rite in St. Kevin's, Harrington St., Dublin.

The Traditional Mass is available every day in both Sts. Peter and Paul and St. Kevin's.

The second event was a Sung Mass in Armagh Cathedral. The celebrant was Cardinal Brady. It was organised by The Catholic Heritage Association of Ireland and took place before their AGM. The Chairman of the Association, Thomas Murphy, invited Una Voce to send a delegation.

Our increasing numbers of Masses continue. Fr. Morris' Sunday Mass attracts good sized congregations. Last Sunday, there were seventy members in the congregation. Fr.'s .1962 Vespers on the Sunday afternoons attracts about thirty. Fr. Emerson's congregation on a Sunday is about seventy to eighty and in Dundee, there are usually about forty people present. The Masses in Aberdeen, Stirling and Cleland are still going well. There were forty present at the Mass in St. John's. Barrhead .The celebrant was Fr. Mann from Kilwinning. Let's hope that there are more such Masses. This was a happy occasion because we had Mass for several years at Barrhead, in Montford House. The celebrant was the late Fr. Bob Howarth and the late Br. Louis always made members so welcome. RIP

Several members were in touch about the Fr. Doyle article in the last Newsletter. One lady had been moved to tears by it. Another wrote the following response.

Thank you for the writings on Fr. Willie Doyle S J. I found them most interesting since I already knew about him. My father, although born and brought up in Glasgow was a soldier in the Royal Irish Fusiliers. After a row with his father, at the age of 18, he went over to Armagh and enlisted in the Royal Irish Fusiliers in 1912. Because he was a fully trained "regular", when war was declared he was part of the British Expeditionary Force, "that contemptible little army" according to the Kaiser. He was wounded twice but survived the war. Like many others, he never talked about the horrors he had experienced, until he was very old .He died just two months short of 95 years old.

The one exception to his silence was regarding the Fusiliers' Chaplain, Fr. Willie Doyle SJ.

From childhood, I can remember my father speaking of him with admiration, reverence and great affection. He said Fr. Doyle was shot dead I no-man's-land while giving the last rites to a dying Fusilier: and when they were burying him (the good Jesuit) bigoted Orangemen knelt and prayed beside their Catholic comrades. After my father died in 1989, I found a bookmark-sized paper with a photo of Fr. Willie Doyle and a list of his favourite sayings. it was produced by the Jesuits some time after Fr. Doyle's death. Because of its fragility, I no longer have the original but I copied the "sayings" into a notebook.

These are:-

Passion of Christ comfort me as I fight my way up the paths of life, safe to the haven of Thy Sacred Heart

Look upon nothing as too small to offer to Jesus.

To do something great and heroic may never come, but I can make my life heroic by faithfully and daily putting my last effort into each duty as it comes around.

A soul that is not at peace and happy will never be holy

This worrying over what cannot well be avoided distracts the soul from God. After all, what God wants from you is love: and nothing should distract from the grand work of love-giving.

Prayer is easy, works of zeal attractive; but going against self till grace and perseverance give facility is cruel work, a hard battle.

Press on bravely and don't mind the scratches- even if they come from human nails.

I am convinced from a pretty big experience that sanctity is only won by repeated failures.

I thought you, and possibly other members, would appreciate "the sayings". Regarding the First World War " Christmas Truce", my father's memory was that at this part of the line the Germans opposite had a soldier sing a solo "Stille Nacht" and then they called out,

"What do you think of that Englanders?"

The Royal Irish Fusiliers shouted,

"Nicht Englanders- Irlanders."

and then had one of their men sing "o Come All Ye Faithful" in English but with the "Venite Adoremus" in Latin As the other Fusiliers joined in the "Venite Adoremus", the Catholic Germans sang along with them each time.

Such was the madness of war that the next day, they resumed killing one another: something my father could never forget.



SUPPORT THE CAUSE OF FR WILLIE DOYLE

"O Jesus, who has given us the example of Your servant, Father William Doyle, graciously grant us the favours we ask You through his intercession...[Make petition.]

