

Tito's Toll 400,000

369 Priests, 12 Nuns Slain; Persecution Story Told

Geneva, Switzerland—(NC)—Trustworthy sources inside Yugoslavia this week refuted Marshal Tito's claim of "perfect freedom of religion" with a series of twenty-nine shocking disclosures of violence and persecution.



MARSHAL TITO

On Guard!

By Rev. Patrick J. Flynn

Americans who are concerned about the shape of things to come in this fortress of democracy should keep their eyes on the CIO convention opening next week at Atlantic City. Present expectations are that the seaside meeting may explode wide open in a bitter battle over the critical issue of Communist influence in the CIO.

Unless the CIO puts its own house in order it will endanger its own future as a trade union movement in this country. As Father Massie, labor writer of the *Weekend American*, points out, the CIO must decide whether it "will remain a citadel of American unionism and a tower of strength to democracy or the chief base of operations in the United States for an alien, totalitarian power."

During the ten years that the CIO has been in existence, Moscow-directed Communists, assisted by their leftist friends, have worked their way into high command posts of the CIO and grasped control of a dozen or more CIO unions.

This strategic entrenchment has enabled the Soviets to use the CIO as a sounding board for Moscow propaganda and to give them an opportunity to exploit American workers in the interests of the despotic Kremlin.

This situation is obviously intolerable, particularly in view of Soviet Russia's growing hostility to the United States and the fact that American Communists are avowedly reasonable in their intentions.

The key figure in the CIO's expected effort to break free from the fetters of Communist influence is Philip Murray, president of the CIO.

The Scottish-born Murray is an able and respected labor leader. He is anti-Communist and a Catholic. Undoubtedly, he enjoys more personal following and prestige than any other CIO chieftain. And in next week's convention Mr. Murray must make a very important decision. Shall he bring the Communist issue before the convention or shall he try to keep the problem quiet lest the CIO be split wide open?

Critics of Murray think that so far he has been too lenient with the Communists in the CIO. Murray's friends, on the other hand, insist that he is very anxious to rid the CIO of Communism and that in his own way he has worked to that end. Murray's failure in the past to bring the issue out in the open, say his defenders, may be an error of strategy, but not of intention.

What will Philip Murray's strategy be in next week's convention? His staunchest admirers are urging him to make an open declaration of war against the CIO Reds. If Murray continues to compromise in this Communist matter, his friends, they would say, will be disappointed in the future of the CIO.

of routing the Communist from the CIO will not be in any case. It will be more than a resolution of intention or a speech before a government and it will be a quiet but firm Murray pushes through the coming convention and purges all Communist officials. The men of overhanging Communist bills to trouble seem, leaders of rank members. It is file CIO unionists up against the CIO. At Atlantic City probably a hearing will be held on November 12.

THE CATHOLIC Courier Journal

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Red Cross 'Scandal' in Moscow Bared

PRESS FIGHT LAYS 'LITTLE IRON CURTAIN'

A strike on Rochester's two Gannett newspapers has given area residents their own "Little Iron Curtain."

The Democrat and Chronicle and the Times-Union, the city's only newspapers, have not published since last Friday and present indications give no immediate hope that the "Little Iron Curtain" will be lifted so that news-hungry Rochesterians may know what is going on in the world.

The news blockade centers around a dispute between the management of the two Gannett newspapers and 306 members of Local 15 of the International Typographical Union. The Union called its strike on Friday evening following a stalemate in contract negotiations which had been going on with Gannett officials since August 1st.

A secondary complication arising on the first night of the strike concerned the photoengravers. When the printers of the Typographical Union failed to appear for work on Friday evening following a strike vote in the afternoon, the Gannett publishers attempted to produce a newspaper through a photoengraving process. The photoengravers refused to handle the copy and were dismissed by the company.

Meanwhile, latest reports reveal that the striking Typographical Union expects affiliated AFL printers working on other papers to block their support and extend the strike against Gannett newspapers in their own cities.

Management offered the printers \$70 a day and 57 1/2 hours a week for 312 days, on a basis of 53 1/2 days and 56 1/2 nights. This raise was to be retroactive to August 1st when the old contract expired.

An optional offer of 57 1/2 days and 57 1/2 nights was also made by management provided the printers would waive their right to any future profit sharing declared annually by the company.

Both company offers were rejected by the printers who demand \$80 a day and \$88 nights. The Gannett company state that the printers' demand "is beyond our scope."

Private indications are that management's optional offer of \$74 days and \$78 nights would be acceptable to the printers but the latter balk at the company stipulation which demands that the printers waive all rights to future profit sharing declared by the company.

Discussing the proposal to waive profit sharing rights which seems to be the most serious bone of contention between the disputants, the union officials point out that the distribution of bonuses is wholly in the control of the Gannett company.

Further, the union officials insist that they can not accept the waiver proposed by the Gannett management because this would mean waiving away rights not only of present members of the union but also all future members, including children not yet born.

