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The problem of the street of the particle of t

Bort Borning, provident of the Matieral Associeties of Magnicottowers, passing diversely
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is well taken if it means what it eight to means
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to be given a veloc in determining prices. If it
means shything less than that, by Bunting is
easily to the suspicient of meanly attempting to
shift is others the responsibility for managemanics obvious mismanagement of prices during recent accepts. ing recent months.

He shad as it may, the writer would like to suggest that the President and his Cabinet, even with the best of good will and with the most expert advice, will not be able to do very much about prices. The problem is one which with larve to be solved primarily by industry itself in organized cooperation with labor and with the government. Accordingly, it is further suggested that new is the appropriate time for the President to convene another national Laboralanegement Conference which, unlike the last abortive effort, would include on its agenda the priosprofit wage equation. The findings of the President's Cabinet and of his other official advisors doubt by presented to this Conference and stone sould live be taken for at lenst discussed) lowerds the establishment of a system of orgamine comparation among management, labor and the government in balancing the national

It is not heing suggested here that we sug-

Problem of Lower Prices

deally revolutionize our sectionic system-atthough, to be sure, there are grounds for maintaleting that the serioumens of the crisis, which even the leaders of industry themselves antisimils, calls for some rather bold experimenting. All that is asked, is that we approach the problem with an open mind and that we be prepared, at least, to begin to experiment with Whatever remedies the findings of such a conference might suggest.

times again, incidentally, the landers of american fedustry owe it to themselves to be initedate on the trend of seconomic developserits in other democratic countries. American nestrive traditional aversion to labura being given any voice in the determination of prices is not at all surprising, but, perhaps its fears misgivings ought to be checked occasionally sealest the experience of other countries.

in this sometion, attention is called to a reent report on a new experiment in economic densoirant in Austria (New York Times, March 30). On March 28 the Austrian Parliament mased the Works Council Law, under which the elected representatives of workers will be permitted to demand consultation in matters not only of labor relations but also of marketing, Smaller and other policies of management. In plants where more than 500 are employed, the workers council may, by a two-thirds vote. protest management policy to the National Repromis Commission through the National Confederation of Labor. The protest can be on the ground that the economic future of the werners is endangered, or that management's policy is contrary to the interests of the Austrian economy. Provision was made for the pinilaliment of workers' representatives who betray business secrets of the plant that em-ploys them. Management is obligated to make periodis reports on operations to the works council. In companies with several establishments, a separate council is to be set up for

Whether or not this Austrian experiment has anything to teach us here in the United States obviously open to debate. But certainly it's the type of development which ought to be getting an honest hearing as a possible alternative to the economic disorganization now prevailing in the American economy and giving the litters even to the NAM.

The Austrian program is not by any means a Marxiat program. On the contrary, the New York Times informs us that the so-called Catholic Liberal wing of the Austrian People's Party supported the measure precisely because it looks upon it as a necessity in warding off What is described as the menace of totali-

Aather Gillis Says:

It is good that the fairy should know some thing of theology. It is especially good when a marriber of this laity is well enough yeared in

theology to detect error in the argument of a popular and per-sualive preacher. De. Henry Emerson Position, sewader and for many years seeker of the Riverst. Dapter Church in New York City, saloys nation-wide—perhaps work-wide—re-nown for pulpit dosesnor. He attracts the multitude without condescending to clapsing, sen-sationalism, or excessive self-

best example in America of a M. GELLIS Protestant clergyman who achieves enormous popularity without sacrificing dignity and mental compristy

But in a recount article in The Latine Horne dourned (reprinted and widely circulated as a lession) he fell into a logical and theological mistake which a laywoman promptly pointed out. The title of the article tunniquelly sense. tional for Dr. Fosdick and therefore parhays the editors' idea rather than the writer's) is "Why Religions Helps Mess Up the World." The principal reason, says the Doctor, is that religious instead of uniting and harmonizing mankind. sels man at odds, with its insistence upon what he calls variously, "local trivialities," "legal-Sams, ritualisms, and religious conventionalities." "igeal trivia" "mmail peculiarities" and so on. He has a dozen_expressions for the one same

Over against that evil he would emphasize the "universals" which all sects and indeed all religions, pagan as well as Christian, have in common. He presents the argument with his customary vivid eloquence and indeed with a touch of scorn and vehemence unusual, as far es I know, in his public üllérances.

