

BISHOP KEARNEY SOUNDS DIOCESAN CALL FOR FAMILY COMMUNION SUNDAY IN ALL CHURCHES

Feast of the Holy Family
1947

My dear People:

A few years ago we inaugurated the practice of family communion on the Feast of the Holy Family. The sanctity of the home and the preservation of the Christian ideal in family life are of deep concern to the Church and to the nation. To the Church because she is the official teacher of the gospel of Christ, and the only powerful bulwark against the increasing lack of obedience to the laws of God governing family life. To the nation, because no nation can hope to be any stronger in spirit than the spiritual life of its homes. A nation advances or declines on its family life advances or declines.

On next Sunday, the feast of the Holy Family we ask God's blessing on our homes and families by assisting at Mass as a family, approaching the Holy Eucharist as a family and then joining together at a Communion breakfast which we have made a traditional tribute to the Mother of the home.



For the first time the Benjamin family of Elmira will answer the Bishop's appeal for family communion in St. John the Baptist Church, Elmira, Sunday. Received into the church last September by the Rev. Theodore J. Winterroth, pastor of St. John's (see page 1).

By the picture as they will receive Sunday. Left to right are Mrs. John F. John A. Jr., James Edward, Jr. and Mrs. Benjamin. Donald P. Charles E. Sandra Ann, responsible for the family communion, and Woods 1947.

We have requested each family to bring a candle to the service. These candles will be used to light the altar and to symbolize the light of Christ in the home. Please bring your candles to the service on Sunday morning.

Yours devotedly,
+ James E. Kearney
Bishop of Elmira

ON GUARD!

Lady In Distress
Battling The Budget
What Is Solution?
By REV. P. J. FLYNN

Meet "Martha Duncan." She is the mythical creation of the New York State Department of Labor and represents the average retail trade worker in upstate New York.

In a month-long survey of upstate retail trade workers, seven students of Cornell University's School of Industrial and Labor Relations interviewed over 100 retail employees who gave their answers to questions about their private lives, clothing, food, and miscellaneous expenditures. This information has been weighed and averaged and from the raw material of statistics, the Department of Labor has moulded up state's average retail employee.

New York's typical "girl behind the counter" has been named "Martha Duncan," and in its November "Industrial Bulletin," the Department of Labor gives us this picture:

"In her job, Martha Duncan must be a diplomat, merchant, and a thrifty purveyor of good will. She must have the endurance of a gladiator and the tolerance of a clergyman. Her job is seldom an easy one, often a thankless one, and always an essential one."

"For this, her weekly 'take-home pay' is \$23.19. Her relatively small income is budgeted artfully. Although she lives with her family, her weekly expenditures must be computed with the infinitesimal calculations of a diamond cutter. Occasionally, her budget cannot bear the brunt of a spiraling economy. To stave off indebtedness, she taps a dwindling reserve of savings at one time swollen by the flood of her defense plant earnings. Her personal era of bright prosperity lived and died with the war."

A breakdown of Martha Duncan's weekly economy contains some interesting revelations.

One dollar and eighty cents of her weekly wage goes for lunches and occasional meals eaten away from home. This budget would limit her to a thirty-cent lunch. With coffee costing ten cents a cup and sandwiches (even the hamburger) costing thirty and thirty-five cents, the girl behind the counter is of necessity a frugal eater and there may be days when she can't afford to eat anything.

In the matter of clothing, the retail employee's work obliges her to respect fashion and appearance. Consequently, the Department of Labor points out, "Martha Duncan's clothing allowance (\$5.17 per week) is a consideration which more often than not overshadows the importance of food."

"One dollar and fifty-seven cents a week is allotted for cosmetics, drugs and doctors' fees. This indicates that Martha is normally healthy, and fortunately so because, she cannot afford to be seriously ill. In the event of a major illness or operation Martha is comfortable in the knowledge that her family will bear the burden of expense."

Martha Duncan is unable to bank a penny. At the end of each week, Martha's account book reveals an income of \$23.19 against a total expenditure of \$23.13. Each week of the year she spends \$3.06 more than she earns. And understand, this average working girl is no spendthrift.

She balances her weekly deficit by drawing on her dwindling bank account or imposing on parental or family generosity. If she has an escort, he underwrites the recreational allowance (\$2.29) in her budget by paying the cost of a weekly show or dance. Sometimes, too, she is forced to offset the weekly deficit by self-abnegation. According to the Department of Labor's analysis, therefore, society is now subsidizing the retail business. When a business fails to pay its employees a living wage it is being subsidized by society.

The retail business is big business and it should be able to give its workers enough to live on so that they do not have to turn to page 7.

