## Separation of Church and State Not Issue in Federal School Aid

By A. C. TUOHIY, 'Look at Labor' Columnia

AMERICAN WORKERS, if sed now then litimately, will pay the bill for Tederal aid to selection. It is necessary that they understand the matter involved in the present controversyever aid be parechial schools

These workers religious men and women tost of them are, are being told that lederal ald abould be given to public achools alone, t to private and perochial schools. The seculariete would have them understand that the American principle of Church-State separation is al stake. Our workers are entitled to know so what extent this principle is at make.

The separation of Church and State is not E leave in the present controversy at all. All disputing parties sociept this principle. No Cath-olic spokesman has laqued any statement which eati be interpreted as undermining this princi-

The basic problem revolves around how to give fue recognition to religion in education without undermining the separation of Church

The National Education Association, certainly no felend of parochi<del>al achoosis, admits:</del> "It is suldent that the seneration of Church and State is wider in some states than in other states." The NEA, and all secularists, regret this variety. They would prefer that an exfremely strict interpretation of this principle is not in force in all states,

It is clear, therefore, that the dispute over federal aid to ediluation centers around interpretation of the principle, not the principle itself. The secularists favor the strict interpretation; religious feaders a more menign and lib-

The record shows that the benign interpretation of the "principle of separation of Church and State" is just as common as the strict intrepretation. (See chart.)

There is no doubt that the citizens of New York, Ohio, and California, where there are free transportation for parochial school pupils, released time instruction, and other aids

#### Variable State Interpretations

In 1844 the National Education Association prepared a chart showing the variations in interpretations of the Okurok-State separation principle among the various states. The folfound were the responses of the superintendents of public schools for the forty eight states. the Heirset of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawati:

L. Mandal, of Chincil buildings for public school	Approved	or Prohibited	Answer
* BUTTONIA TORESTONES AND PROPERTY MATERIAL SERVICES	30	8	16
2. From touchestat for parachlal action pupils 3. From Argangertalism of parachlal school		. 44	1
*******************	19	30	
4. Mile Marding in Public Schools	20	8	4
B. Released Mine program acrise succession	. 35	14	2
C. Meligianas instruction inside Public schools 7. Use al. public schools by religious groups	10	31	ä
A. Budley-near of public nelvel touckers wear-	<b>84</b> ,	13	4
bog belighted good increases on other care	18	24	18 -

While this data would have to be slightly revised to correspond to new laws and new selsions that have been made within the past three years, the record in 1949 is still subcompletly the senior.

and Male. This is a very different problem the one proposed by the secularists.

It is one thing to believe that Church and should remain separate; it is another hing to see the traditional principle as a means of medicining religion in the Atherican

Mirery pood thing our he pushed too far, lighten peace in the United Mixton is the inrest part to the separation of Church and te. But the same principle has been stretched less for when it is taken to mean that the Amerthe religious training of its children:

Orith Palmer

to religion, are no more alarmed about the breakdown of Church-State separation than the citizens of North Carolina, where such practices are not common.

While the secularists would like to see a complete blackout of religion in the schools, the record shows that there is no state which does not permit some practices that have a religious content.

Where, then, is the absolute separation of Church and State, of which the secularists speak so glibly? It does not exist. What does exist the desire of the secularists to remove the religious influences that are presently found in the public schools and to win their case by perpetrating a lie.

## THE TOP OF MY MIND

Enlith ever the

wrong things. Beripulasily 18

By Gretta Palmer Inch of religious faith does not himself in such matters as pride, | efforts to attain virtue in this follows sies from a sense of gluttony, avarice, sensuality and field, Americans buy books guar

> donainiaupon vidarishianes with the new religious modern man emboldens me to draw up a brief and yery incomplete Hot of the fallings he considers

would be surprised.