Allee Moldenhawer, Religious News Editor for the New York World Telegram, in her column called attention to a false emphasis in Dr. Fosdick's argument and to a theological error. The false, or at least excessive emphasis is on what be calls "minor divergencies in creedal statement and ritual custom." She answers, quite correctly I think: "The trouble with the reli gion of most people, both inside and outside the church, is not that we hold it too dearly. stressing 'minor divergencies' but that we hardly hold it at all."

Miss Moldenbawer points out a couple of "eriemies of religion," which she says are far

Laywoman Checks N.Y. Clercy spent

more important than Dr. Fastica's "misor divergracies." She says:

Two of religion's worst enemies are first, a white-spread hedonism, which seems to have some connection with Sigmund Preud, it And second the kind of intellectual mobbiers that hates to accept an opinion held by anyone with or to joic a group that has in its ranks mobile with a lower intelligence quotient than you ac I have."

To Miss Moldrahawer's two "enemies of faligion," I would suggest that she aid a third. recently spoken over the radio and published in his own paper by the editor of The Christian Century: Mr. Charles C. Merrison indicts Secularism and places the blame on the multiiudinous instruments—radio, fiction, newspapers, and the movies. Did he add the preraffing system of public education? I cannot but think that Miss Moldenhawer and Mr. Morrison have come nearer to the real causes of the fallure or (as Dr. Fosdick would have it) the evil influence of religion. Intellectual snobdeliness and secularism are far more harmful to the chirch than ritual and doctrinal differ-When Protestantism, the religion per excellence of differences, was vigorous, it made much more of those differences than it does now that it is weak,

As for my own criticism, I should say that Dr. Fosdick introduces a theological question which he makes no attempt to answer. He speaks repeatedly of "universals" in religion as opposed to "local peculiarities." But he has no answer to the question, what are universals, and what are trivial local customs? He speaks of "apecial modes of baptism" and of "this and that way of serving communion." But he falls to say whether Baptism itself is a "universal," and he entirely declines the problem of what Holy Communion really is. He speaks of Jesus as "A Master and Lord who impresses even unbelievers with his universal range and sweep." He quotes H. G. Wells who admits that our Savior is "easily the dominant figure in history." But he doesn't so much as indicate whether or not he thinks Jesus to be God or merely man.

I wish I could share the doctor's feeling that the differences that separate churches are insignificant. But I fear that those differences are very deep.

And why didn't this habitually courageous Protestant Minister go on to say that the differentiation of which he complains, differences in creed, in doctrine, in "universals" was erected into a primary principle when Protestantism came in to oppose Catholicism, which by the way is the true universalism?

Washington Letter Moscow Belittles U. S.

By J. J. Gilbert Washington - It is a won- everybody is likely to succumb

der we have as many friends abroad as we do, after all the things various peoples are told about us in this age of "propaganda" or "mass persuasion." In a single recent day the oreign Broadcast Information Branch of the Central Intelligence Group in this city monttored radio broadcasts by stations in Soviet Russia which did the following things:

Criticized cortain American foreign policies in Russian for the Russian people; told Austria in a German-language broadcast about the "anti-U S. tendencies in British public opinion"; deplored American 'immger-strategy" in a broadcast in the Danish language beamed for Europe; declared in a broadcast in the Persian language to the Near and Middle East that the Truman policy hides a policy of force; said in another Persian language program to the same areas that the United States canttalizes on the war's aftermath; asserted in an English-language broadcast beamed to the United Kingdom that the United States is displacing Great Britain in the Near East; claimed in a Greek-language broadcast to Greece that United States aid to that country "smells of gunpowder" scored American proposals in the Far Eastern Commission in a broadcast beamed in Japanese to Japan; declared in an English-language brist-ast in-tersded for North America that the United States sends an anti-Soviet nawspaper into Austria: discussed for the Japanese in enother program is Japanese "What's behind the mask" of the Truman plan; demanded folorms in Japan farm economy in still another