THE CATHOLIC Courier Journal

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE ROCHESTER DIOCESE

57TH YEAR ROCHESTER EDITION THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1947 20 Pages FIVE CENTS

Even Communists Hate Soviet Rule, Fugitive Red Diplomat Charges

New York—(NC)—Most Russians, including even a majority of communists and men closest to the government, have come to hate the Soviet regime of Russia, it is contended in a strongly-worded statement issued here on behalf of Kiril M. Alexiev, who has quit as acting commercial attaché of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico after two years of service and has come to the United States with his family.

He compared his homeland to a huge concentration camp with the people prisoners of tyrannical secret police.

The whereabouts of the 37-year-old former Soviet official, his wife and two children, is being kept secret. His attorney explained that his client fears he is being sought by Soviet officials and asserted that while he was living at one place "two men of foreign appearance kept the place under surveillance for some hours," departing only when police officials were called to the house.

Reports from Mexico City quoted a spokesman of the Russian Embassy there as stating that Mr. Alexiev was never acting commercial attaché of the embassy but simply an employee in the commercial section, and that he had left Mexico City around the end of November to return to Russia via the United States.

Cannot Doom Family

At the conclusion of his statement against the Soviet regime, Mr. Alexiev states he has not returned to his homeland and "doom my family which has become accustomed to breathe the fresh air of freedom."

The text of his statement follows:

"In April of 1944, I was assigned by the Soviet Government to a commercial job in Mexico, and until September of 1946, actually worked as a Trade Attaché at the Soviet Embassy. I graduated from the Soviet Mining Academy, and continued as 'assistant' at the Academy for the prescribed period.

"After that I designed and constructed one of the most important war industry plants in the Soviet Union, and later worked as chief engineer in large munition factories. Finally, I was chief engineer of a Trust uniting a group of the most important plants of the aviation industry.

"Living now in the United States with my wife and two children, I consider it my duty to state publicly that I am opposed to the Soviet regime, and explain the reasons of my antagonism. Life abroad has opened to me the true meaning of what I saw in the Soviet Union.

Isolation Principle

"The Soviet Government's domestic policy is based on the principle of complete isolation of the Russian people from the democratic nations, especially the U.S.A. The government persistently tries to inculcate the spirit of animosity.

(Turn to Page 7)

GREETED BY CHILDREN



Children were among the thousands of the laity who exchanged New Year's greetings with His Excellency, Bishop Kearney at his East Ave. residence, Sunday. With him were Mrs. Helen and Jimmy O'Connor of 63 Hager Ave., Rochester. Story on Page 1-A.

New Congress Pledged Against U.S. Communists

Washington—A pledge for a fight-to-the-finish against the forces of communism in the nation was made on behalf of the new Republican majority which came into power as the 80th Congress was born here.

The pledge was made by 62-year-old Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, in an address to his colleagues immediately after his election as Speaker of the House—first Republican to hold that office since 1930.

As things ran along smoothly in the House, the Senate became ensnared with the effort of that body's Republicans to bar Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Mississippi Democrat, from taking his seat. The Bilbo case held up organization of the Senate by the Republicans, preventing 34 new and reelected Senators from taking their oaths of office.

Bilbo Case Deferred

Two test votes—one 31 to 20 and the other 30 to 19—disclosed that Bilbo supporters in the Senate were outnumbered and apparently doomed to ultimate defeat. The Mississippi case has been referred to a subcommittee and awaiting further action.

Hours after proceedings in the Capitol had adjourned, a group headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Chester Bowles, Governor of Connecticut, and Wilson W. Wyatt, former veterans' housing expeditor, with a number of other "progressive" leaders attended a dinner of the Union for Democratic Action.

The organization proposed to set up a permanent liberal group, from which communists and fellow travelers will be barred, and Mr. Bowles called upon liberals throughout the nation to rally to its cause.

No Room for Absentees

In his address to fellow members of the House, Speaker Martin asserted: "There is no room in the Government of the United States for any who prefer the communistic system, or any other form of absolutism, to our American system. Those who do not believe in the way of life which has made us the greatest nation of all time, should not be permitted to occupy positions of trust and power in the American Government."

Speaker Martin asserted that religious liberty along with the rights of free speech, assembly and news must be held inviolate as "safeguards against any dangerous drift away from our constitutional representative system of government into some form of monopoly." But he warned that these freedoms must not be permitted to mean that the nation's enemies, seeking to overthrow the governmental, economic and social system, "shall have license to conspire under the Constitution."

UP ITALIAN AID TAYLOR ASKS

New York—(NC)—Pointing up a current campaign for funds by the American Relief for Italy, Myron C. Taylor, who is chairman of the relief organization's board and President Harry S. Truman's personal representative at the Vatican, in an interview here emphasized not only the need for continued but for greater relief for the Italian people.