It is not done to be funny: heology do not, as a result, take ling and other mortifications their homemade theology less which would be considered bru-seriously. Real suffering and fally fanatical in a community th Corporation Direcsouls remorae is auffered, at this of monks. with wink unpleasant min very hour, by modern men and women because of the verdict conscions for what yes believe being them on such points as these.

perupulously and removes I. FAILURE to be a good pro-Men, the materialist aut. vider ... to be, in fact, the very has usually a source of heat provider in town. In every are present the ware. And that gives his wife ampler charge ac-counts that any of the rest; he was the ample to the rest; he proves the Church of also gives his growing children with at sine and vir Europe earlier than the rest, The have no relation to unspoken First Commandment of morality at all. Yet our age is that any man who saybe raillions, gives his family less than the committees to reform society. This, like a dislike for reading tenth of the having that it is entirely his own fault, hewspapers, is definitely a Sin. Is the modern man must

The secretary of E. Not being a good mixer is dislike reading books, especially the material a cardinal aire to our contemple they are written more than

mulit: It only makes them feet sloth? What sins are left for anteed to increase their vocabu him to suffer over? Well, you laries. They clutch at memory training schemes, or grimly take course in ballroom dancing. Women go so far as to deliver themselves into the hands of beauty institute which promi isee to provide them with an en tirely new personality after aix very expensive weeks -- weeks people who have learned no true attended with a degree of fast.

> . S. Being the partner of the meerings who soun's want the divorce. This "fallure to face reality" is considered extremely selfish and unenlightened. It can lead to social ostracism today; but usually, long before that pressure to brought to bear, the pariner who wants to stay married has given in ie his better nature, agreeing to a friendly and quietly collualve diverse in accordance with the dictates of polite soofety.

4 A distante for mitting or of guilt, with no absolution in make apologies to his neighbor and himself. It is not a sin to poraries. Shymes is considered two years ago. Even an averthe pear of an unpartenable offense, as well slow to the radio can be overthe grants as a business handicap. In their looked. But the man who can't
tell you what this morning's pa-

per said is going to get it from his "inner voice." And so is but much - more firmly - the man who joins nothing: he lacks "social consciousness." and he knows it, and is accordingly ashamed.

THE MODERN list of sins could be extended . . . it is an extensive one, and growing all the time. The world outside the Church does not judge its morality by the clear, precise warnuge of theology; it judges by hunch, which has no limit.

And there to me primet available to may by a self-inting sendors. "Nonsense: il's not a siu, at all!". There is not aven worse — a priest to say, "It was a sie, all right, but it a tergiton."

The offenses for which men matigate themselves today are maginery nonsense to the Cathoic mind. But the suffering and Editorials"

Seek Not Truth from Any But Christ Another Dwelling for the Eucharist

> 'Deep-freeze' and 'Give-away' Probes By Megr. William M. Hart.

#### An Angel From Heaven

Christ did not come to give an incomplete or imperfect revelation. He came to give a perfect revelation in a body of doctring that was to remain always as the deposit of faith. If was for all men in all ages, it was to be preserved free from additions or substructions. To keep it in all its original purity Christ founded His Church, and granted the protection of infallibility to His Church so that it never could err in teaching Christ's doctrine.

So great was Paul's understanding of the supreme place God's revelation holds in the economy of salvation. that he told his followers that even if an angel from heaven were to attempt to teach them doctrines differing from those laid down by Christ, they were to consider such an angel anathema-i. e. one cursed by God.

Why anyone should seek knowledge of the truth from anyone but Christ is hard to understand. So we find those who know not Christ, who teach things not of Christ's deposit of faith, claiming Christ's authority and using Christ's name for their heresies. Alleged science that is far from Christ is named Christian Science. Mormon doctrines and practices are alleged to have come from Christ and to lead to Christ, against all the weight of evidence that shows they came from man. If Paul warns us against. an angel from heaven who would dare to teach doctrines not of Christ, what would he say of a latter-day alleged angel who surely did not come out of heaven?

Only the faith of Christ can save man. Only the grace of Christ can redeem man. That faith stands out in the world with all the clearness Christ gave it through entrusting it to His visible Church, Christ's teaching body from the very days in which Christ walked this earth, gence multiplied in power and prestige down all the centuries. it still offers to men Christ's grace and Christ's doctrine. Members of this Church need no angel from heaven, no angel of earthy origin, to add to or take away from or change the sublime deposit of faith entrusted to the Church by Christ. Christ came to teach us. Christ came to sanctify us, Christ came to save us. To Him we say :"In Thee, O Lord, have I hoped; I shall not be confounded for ever."