Most gloomy aspect of the dispute is the fact that no negotiations for solving the stalemate progress.

Cardinal Dies



Cardinal Caccia Dominioni, ranking Cardinal in the Order of Doctors who died Tuesday in Rome, age 82. He was a native of Milan.

NAZI SEIZURES ARE RETURNED TO AUSTRIA CHURCH

Fribourg, Switzerland—(NC)—At a ceremony marking the formal return to the Church of religious institutions seized by the Nazis in Upper Austria, Col. Edgar Kadane Hume, chief of the American Military Government in Linz, told the assembled representatives of the Church and State that the American people desire to aid Austria in regaining her status as a free and independent nation.

According to a report by Kips, Swiss Catholic news service, Colonel Hume said: "The principle of religious freedom is basic to the United States... We know that the preservation of religious institutions was one of the many methods used by Nazis to suppress the liberty of Austria. We desire to undo that wrong with all the means at our disposal."

On March 13, 1938, the Nazis seized the property of the Church, including that of religious orders. Today, six weeks after the formal return of these rights and institutions, in accordance with American institutions and principles, which are now in force in Austria, I therefore declare that all these judicial and material rights which had been seized by the Nazis are now being restored to the Catholic Church."

Pope Attends Requiem For Five Cardinals

Vatican City—(RSD), (NC)—His Holiness Pope Pius XII and the Cardinals of the Roman Curia attended the funeral Mass in the St. Peter's Basilica for the repose of the souls of five Cardinals who died during the last year.

The five Cardinals for whom the Mass was offered were: Pietro Carlo Boetto, S. J.; John Cardinal Glennon; Clement Augustus Cardinal von Galer; Enrico Cardinal Parronchi; and Augustin Cardinal Padoa Schiavo.

His Holiness Pius XII, who has been in Rome since he was returned to his post through the intervention of Archbishop Wilton D. Dozier, Apostolic Delegate to Britain.

WISCONSIN BUS MEASURE VOTED DOWN

Madison, Wis.—(NC)—A proposed amendment to the State Constitution which would have authorized legislation to provide transportation of children to parochial and private schools in public school buses was voted down by Wisconsin voters in the general election.

In the State, which is 90 per cent Catholic in population, the vote was nearly 45 per cent in favor of the amendment. The referendum was voted down by a 5-to-4 count. Unofficial returns from 3112 of the State's 3107 precincts, showed 42,714 in favor of the measure and 53,708 against.

Thirty-five daily and weekly newspapers throughout the State, including the influential Milwaukee Journal, Wisconsin's largest paper, came out editorially in favor of the referendum, while only two newspapers openly opposed it.

A volunteer group headed by outstanding Catholic laymen formed the Committee Supporting the Constitutional Amendment for Transportation of School Children and worked throughout the State in favor of the referendum. The committee provided news stories and other publicity to all papers and mailed half-million copies of pamphlets explaining the referendum for distribution through all churches in the State. In addition the committee provided papers and other advertisements in favor of the amendment.

Emphasis was placed by the committee in its campaign on the fact that bus transportation was a health and safety measure, and that it was a public measure which was provided for parochial and private school children out of public tax funds. It also stressed that the bus transportation was a service which benefited the child in the State, not the school, and was in accordance with court decisions along this line.

Proponents of the measure urged that its passage would place Wisconsin in a category with 22 progressive States which now make some provision for transporting children to parochial and private schools, as well as public schools.

Opponents of the referendum, spearheaded by the Wisconsin Committee For Religious Liberty, allied with the Wisconsin Council of Churches, an organization of Protestant churches, attacked the proposal as an entering wedge to violate the principle of separation of Church and State. Meetings in opposition were held in halls of Protestant churches of various denominations throughout the State and a heavy campaign of letters-to-editors and newspaper advertisements was carried on by them. In some instances, the Wisconsin State Journal, a progressive newspaper, published an editorial attacking the measure.

Pro-Communist State Legislators required by Wisconsin's constitution, had approved a bill authoring such a referendum. When the second Legislature passed the bill in 1945, the Milwaukee Journal editorially expressed regret over the non-anticipating that the bill would stir up religious controversy among the people, a prediction which came true.

Arizona Released-Time Phoenix—(RNS)—Preliminary plans for organization of a released-time religious education program for Arizona public school students were mapped here at the annual Inter-Church State Convention of the Arizona of Churches.

After his second release in 1938, the Orthodox divine returned to Byelorussia and carried on his missionary activities in the forests and secret hiding places near Briansk. He was consecrated a Bishop of the Russian Orthodox Church in 1943. In 1944 he was deported by the Nazis to Germany.