Teach us to imitate his love for You, his heroic devotion to Your service, his zeal for repairing the outrages done to Your glory and for the salvation of souls. Hear our prayer and show us the credit he now enjoys in heaven so that we may soon be able to venerate him in public worship."

Our Father, Hail Mary, Glory Be

PLEASE NOTE the UVS AGM will be held in:

The Immaculate Heart of Mary Parish Glasgow
Saturday 18th November 2017

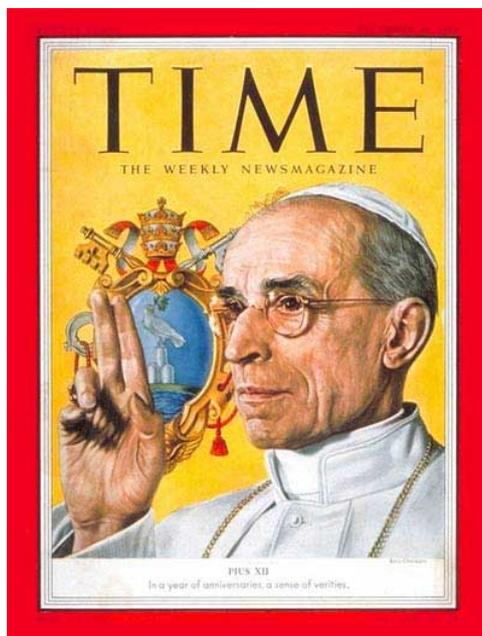
Mass at 12 noon followed by lunch in the Hall followed by AGM

Guests welcome at the discretion of the Chairman

Guests may listen to proceedings but may not contribute to discussion

ALSO, anyone still to renew membership, please do so soon.

Pope Pius XII and the Jews in the Second World War



Pope Pius XII - Time Magazine 1953

Pope Pius XII was given admiring profiles in various journals such as Time Magazine in the 50s and 60s but in recent decades he has been accused of anti-semitism and tacit support for the German programme to exterminate the Jews of Europe, or at least of failing to condemn the German atrocities loudly enough. Rabbi David Dalin destroys these recent allegations. In his 2005 book *The Myth of Hitler's Pope: How Pope Pius XII Rescued Jews from the Nazis*, his first sentences read:

It is ironic that sixty years after the Holocaust—with anti-Semitism virulent among Islamic fundamentalists and growing rapidly among secular Europeans—that the left-liberal media in the West has tried to blame Pope Pius XII (and even the Catholic church as a whole) for anti-Semitism. No-one believed this at the time. From the end of World War II until at least five years after his death in 1958, Pope Pius XII enjoyed an enviable reputation among Christians and Jews alike. He was hailed as ‘the inspired moral prophet of victory’, and ‘enjoyed near universal acclaim for aiding European Jews’.

The change in attitude can be dated to a Communist-led attack on the Catholic Church. This has not been extensively explored but was reported by the Romanian spy-chief, Ion Mihai Pacepa (a Securitate General working with the KGB). He defected from the Soviet Bloc in 1978, the highest-ranking intelligence

official ever to have done so. Pacepa reported the existence of a Soviet plot to undermine the authority of the Catholic Church because of her hostility to Communism (Operation Seat 12). Various activities were involved, including the production, in 1963, of a play in East Germany, *The Deputy* which accused Pope Pius XII of complicity with the Nazis. The play is now widely seen as untruthful propaganda with no historical basis, yet the accusations continue.

To address these accusations, we must explore the historical events and their context. We should review the attitudes of those who were directly involved at the time, particularly the Jewish leaders. Any defence of the Church during the war should begin with the realities of the period. For example, the western democracies did little to help the Jews before or during the war, denying visas to refugees. Even the International Red Cross (safely based in neutral, unoccupied Switzerland) remained silent about the death camps. The Catholic Church, in contrast saved many hundreds of thousand of Jews and lost thousands of priests, religious, activists and resisters in the process.