#### New Mercy Chapel

Every faithful Catholic rejoices in the erection of each new church or chapel to the honor and glory of God. Three new churches are in the making in our community, three to utter a word still less to plan, house in which a conversation new chapels will soon open for the worship of God. Our congratulations go out to the Sisters of Mercy as they prepare a new and permanent chapel for Our Lady of Mercy Motherhouse.

Happy are the Sisters of Mercy as they prepare a worthy dwelling-place for their Eucharistic Lord. Dedi- VIEWPOINT cated to Him under that patronage of His Blessed Mother. consecrated to the work of training young women in His love and in the wisdom He bestows, solemnly vowed in holy religion to His work and to the service of His daughters in the world, these Sisters of Mercy see in this new chapel a lasting aid to the success of their work as teachers

Each year finds new vocations for the Sisters of Mercy. Young women hear and heed the call of Christ to leave all things and follow Him. They gladly give up all An Uncodified Code: the world can offer them, that they may receive what Christ has prepared for them in holy religion. Where are Remorse by Hunch; women happier than in the convent. Where can they do erate of he bop more for their own souls, and for the souls of others"

> Perhaps the erection of the new chapel at Mercy wood gitter may be the means of promoting many a young woman to quir shows and answer God's call to be a Sister of Mercy; to follow the comic books lead of many generations of holy women who under Mother an miety care Marie Wrigman Macauley were founders of the Sisterhood; to imitate the ered together by means of the great and holy Sisters of the present generation who labor so faithfully and so fruitfully for Christ. Christ is calling -Christ awaits obedient answers to His call.

#### Awards And Prizes

To men in lowly position and to great national leaders have been coming awards and prizes and more or less free gifts from radio networks and industrial officials and perfect strangers. Deep freezers and television sets, country ëstatës and trips to Alaska, canned souns and vegetables in numbers running to ten thousand and more, suits ready made and to be made to your measure, automobiles and many other articles of value, have been going to fortunate recipients for many months.

Now the picuic may be over! Congressional committees are adding a new chill to the deep freezers, giving cold feet to past as well as prospective receivers. Federal Communication Commissions are preparing the end of the giveaway programs of the major networks. The favored few may soon be back with the unnumbered army who pay for

Awards and prizes! Happy the man who sees things right, who works faithfully for worldly awards and prizes always with an earnest eye to the great award prepared for every man by the Giver of every good gift, God's gift on a basis of proper reward for worthy service - but of eternal salvation.

#### A Lawyer Speaks

Christ had just congratulated His disciples on their happiness in being near Him and hearing His word, enjoying the presence of the Redeemer which the prophets and Kings of old had longingly anticipated. The graces of the Redeemer would be followed by the gift of eternal life.

Now the lawyer speaks up. A learned man, a man trained in the ways of the law, one would think he actually knew how to possess eternal life from what he had heard from Christ. But he was out to test Christ, to find out whether Christ could give him a clearer answer to the

Christ at once sent him back to what he already knew. the law as written in the inspired books, "What is written in the Law. How readest'thou?" The lawyer gave the correct answer, the law of the love of God and of our neighbor as the means of salvation. Again the lawyer had a

question: "Who is my neighbor? Perhaps the lawyer expected Christ to enumerate the qualities one must have in order to deserve the considerafion due a neighbor. Perhaps he looked for a list of the things a man had done to be considered as a neighbor: Christ rather gave him the example of the Samaritan whose pity on one unknown to him, one dear to him only because God made him and numbered him among His

children, was the surest test of what a neighbor should be. God made us and has a right to our love. God made all men and has a right to our love for His children. If we love God and love our neighbor, we will be pleasing to God and worthy of salvation.