Bishop Melitzky's half-sister, Mother Serafima, Rpsva Igu, taught in Russian schools from 1906 to 1920. Then she refused to teach in the anti-religious schools that were decreed

Fr. Braun Charges Secret Police Took U.S. Supplies; Hits Officials

The Complete Text of Father Braun's Statement Appears on Page 8

Worcester, Mass.—(NC)—A shocking charge that \$27,000,000 in relief supplies donated by the people of the United States through the American Red Cross to alleviate needy Russians in World War II was gobbled up by the N.K.V.D., the ministry which operates the secret police in the Soviet Union, was made in a public statement by the Rev. Joseph Braun, A. C. of Assumption College here, who 52 more than a decade was the only Roman Catholic Priest in the Soviet Union.

Characterizing the incident as the "Red Cross Scandal of Moscow," Father Braun said that the Red Cross officials in Moscow "knew the way the supplies were being handled, but they offered no assistance."

Father Braun said that he had disclosed the \$27,000,000 scandal in an address before the National Council of Catholic Bishops of Columbia, Md., in the city of New Bedford, Mass. His charges against the American Red Cross and the Soviet officials were made in the presence of the American people who are helping to fund the American Red Cross. He said that he had disclosed the scandal in the presence of the American people who are helping to fund the American Red Cross.

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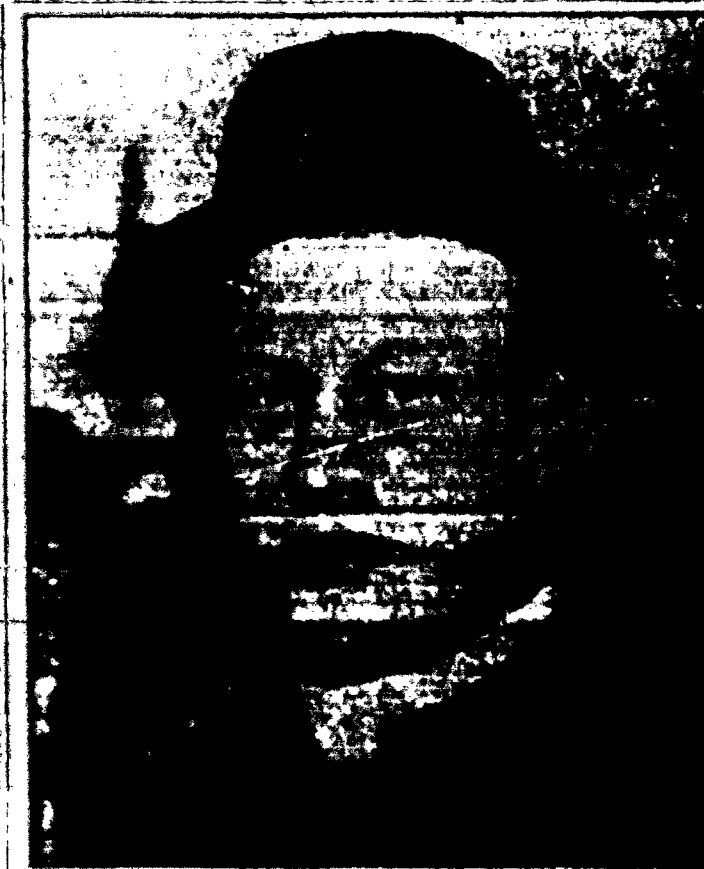
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REV. LEOPOLD HAACK, A.A.

'Mercy Death' Bill Hit By Cleric as 'Anti-God'

New York—(RNS)—Voluntary euthanasia, or "mercy death," is "anti-God and un-Christian," according to the Rt. Rev. McGr. Robert E. McCormick, speaking before the Catholic Council of New York.

McCormick said that the bill to legalize mercy deaths which Dr. Robert L. Ryan, president of the New York State Medical Society, introduced in the state legislature, was "anti-God and un-Christian."

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U. S. HIERARCHY HITS SENTENCE

Washington (NC)—Sentencing of Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac to six years of hard labor by a "prejudiced court" in Yugoslavia outrages justice and merits the condemnation of all Americans, it is declared in a statement adopted by one hundred Archbishops and Bishops from all parts of the United States assembled at their annual meeting at Catholic University here.

The condemnation of Archbishop Stepinac by a prejudiced court, the statement says, is "a gross injustice and a disgrace to the American people. The archbishop is innocent and his activities are in the best interests of his own people."

The statement also condemns the Yugoslav government for its persecution of the Catholic Church and its people. It calls for the release of Archbishop Stepinac and for the restoration of his rights.

The statement was adopted by a vote of 100 to 0. It is the first time that the U.S. hierarchy has taken such a strong stand against a foreign government's actions.

ister-Nun Enter Church

Cat lies and again arrested in 1931 and condemned to seven years' imprisonment. After his second release in 1938, the Orthodox divine returned to Byelorussia and carried on his missionary activities in the forests and secret hiding places near Briansk. He was consecrated a Bishop of the Russian Orthodox Church in 1943. In 1944 he was deported by the Nazis to Germany. Bishop Melitzky's half-sister, Mother Serafima, Rpsva Igu, taught in Russian schools from 1906 to 1920. Then she refused to teach in the anti-religious schools that were decreed