Before his election as Pius XII, Eugenio Pacelli served the Holy See as a diplomat in Germany. Like other Vatican diplomats, Pacelli worked to secure a treaty agreement (Concordat) with the Weimar government. The Concordat with Germany was signed in 1933. It was a protective measure which allowed the Church to continue in Germany and most certainly was not an endorsement of Nazism.

Pacelli's time in Germany has been used by modern critics to suggest that he was a Nazi sympathiser. A recent example of this is the infamous front cover of Cornwell's *Hitler's Pope*¹ which shows Pacelli being saluted by German soldiers.

¹ *Hitler's Pope* is partial and bases much of its criticism on Pacelli's work as a diplomat in pre-war Germany. Cornwell's true aims are set out near the end of the book. He is against the conservatism of Pope John Paul II and uses what he describes as Pacelli's monolythic pyramidal model of the Church where 'the man in the white robe rules autocratically' and there is Marian devotion and an emphasis on miracles to criticise John Paul II. 'Those who long for the realization of collegiality in the Catholic Church may also come to accept, in the light of this narrative that the reassertion of Pacelli's power model...can only demoralize and weaken Christian communities'. He ends this chapter (*Pius XII Redivivus*) by stating that it has been the urgent thesis of his book 'that when the papacy waxes strong at the expense of the people of God, the Catholic Church declines in moral and spiritual influence to the detriment of us all' (pp370-371).



The use of this photograph from the era of the pre-Nazi, Weimar government in 1927 to imply close co-operation between the Pope and Nazis is egregious, but explaining its true context is a useful demonstration of Cornwell's deceit. Dalin quotes the historian Philip Jenkins describing this front cover, as approved by Cornwell:

'The casual reader is meant to infer that Pacelli is emerging from a cosy tete-a-tete with Hitler—perhaps they have been chatting together about plans for a new extermination camp? ... Perhaps photographs do not lie, but this particular book cover—offered in the context it was, and under the title Hitler's Pope—comes close'.

In fact, Pacelli never met Hitler in Germany. Furthermore, while speaking to 250,000 pilgrims at Lourdes in 1935, he described the Nazis as 'miserable plagiarists who dress up old errors with new tinsel' stating that 'it does not make any difference whether they flock to the banners of the social revolution, whether they are guided by a false conception of the world and of life, or whether they are possessed by the superstition of a race and blood cult'. The *New York Times* headlined its story 'Nazis Warned at Lourdes'.

One of Pacelli's greatest, but lesser known achievements as Nuncio in Germany was the preparation (with Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber) and the secret distribution of Pius XI's 1937 encyclical *Mit Brennender Sorge* (With burning

anxiety). Traditionally, Papal Encyclicals were written in Latin and circulated to Bishops. Uniquely *Mit Brennender Sorge* was written in German, printed in secret and distributed overnight (sometimes using motorcycles) to individual parishes to be read aloud at Sunday Mass so as to have maximum impact. It condemned Germany's treatment of the concordat and opposed Hitler's race-based policies. Duffy writes that 'the impact of the encyclical was immense, and it dispelled at once all suspicion of a Fascist Pope'. Pius XI's speeches 'were blunt and filled with phrases like "stupid racialism" or "barbaric Hitlerism"'.

Eugenio Pacelli succeeded to the Papacy on 2nd March 1939, taking the same name as his predecessor, and reigned as Pius XII until his death in 1958. His skills as a diplomat, his gift with languages and his intelligence should have equipped him as a mediator during the Second World War but the Western Allies were suspicious of a Catholic, German-speaking, Italian, while the Axis Powers, particularly the Germans, knew of his opposition to their policies. The day after Cardinal Pacelli's election to the Papacy, the Nazi newspaper *Berliner Morgenpost* succinctly stated its position, 'The election of Cardinal Pacelli is not accepted with favour in Germany because he was always opposed to Nazism and practically determined the policies of the Vatican under his predecessor.'