He said "the sky is the limit" in the organization's drive for funds and expressed the hope that a sum greater than the \$4,000,000 allotted by the National War Relief Fund, which is to be dissolved, will be realized. He declared that President Truman "is sure that Italy should be kept as a going concern—in harmony with our ideal of free people everywhere."

Mr. Taylor only recently returned from a trip to the Vatican and a few days ago reported to President Truman at the White House on the results of his assignment. He dwelled on the state of that time whether his mission as the President's representative had been completed.

He disclosed here that one phase of his visit was to determine for the President how much more relief Italy needs to get on its feet again. He said that a new wave of hunger is sweeping all European countries this winter will increase as the months go by and that Italy will be one of the chief sufferers.

SCHOOL AID STAND OUTLINED

Detroit—(NC)—Regarding the question of Federal aid to education, the Catholic Church stands for equal assistance to all pupils and their parents, Catholic or Protestant, whose need for meeting required State standards has been proved.

Archbishop John T. McNichols, O.P., of Cincinnati, emphasized in an address here before 600 members of the First Friday Club.

The Archbishop, who is chairman of the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and President-General of the National Catholic Educational Association, pointed out that under a current Federal aid-to-education legislative proposal, Catholics would pay much in taxes to support the program, but their children would not receive any benefit.

He pointed out that a high percentage of the population in large cities and the more populous States is formed by Catholics. He also pointed out that under the Thomas-Hill-Taft bill, which would provide \$250,000,000 in Federal aid to education, the subsidies would be granted according to State laws and Constitutions, and emphasized that in most States funds would not be available for religious schools.

Archbishop McNichols declared that the Thomas-Hill-Taft bill contains many good provisions, but since it would actually help only pupils in public schools, the prelate asserted, it becomes discriminatory, undemocratic and un-American.

German Family Evictions by U. S. Military Severe

Frankfurt—(NC)—The U. S. military government in Germany is holding Christmas parties for German families who have been evicted from their homes by order of American military authorities.

These evictions, necessary to make room for American military personnel who have arrived in the American zone, are expected, in the near future, to be even more severe.

Informers of the military of many evicted families. Gen. Joseph T. McNichols, American Theater Commander, who a few days ago ordered a German sentence that "the American occupation forces in Germany are not motivated by revenge," immediately gave orders to halt further evictions of homes pending an investigation.

Outing More Homes

The urgency of the situation is fully realized by many high-ranking American officers who think privately that the evictions, which seem to be carried out indiscriminately, are bound to play into the hands of radical agitators.

The American military major at a large German city said: "We are making every effort to help every family."

The great majority of those affected by the evictions are Catholics. There are many Catholic homes, even some former monasteries of Nazi concentration camps, Jews and refugees from the eastern districts of the Reich.

The reports received here indicate that many evictions were ordered despite the fact that hundreds of homes requisitioned earlier in the year still remain unused. Thousands of other homes taken over by American authorities after the German capture of towns had been ordered are far too large for the normal requirements of an American family.

There are several authentic cases where the requisitioning of homes was followed by the removal of furniture and other belongings without any notification of the owners. Some of these homes are still unused today and have suffered great damage through burning and looting during the recent cold spell.

Cardinal Gets Appeal

In Munich, priests and clergymen of the districts affected by the evictions have appealed to Michael Cardinal Faulhaber, archbishop of Munich, to appeal to the American military government.

As a general rule, those whose homes have been requisitioned are not permitted to remove any of their belongings, such as furniture and china, although these articles cannot be replaced in a country that underwent aerial bombardment. According to a report from Munich, women who attempted to obtain some necessities were arrested and booked on charges of "stealing American property."

The requisitioned homes are under the guard of military police. Several cases have been reported where women trying to regain entrance into their former homes were harassed by the guards and even beaten. There are bitter complaints that M. P. on guard duty during these cold winter months burn the firewood that people had laboriously gathered.

(Turn to page 7)

Negro Methodist Picked On Catholic All-American

Chicago—(RNS)—Claude "Buddy" Young, a Negro Methodist, is the first Protestant ever named to an "All Catholic-American" football team.

The pick-up started when Jimmy Powers, N. Y. Daily News sports columnist, who was helping to select a stand-out Catholic eleven for Extension Magazine, national Catholic monthly, was erroneously informed that Young is a Catholic.

Powers then nominated the speedy Negro halfback, who was subsequently named along with Herman Wedemeyer, of St. Mary's, Johnny Lacey, of Notre

WAR CHAMBER NAMED TO POST AT ST. BERNARD

The War Chamber, named to post at St. Bernard, has been assigned to the post of St. Bernard, N. Y. The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.

The chamber is named after the saint who is the patron of the post.