

Pope Charges Ruthenian Persecution to Soviets

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spite protest by Pope Gregory XVI.

Meanwhile, in the part of Poland falling to Austria, the Holy Father recalls, the Ruthenian Church was able to develop its religious life in unity with the Catholic Church.

In the second part of his Encyclical, the Pope recalls benefits deriving to the Ruthenian Church from union and enumerates especially the safeguarding of rites, protection of the legitimate rights of Bishops, and the recognition by the Holy See of Ruthenian liturgical books.

The Encyclical extols the splendid progress of the Ruthenian Church since the union as evidenced in the elimination of abuses, the reform of ecclesiastic

life, the erection and maintenance of flourishing parishes and other religious institutions, notably educational institutes for both men and women, and praises the high spiritual and intellectual quality of Ruthenian priests, both diocesan and regular, as well as the general high level of Catholic culture in the fields of the arts and sciences.

Turning to the important third part of the Encyclical the Pontiff reveals the great anxiety he feels because of the sad reports which reach him about the present state of the Ruthenian Church. Bishops and priests are being made to suffer for their loyalty to the Catholic Church. His Holiness notes, and pressure is being brought to bear upon the people to force them to pass over into schism.

Concluding the Holy Father appeals to the allmerciful God

to calm the tempest and he invites the Catholic world to prayer and penance so that the Ruthenian Church may once more arise to freedom.

The Encyclical ends with touching words of encouragement and consolation addressed by the Pontiff to imprisoned Ruthenian Bishops and their persecuted priests, urging them and all their people to cling courageously to the true Faith.

Laud NCCW Bond Work

Washington — (NCI) — The National Council of Catholic Women has received a letter of appreciation from the Treasury Department for its share in the War Bond and Victory Loan drives. The War Bond division of the Treasury Department asked continued cooperation of the Council for the peacetime work of the Savings Bond division.

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TUNA CORN SOUFFLE — Serves 6

3 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons grated onion
4 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
1/2 teaspoon salt

Melt together butter and flour; add milk, salt, cayenne. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Remove from heat. Combine with onion, corn, tuna and oil from tuna. Add well beaten egg yolks. Mix well. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites, pour into medium size baking dish. Set in shallow pan of hot water. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 1 hour, or until well browned and an inserted knife blade comes out clean.

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NCWC Aide

Rev. Dr. John Francis Cronin, S.J., of Baltimore, who has been named Assistant Director of the Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington. Father Cronin, author and lecturer, has been professor of economics at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, since 1933. (NC Photos).

On Guard!

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promise are quite widely recognized.

Ordinary Americans, nurtured as they are in the traditions of unadulterated democracy, find it difficult to understand the difference between Mr. Byrnes' compromise at Moscow and the late Mr. Chamberlain's appeasement at Munich.

Our popular press with all the adaptability of the chameleon, now acclaimed compromise as the hallmark of statesmanship, despite the fact that only a short while ago it was splashing out gallons of printer's ink against the shame of political appeasement. Instinctively one is reminded of Shakespeare's pertinent query, "What's in a name?"

The whole issue between compromise and appeasement was well illustrated recently at Moscow when Mr. Byrnes placed General MacArthur's actions in Japan under the veto control of Russia.

Mr. Byrnes would call his act wise compromise, leading towards harmony. General MacArthur, our symbol of liberty in the Far East, has given indications that he would prefer the word appeasement to designate Mr. Byrnes' Moscow agreement.

The General must wonder, at least why after fighting tyranny all the way to Tokyo he is suddenly made subject to the dictatorship of Mr. Stalin by the swift stroke of Mr. Byrnes' pen.

Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson is another leading figure in the framing of our American foreign policy. Mr. Acheson, who recently interviewed Dr. Juan Negrin, Moscow protege in the Soviet plot against Catholic Spain, spends some of his time worrying about Fascism in Argentina, Spain, Portugal, and even Ireland.

One has yet to hear Mr. Acheson express any concern over the fact that following the collapse of Mr. Hitler's Brown Fascism Mr. Stalin's Red Fascism has now taken over the mad task of extending an iron rule to the four corners of the earth.

Last but not least among the chief actors on our State Department stage is Mr. Spruille Braden, our recently recalled ambassador to Argentina and now Assistant Secretary of State in charge of American Republican Affairs.

As our ambassador to Argentina Mr. Braden distinguished himself by breaking the customary reticence of modern diplomats to make some brave speeches. He publicly preached American democracy and openly condemned the dictatorial conduct of the Argentine government.

Mr. Braden's straightforward attitude in South America was never imitated by any

of our ambassadors to the more dangerous and more obviously tyrannical governments. We wonder if Mr. Braden would be as open a champion of democracy in Russia or Yugoslavia as he has been in Argentina?

In his new post at the State Department Mr. Braden is continuing his brave speeches. Last evening in New York when he delivered a characteristic attack on Fascism. Although he did not mention Argentina, he left no doubt as to his mind and every newspaper in the country, including the New York Times interpreted his words as an attack against the South American country.

Like other officials of our State Department Mr. Braden always uses very studied language when he denounces dictatorship. He speaks of Fascism, Nazism and "the ideology of National Socialism," the latter expression being an evident reference to Hitlerism, but he is careful not to mention Communism or Marxism both of which are ideologies of tyranny.

Mr. Braden is reported as saying the other evening that democracy cannot disregard Fascist totalitarianism.

Can democracy, we must ask, disregard any kind of totalitarianism? Can democracy afford to respect Communistic totalitarianism and fight only Fascist totalitarianism?

Fascism, Nazism, and Communism are all forms of the same totalitarian tyranny. Oppression of human rights is tyranny regardless of what government sponsors it.

No one quarrels with our State Department's dislike of dictatorship in Argentina or Spain but why the sinister ignore of the very cruel and ruthless dictatorship operated by Mr. Stalin and Mr. Molotov?

Our State Department does not hesitate to speak sharp words to Spain or Argentina or even to General Chiang Kai-shek because he oppose Chinese Communists, but it is strangely silent about the violation of human liberties now being committed in certain parts of Europe and Asia dominated by the might of the Red Flag.

Our State Department, so professedly zealous for democratic liberties in Argentina and Spain, never speaks a word of protest about the Soviet conquest and persecution of Poland.

No American official comes forth to champion democracy in the Baltic with the same vigor that Mr. Braden speaks for it in South America.

Washington statesmen are allegedly very well informed on all the doings of General Franco in faroff Madrid, but we doubt if the same men will hear Pope Pius XII's protest against the Russian persecution of the Ruthenian Catholics.

The United States is the greatest and almost last fortress of democracy in the world but it is a long time since any American statesman has made a good speech about it.

Catholic 'Pulitzer' Prizes Proposed

St. Louis — (NC) — An appeal for the award of prizes, equivalent to the Pulitzer Prize, to stimulate and encourage enterprising and progressive writers and newspapers in the Catholic press field was made here by James A. Shanahan, executive secretary of the Catholic Press Association, at a Midwest regional meeting of the Association.

The meeting, attended by 45 delegates representing 45 Catholic publications in 12 states, was called to discuss practical problems met by publishers, editors, advertising and circulation officials of Catholic publications. The Rev. H. L. Barnes, managing editor of The Catholic Messenger, Davenport, Iowa, and Midwestern chairman of the CPA, presided.