Duffy describes Pius XII's 'hopeless effort to prevent the war' and his attempt to remain even-handed between the protagonists so as to promote peace. Despite this overall stance, Duffy describes the Pope's surprising co-operation in a plot to murder Hitler, acting as a mediator between the Allies and group of German army plotters. Nevertheless, he continued to seek a diplomatic solution, despite stating that it took 'almost superhuman exertions' to keep the Holy See above the strife of the parties, believing that prophetic denunciation closed doors. His words were, however, clearly understood at the time. The Germans called him 'Jew-loving' and in 1941, the *New York Times* wrote that Pius XII is 'a lonely voice in the silence and darkness enveloping Europe this Christmas' who has 'put himself squarely against Hitlerism' while, on Christmas Day 1942, the *Times* said of the pope, 'This Christmas more than ever he is a lonely voice crying out of the silence of a continent.'

We should recall that, during the war, the Pope was surrounded in the Vatican, first by the army and police of the Italian Fascists and later by hostile Germans, both Wehrmacht and SS. He had no military or political power and little direct power even over European Catholics. It was only as Bishop of Rome and in the wider Italian Church that he had direct influence. This allowed him to ensure that the Nazi round-up of Roman Jews was disrupted in ways ranging from hiding them in Catholic premises to issuing fake Baptismal certificates. It is notable that, in no European country with a large Jewish population were more Jews saved than in Italy (85%). At the time, Rabbi Herzog of Jerusalem thanked Pius for his life-saving efforts on behalf of the Jews during the German occupation of Italy:

The people of Israel will never forget what His Holiness and his illustrious delegates, inspired by the eternal principles of religion, which form the very foundation of true civilisation, are doing for our unfortunate brothers and sisters in the most tragic hour of our history, which is living proof of Divine Providence in this world.

One of the most compelling demonstrations of the practical help offered by the Church to Italian Jews is in the story of Israel Zolli who had been the Chief Rabbi of Rome during the war years. He converted to Catholicism after the war, choosing to be baptised as Eugenio in honour of Pope Pius XII, in admiration of the Popes personal efforts to save Italian Jews.

When Moshe Sharett (Israel's first foreign minister) met Pius XII he said that his first duty was to thank him, and through him the Catholic Church, on behalf of the Jewish people for all they had done in the various countries to rescue Jews. 'We are deeply grateful to the Catholic Church'. After the Pope's death, a tearful Golda Meir gave a eulogy in the United Nations praising him as a great servant of peace whose voice had been 'raised for the victims' in the decade of Nazi terror.

We should be steadfast in describing the true story of this saintly and ascetic Pope and his work to save the Jews based on what actually happened rather than on what writers or historians would have preferred to happen in the absence of evidence.

Jim Roche

Traditional Mass in Scotland

THE ARCHDIOCESE OF ST ANDREWS AND EDINBURGH



St Andrew's Church

Belford Road
Ravelston
Edinburgh EH4 3DS
Celebrant: Fr John Emerson, FSSP

**Every Sunday at 12:00 midday;
Every Holy Day of Obligation 6.00 pm;**

St Cuthbert's Oratory

6 Belford Park
Edinburgh EH4 3DP
Celebrant: Fr John Emerson, FSSP

**Every Monday and Friday at 6:00 p.m.;
Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8:00 a.m.:**

The Church of the Holy Spirit

1 McGrigor Road
Stirling FK7 9BL
Celebrant: Fr John Emerson, FSSP

The first Sunday of the month at 5:00 p.m.:

THE PERSONAL ORDINARIATE OF OUR LADY OF WALSINGHAM



St Columba's Church

9 Upper Gray Street
Edinburgh EH9 1SN
Celebrant: Fr Len Black

The third Sunday of the month at 11:30 a.m. :(Roman Rite, Anglican Use)

St Mary's Church

15 Upper Bridge Street

Stirling FK8 1ES
Celebrant: Fr Len Black

The third Sunday of the month at 4:00 p.m.:

THE DIOCESE OF ABERDEEN



The Church of the Sacred Heart

Grampian Road
Aberdeen AB11 8DY

THE SECOND WEEKEND OF THE MONTH:

