

Top Diplomats Quit Polish Regime For Sake Of Faith

Washington — (NC) — Two top Polish diplomats have resigned because they were unable to reconcile their Catholicism with service under the communist regime of their nation. Both have applied for sanctuary in the United States.

Arthur Gubierowicz, director of protocol in Poland's Foreign Office in Warsaw, who with his wife and daughter fled to Rome, Switzerland and London in 1947, resigned his post in Poland in Montreal, where his wife and 11-year-old daughter, recently left the Communist city, some hours and submitted his resignation.

The resignations of both top-ranking diplomats were disclosed here by Arthur Biles Lane, former U. S. Ambassador to Poland. Mr. Lane said he received a cable from Mr. Gubierowicz from Switzerland, which contained his resignation and stated: "As a Catholic and in view of the nation's economic situation, it is impossible now for me to continue my work in Warsaw in violation of protocol."

Mr. Gubierowicz, who held the post in Warsaw since 1946, was a career man in Poland's diplomatic corps and is said to have served in the Warsaw foreign office for the last 20 years. It is believed that he fled with his family to Switzerland before resigning.

Mr. Gubierowicz and his family were in Washington and he accompanied Mr. Lane of his knowledge. Mr. Lane said he has known Mr. Gubierowicz since he was a U. S. envoy in Warsaw. Mr. Gubierowicz submitted his resignation from this city and left with Mr. Lane a statement covering reasons for his action, which was released at a press conference called by the former U. S. diplomat.

ALTOUGH IN his statement, Mr. Gubierowicz applied for asylum in the United States on political grounds, he made it plain that the real reason for his resignation was his inability to reconcile his Catholic faith with service in Poland's communist regime. Mr. Lane said that Mr. Gubierowicz had been in touch with officials of the State and Justice Departments to further his petition for sanctuary. Mr. Lane said that Mr. Gubierowicz plans to reside with friends in Los Angeles.

The heart of Mr. Gubierowicz's statement concerning his resignation is: "I am resigning from the post of Counselor of Legation in Poland because I am unable to reconcile my Catholic faith with service in Poland's communist regime. I am resigning from the post of Counselor of Legation in Poland because I am unable to reconcile my Catholic faith with service in Poland's communist regime. I am resigning from the post of Counselor of Legation in Poland because I am unable to reconcile my Catholic faith with service in Poland's communist regime."

government of Poland, which does not act for the good of the country but in the interest of and according to directives received from a foreign power — Russia.

"Because of my profound conviction, I am not and never have been a communist—but a sincere champion of democracy in the Western sense of the word. I therefore do not wish, however indirectly, to aid forces striving to bring about the communist domination of the world—a domination which destroys the liberty and value of individual man."

"I AM THE overwhelming majority of my people, I am a Catholic and I cannot accept the consistency of the communist governments upon the Catholic Church."

If I do not intend to return to my home country until such time as it will be possible, in accordance with the will of the Polish people, to create a truly democratic government in Poland, also, I cannot return because of the repression that would be brought to bear upon me because I worked with the Polish underground Government during the years of the Nazi occupation.

"Finding myself at the present time on American soil, I am asking the Government of the United States of America for the privilege of political asylum. I would like to remain in this country of true liberty and freedom until the political situation of my homeland is changed, and I will try, as far as I am able, to work together with others for the return of freedom and independence to my country and towards the enlightenment of the American people about the deadly danger of communism."

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EX-DIPLOMAT WITH DP'S

A representative of West Relief Services-National Catholic Welfare Conference, New York, interviewed Belgian General Frank Debois upon his arrival in New York, with a load of displaced persons. The General served 22 years with the Czech Army, and also was an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and chief of the Allied Control Authority in Berlin.

Irish Climb Croagh Patrick Mountain In Holy Pilgrimage

Dublin — (RNS) — More than 40,000 Catholics took part in a penitential pilgrimage up the rocky slopes of Croagh Patrick, 2,800-foot mountain peak in County Mayo, where St. Patrick endured a Lenten fast 1800 years ago, abstaining from food and drink for 40 days.