Japanese prosdeast. Just how effective this flood "propaganda" is, one can only conjecture. It would seem to be a veritable flood, though, because there is nothing to in dicate that this particular day's recordings of Soviet broadcasts was anything unusual. Since it has been going think of the cells in our own on for some time, one may guess that it has find some effect else the Russian communists would have switched to some other device. Moreover, in many of the areas reached, there is reason to believe that this "propaganda" via the efferways is supplemented by political and other pressure from the outside and fellow-traveler sympathy and agitation within the vari-

ous countries. The document do fust to save "Surely those people don't fall for that stuff." The fact is the "stuff" is pretty well presented, and in most cases like persons to whom it is directed are hungry, cold and on the brink of despair. Their, too almost

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A recently published book entitled "Mass Persuasion," by Robert K. Merton, with Marjorie Fiske and Alberta Curtis, brings out, according to its reviewers, "the rather terrifying susceptibility of the average American to "propaganda properly constructed properly timed and properly conveyed."

The review is published in "Channels" of the National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, and the book itself is a systematic study of the techniques of mass persuasion used in Kate Smith's war bond broadcast of September, 1943. The 18-hour broadcast, it is said, "appeared to offer an ideal altuation for the investigation of the techniques of mass persuasion." It is stated that "so adroitly were the appeals directed in the first drive and so consciously were they improved in the second, that Miss Smith's first day's sale of \$39,-000,000 worth of war bonds was almost tripled in the second radio appeal which netted a \$110,000,000 bond sale."

The reviewer says this study is "as challenging in its potentiality for good and evil as the atomic bomb"; that it reveals the "the rather terrifying susceptibility of the average American": that "it suggests to the authors of the study of the dilemma of the moulders and manipulators of public opinion wito may be tempted to divorce means and enda." It is added that "it is frightening to contemplate" that "the rechniques may easily be put to immoral use."

100 Years Old

ed from the Diocese of Buffalo on Jan 25, 1868 to form the ben. Chemung, Tioga and Schuyler

WE SEE IT What Price Prices? __By DAN PATRICK_ There seems to be a pretty to the public that prices would

general egreement that prices must theme down. There is gen-eral designmental, hierarch ha to the porthod residency by the field probled and the persons of could be probled and the persons of present inflationary state of

The President's speech this wrest brought the problem of lewered prices into sharp national focus although the vision is somewhat olded by an unnosporation profits and the de-mands of labor.

Several weeks ago Mr. Tru-man told a press conference that industry must be prepared to deverse the trans of a price spiral by multime prices or cise be prepared to grant wage in-

Elther intentionally or otherwise, the Provident at that time neglected to mention farm prices which have by his own idribation constituted the greatest single factor in the increas-

ed cost of living. In his apsech this week, Mr. Truman said that food prices have rised 35 percent above the 1945 average. There you have the crix of the high cost of living. There you have the reason that labor sake increased wages. There you have the reason that labor sake increased son that some industries cannot absorb even a moderate l'age lucreese without raising because these industries do not deal directly or indirectwith food.

Now, why are food prices high? Mostly because the world is so hungry that it has beaten a path to the door of the Amerin thinker and bid for his

food at any price. There are some who blame food prices on the government aubaldy to agriculture under which the government promises to auphort prices at 90 percent of parily. In other words, the government has guaranteed the farmer that the battom will not fall out of his livelihood by purting a floor under all farm prices. When these prices drop to such a level the government. promises to provide funds w/4ch will make up the differe on between the market price cay of a bushel of wheat and

the 90 percent of partir figure. At the present time, however, there has been no need for government support of farm prices under this, program with the single acception of pointoes. The support price at wheat for instance is perged at \$1.20 a bushel but today it is salling at around \$2.50 a bushel.