Saturday at 5.00 p.m.:

Low Mass preceded by Rosary

Sunday at 11:15 a.m.:

Sung Mass preceded by Rosary

Confessions available before and after both Masses

Celebrant: A priest of the Sons of the Most Holy Redeemer (FSSR), Papa Stronsay, Orkney

Our Lady's Chapel

Whitehall Village
Stronsay
Orkney KW17 2AR

Every Sunday and Holy Day at 9:00 a.m.:

Weekdays at 7:30 a.m.:

Celebrant: A priest of the Sons of the Most Holy Redeemer

The Sons of the Most Holy Redeemer

Golgotha Monastery Island
Papa Stronsay
Orkney Islands KW17 2AR

Mass daily – Retreats and visits can be organised with the Community

THE PERSONAL ORDINARIATE OF OUR LADY OF WALSINGHAM

Royal Northern Infirmary Chapel

Ness Walk
Inverness IV3 5SF



The second, fourth and fifth Sundays of the month at 11:00 a.m.: (Roman Rite, Anglican Use)

Celebrant: Fr Len Black

[THE DIOCESE OF ARGYLL AND THE ISLES](#)



[St Mary's Church](#)

Griminish

Benbecula

Outer Hebrides HS7 5QA

Fr Ross Crichton has now moved.

[THE DIOCESE OF DUNKELD](#)



[St Joseph's Convent](#)

Lawsie Road

Dundee DD3 6XY

The second and fourth Sundays of the month at 4:00 p.m.:

Celebrant: Fr John Emerson FSSP or Fr Ninian Doohan

[THE ARCHDIOCESE OF GLASGOW](#)



[Church of the Sacred Heart](#)

50 Old Dalmarnock Rd
Glasgow G40 4AU

Every Sunday at 9:45 a.m.:

Celebrant: Very Rev Monsignor Paul Conroy, VG

[Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary](#)

162 Broomfield Road
Glasgow G21 3UE

Every Sunday at 6.00 pm Preceded by Novus Ordo Vespers (**Sung Traditional Vespers** on Last Sunday of the month at 4.45 pm) and **Traditional Benediction** at 5.00 pm.

Every Tuesday and Thursday at 6:15 p.m.;

Every Wednesday at 12:30 p.m.(followed by lunch):

Every Friday at 12.30 pm; Also Rosary at 6.30 pm followed by **Confessions (Traditional Rite)** until 7.30 pm.

Every Saturday at 9.30am (Missa Cantata on First Saturdays)

Celebrant: Fr Mark Morris, Parish Priest

N.B. Fr Morris celebrates the Traditional Latin Mass also on all Holy Days of Obligation, as well as offering a monthly High Mass / Missa Cantata, and other occasional Masses.

[St Brigid's](#)

12 Prospecthill Crescent,
Glasgow G42 0JN

The first SATURDAY of every month:

9:30 a.m. Fatima Devotions

10:00 a.m. Mass, followed by Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament with prayers for vocations, then **Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.**

Celebrant: Fr Gerard Byrne, Parish Priest

THE DIOCESE OF MOTHERWELL



[St. Mary's](#)

78 Main Street
Cleland ML1 5QR

Every Thursday at 7.00pm;

Celebrant Fr. Liam O'Connor

DIOCESE OF GALLOWAY



The Sacred Heart Fathers

Smithstone House
Dalry Road
Kilwinning KA13 6PL

Every Sunday at 12.00 Noon
Celebrant Fr Mann SJC

THE DIOCESE OF HEXHAM AND NEWCASTLE (Just over the border)



Our Lady and St. Cuthbert

64 Ravensdowne
Berwick-upon-Tweed
Northumberland
TD15 1DQ

Every THURSDAY at 10:00 a.m.
Celebrant: Fr David Phillips, Parish Priest

THE DIOCESE OF LANCASTER (Also just over the border)



Christ the King

Winton Crescent
Harraby
Carlisle
CA1 2JX

First Sunday of the Month at 6:00 pm