The pilgrims were welcomed on the mountain by Archbishop Joseph Walsh of Tuam, who later preached a sermon in the Westport parish church. In his sermon the prelate urged prayers for "our fellow Catholics in the Eastern countries who are enduring the dire hardships and persecutions of this early martyr."

Most of those who took part in the pilgrimage were hardy people from rugged Connemara and other districts of western Ireland, but also present were pilgrims from Dublin, Belfast, Limerick and Cork who journeyed to the foot of Croagh Patrick by special trains and buses.

DIFFICULT AS the climb was, many pilgrims made it much more severe for themselves by discarding their shoes and stockings before setting off. Dews was breaking as the first Mass was celebrated in the tiny oratory on the mountain top, and even at that hour hundreds had completed the climb in darkness as they would be in time to receive Holy Communion at the first Mass. Mass was offered continuously on four altars from that time until noon.

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Jewish Press Decries Attacks On Holy Sites

Amman, Jordan — (NC) — Crimes of "vandalism" perpetrated by the Jews against Catholic shrines have been decried in one Jewish paper, which has stated that Israeli authorities have accepted responsibility for the damage done to a Catholic shrine.

In a special byline article by Aaher Lazar, the Hebrew paper Haaretz stated that there have been "unjustified and inconceivable acts of vandalism" at the Shrine of the Dormition after the cessation of hostilities.

IN AN ARTICLE on the mixed commission of Catholics and Israelis investigating the war damage at the Dormition abbey, the Palestine Post declared "Israeli authorities have not hesitated to accept responsibility for the damage done at the Dormition abbey."

Copies of both papers have reached here. Haaretz is an independent and considered progressive newspaper published at Tel Aviv. The Palestine Post is a strongly pro-Jewish, English language paper published in Jerusalem. Mr. Lazar has been identified as Haaretz's Jerusalem correspondent.

Cling "sacred images" wrenched from the walls and sullied with dirt," the Lazar article declares that both the altar and the tabernacle at the Dormition shrine were defiled by men whom it describes as "brutal" and "devoid of all human sense."

Deploping these crimes, the author adds "it is not a difficult matter for the Israeli military command to investigate such barbarity and obscenity, to single out the officers who permitted or connived at the theft of organs, pianos, sacred images, large and small, transported them in military trucks."

After enumerating other admittedly justified complaints made by the Rev. Terence Kuehn, O.F.M., American priest of the Custody of the Holy Land, the author concludes: "Undoubtedly the government ought to endeavor to extirpate from our midst the vandalism openly perpetrated by the Jews on Mount Zion and other places. It is evident that there exist among our masses perverse persons against whom we must act with a strong hand to purify our army from vandalism."

Soviets Halt Bibles As 'Propaganda'

Berlin — (RNS) — A truckload of Bibles for Berlin was stopped by the Soviets near the Helmsdorf border crossing point. The Russians claimed the Scriptures were "propaganda material" which needed a special permit by the Communist-controlled German Economic Commission for the Eastern Zone.

Archbishop Title Awarded Bishop Hurley



Valleen City — (NC) — His Holiness Pope Pius XII has conferred the personal title of Archbishop upon Bishop Joseph P. Hurley of St. Augustine, who is Regent of the Apostolic Nunciature at Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Bishop Hurley is at present in Rome for a brief stay.

ARCHBISHOP HURLEY, who was born in Cleveland on January 21, 1894, has rendered distinguished service to the Church in this country and abroad. Prior to his appointment as Bishop of St. Augustine on August 19, 1940, he served, from 1933 to 1938, as secretary to Archbishop (now Cardinal) Mooney, who was then Apostolic Delegate to India and later to Japan.

From February to December 1933 he was charge d'affaires of the Apostolic Delegation in Japan. Recalled to Rome, he was named a Domestic Prelate and assigned as an Attaché to the Papal Secretariate of State, where he served from 1934 to 1940.

Archbishop Hurley made his philosophical studies in St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, N. Y., and after completion of his theological studies in St. Mary's Seminary, Cleveland, he was ordained on May 29, 1919.