Fried Mr. Trumps And brief to point out in his specia is that the so-salled "parity" level a featule rising suformatically or the prices of those things which the farmer buys rise In the more speech, the Fresh of Leshed out at a group the start out at a group

come down in a free market,"

. It wasn't quite as simple as that, What these people said was that the only way to get prices down in the long run was by increasing production production was by removing cellings and permitting the price system to perform its traditional function of equalizing supply and demand.

In commenting on this whole matter, the New York Times SAYS:

"Mr. Truman cannot have it both ways. He can hardly argue that price incentives are the perfect solution for increasing agricultural output without ruinous inflation, and in the next breath denounce the same policy in its application to industrial production,"

An the President spoke, the economic sky seemed brighter as a result of the signing of a pact between the United Steel Workers and the United States Steel Corporation on the basis of a 15 cents an hour increase. This was followed by an agreement between General Motors and the United Auto Workers for a settlement of their differences on the same basis. Both the corporation and the union made notable and commendable departures from their original stands to reach

the agreements. Now some of our labor-hating brethren will shout "here we go again on another round of price increases as the result of this new raise." To which we reply that the increase was dictated by the needs of the times, particularly the inflationary food spiral which even the President conceded can't be stopped because of the huge de-

mand for farm products. Industry here and now has an opportunity to stop the price spiral as far as it is concerned by absorbing these new wage increases without raising prices. We believe this can be done in most cases specifically in those industries which showed such fantastic profits last year. Perhaps it is asking too much to reduce prices now but certainly it is not asking too much that industry hold the line.

Little Stories

"DIX PEACE-" Missionary higher Pirmini-us was called to a dying man. The old man said: "I want to go in posce when the Lord calls me. Pray with me. I want to make my peace not nesty with my family, my friends, and the world, seed all those I seem behind see but I would be content with anci'

By M. J. MURRAY



=Just Between Us= A Bit of High Doctrine By Father Ginder

One of the high mysteries of Catholicism is its persistent belief in itself as the Mystical



is Christ filefally - continuing His presence in this world. Jesus had said. "I am the way, the truth, and the life, -not. mind you, "I show

Fr. Ginder you the way: I tell you the truth: I give you life." He Is the life. He is the truth, and the way. Apart from Him thers St. John reports that at the

Last Supper, Christ said: "Yet a little while and the world no longer sees me. But you see me for I live and you shall live in that day you will know that I am in my Father, and you in me, and I in you" (John

Note especially that last passage: You in me, and I in 1963年 · 大多300

We are helped immerisely in our interpretation of it by St. Paul who got the shock of his when he was thrown of his horse and heard the voice of Jesux saying: "Saul Saul

ascended from the earth, body. and soul, And yet here He asks -not "Why dost throu persecute my Church!"-But "Why dost thou persecute ME?" thereby identifying Himself with His Church.

It becomes more clear how we can be in Christ and He in us simultaneously, now when we are told that He is the Church and that it is in a sense. His Body-a sense Catholics define by calling it His Mystical Body

We are such one of us a cell in that body. Now lets body. We live in them, in a very real sense. In that, with-out the cells there is no life in us. And yet the condition in us with equal necessity, So there is a constant flow of life and vitality between cell and cell, and a vital connection between each cell and the persomelity in which it is incorporated.

Thus the Catholic Church, developing the doctrine left to us by Jesus and worked out by St. Paul, emphisizes the importance of the individual believer while, at the same time. it underlines the fact that we are social beings, incorporated to the Body of June and animated by life Hely Sparit.

Buffalo Diocese

One hundredth anniversary of the actual date of the founding of the Diocess of Buffalo was observed at a Selemm Pontifical Mass colebrated yea-terday in St. Joseph's Catheeral by the Most Rev. Joseph A. Burke, D.D., Auxiliary Blahop of Buttala. Eight counties were separat-

Diocess of Rochester and these were Monroe, Livingston, Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, Cayuza, Vates and Tompkins. On Dec. 10, 1506 the following countles were separated from the Buffalo diocese to complete the Discous of Rochester: Stew-