Bordeaux Prelate Named To Paris

Rome — (NC) — His Holiness Pope Pius XII has transferred Archbishop Maurice Feltin of Bordeaux to the post of Archbishop of Paris, succeeding the late Emmanuel Cardinal Suhard. Archbishop Feltin was born in 1883 in Delle in the Archdiocese of Besancon, near the Swiss border in Eastern France. He was ordained in 1909, and was consecrated in 1928. He was promoted to Archbishop 17 years ago this month.

Archbishop Beran Says Czech Regime Holds Him 'Interned'

Prague — (RNS) — Archbishop Joseph Beran of Prague, Czechoslovakia's top Catholic leader has accused the Communist-dominated government of keeping him "interned" in his palace ever since June 19 when he preached a sermon in St. Vitus Cathedral which was interrupted by catcalls and shouting.

The Archbishop's accusation was contained in a letter to the State Prosecutor, the text of which was made public here. He charged "I am deprived of all personal freedom and all rights as the Archbishop, and all this without any investigation and without any decision of any court or any other official authority."

In his letter, which was dated August 5, Archbishop Beran disclosed he had previously complained without result to the Ministries of Education, Science and Arts, and the Interior, and was forced to turn to the State Prosecutor because "it is impossible for me to confer with a legal representative."

"No one is permitted to visit me," he said, "and then, too, all (lawyers) are afraid that they would lose their practice if they wished to protect my interests."

"From June 19," Archbishop Beran asserted, "I have been interned in the palace of the Archbishop. I am not permitted visitors, and it is said that the Archbishop forbade such visits. All correspondence of the Archbishop, both personal and official, and correspondence of the employees in the palace is being withheld. Only casual postal cards and publications are released."

In his letter, Archbishop Beran asked: "Is the Roman Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia still recognized? If so, by what law was the Roman Catholic Church deprived of its legal independence in internal matters?"

He also asked the State Prosecutor whether Dr. Houska, who, with the assistance of the Security Police, occupied the Archbishop's Consistory as "supervisor," had been authorized to carry on the work of the Consistory completely in spite of the fact that he had no permission from the Archbishop.

IN REGARD to Dr. Houska, Archbishop Beran submitted the



does not receive even official correspondence? As examples of restrictions on the diocesan functions, Archbishop Beran cited the placing of his summer palace at Dol Brezany under the National Administration and the nationalizing of the remaining fifty hectares of his property in Cerveve Reict in the province of Jutava.

He said that meanwhile "the liquidation of the property of the diocese is still being conducted without the knowledge of the Archbishop who is still owner of the property."

RECALLING THE disturbances in St. Vitus Cathedral, Archbishop Beran said he had been warned the day before that factory workers had been told to go to the church and create a disturbance. He declared that although police and security measures had been undertaken all around the cathedral and the faithful "detained and kept from attending the services," none of those creating the disturbance was apprehended.

"Why was all this done?" he asked. "Is the law dealing with the prohibition of interruption of religious services still in effect?"

According to Church authorities here, Archbishop Beran's letter has definitely answered questions regarding his personal freedom. They said that up till now government spokesmen had claimed that the archbishop had preferred to remain in his palace for the time being and that his status was uncertain since he had not tried to leave after the happenings of June 19.

It is recalled that when Archbishop Beran failed to attend the recent consecration of two new bishops at Trnava, Slovakia, government quarters gave as the reason that he stayed away in order to maintain the "lies" spread abroad that he was not permitted to move about freely.

Hungarian School Studies Permeated with Materialism

Budapest — (CIP) — All subjects in Hungarian schools "should be taught in a spirit permeated with the principles of dialectical materialism," according to the Under-Secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of Education, N. Szavai. He made this statement at the opening of a series of training courses for Hungarian teachers.

"It is not our intention that Marxism-Leninism be taught as a special subject in schools for two or three hours a week while the teaching of other subjects continues as before," the Under-Secretary declared.

"Our aim is that all subjects with social connotations, especially history and science, be taught in a spirit permeated with the principles of dialectical materialism. Only thus can our schools become instruments in the building of socialism and our professors genuine educators of our children."

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