A lawyer speaks! Christ's teachings can meet any test put to them. He is the eternal truth, and His doctrines will stand until the end of time in the face of every question concerning them even when placed by a learned

### WHAT'S RIGHT WITH THE WORLD?

Thou Shalt Not Have Strange Gods Before Me

By Rev. James M. Gillis, C.S.P.

federal aid to, and hence federal control of made reference an state adas in the the octupus state Huaire Elelian calred if the Service State out that the state fise!

column while on the subject of dated."

is service but that its citizens Fr. Gillis are seris Friedrich A. Hayek wrote a significant book on The heal philosophy In fact, full 90 Road to Seridom.' He indicates per cent of what they predicted that we have not only started to has come to pass, in Hitlerism, walk that road, but that we have Leninism, Stalinism. already covered a great distance

in an ingenious novel called Nineteen Eighty Four," the authur, George Orwell, supposes that by that time the state will like God graniscient By means of a vast and intricate ay alem of espionage and by the use of an improved form of television installed in every room of every house as well as in all public places, all that the citizen does or says can be seen and heard in the local station of a more perfect NKVD and thence transmitted to the headquarters of the Department of Intelli

That is to say, the state which has already been designeied with adjectives that per tain to God, "omnipotent" and "onnicornpetent," will be also omniscist. The notion is not altogether fantastic.

Already in Soviet Russia and its satellite countries it is virtually impossible for the citizen;

the serf - to move hand or foot.

WHEN THE German philosojustice is what the state says n is" and hence that right and in America arong, good and bad, false and true, virtue and vice are deter mined by a flat or a law of the state, they had no intention of writing fantasy or fiction. They thought they were writing polit

I may have quoted in these columns a report sent from Germany at the height of Hitferism to a New York paper (was it The Nation or the New Republic?) by John Spivak to the effect that when he saked our consul in a German city, What do you think of Adolf Hitler?" the consul replied in m loud voice, "Hitler is the eavior of Germany, the greatest man who has ever appeared in this wonderful land of superiative statemen," and much more to the same effect.

Then, with a gesture, the con aul beckoned to the reporter to come into the next room. That speech," he said, 'is for dictograph. This whole place is wired every telephone is a recefving instrument which cannot be turned off or disconnected. Every word is recorded in the nearest police station and relayed to the central bureau"

The only difference between that actual concurron and the one imagined by George Orwell call him rather the subject or for 1984 is that in 1984 there will be no other room in the a revolt, without being reported may be held without its being education

A week or two ago in this and incarcerated if not "liqui heard by the improved Ges-

I SHOULD like to quote from pher Hegel about one nandred a Unated States Senator, Benjayears ago put the state in the min Fi. Hill, a statement made place of God, and when the Eng- in the Senate on March 27, 1872. tish philosopher Thomas Hobbes, He expressed an apprehension as long ago as 1651, dectared that it may turn out to be a prophecy - of the too powerful state here

> Sir, I do not dread corporations as instruments of powerto destroy this country, because there are a thousand agencies which can regulate, restrain and control them; but there is a corporation we may all dread. That corporation is the Federal government. From the aggression of this corporation there can be no safety, if it is allowed to go beyond the bounds, the well defined limits of its power.

> "I dread nothing so much as the exercise of ungranted and doubtful powers by this government. It is, in my opinion, the danger of dangers to the future of this country. Let us be sure we keep it always within its limits. If this great, ambitious, ever growing corporation becomes oppressive, who shall check it? If it becomes wayward, who shall control

> "As sentinels on the country's watchtower, Senators, I beseech you watch and guard with steepless dread that corporation which can make all property and rights, all states and peoples, and all liberty and hope, its playthings in an hour and its victims forever."

That if you please, is one reason why I and I think most Catholics with me, don't like to see the Federal Government reaching out for more power. It will have vastly more power if it comes to control all public

# WOMAN'S

Our Intellectual Hooper-How Low Can It Get?

By Marie Weidman

Is this country becoming more meridous. In fact, our wonder- our country this pre-cooked type and more a land of high living furty advancing and developing of presentation is necessary. Our standards, high costs and low art of communication is capable popular entertainment which

tastes" Can It be true that the state reti gion of Ameri ca is a farefree conglom-Voodoo Hour

radio histrianus provided by the Proctor and Cambie Soap Comituraily are we still Dans " cave men?

Well some of our upper stratta thinkers and intellectual men of distinction are finding us ordinary Americans rather difficult to tolerate because they claim we are reveling in a superficial and brassv civilization that is slowly strophytne our society.

Some of their judgments on our national deficiencies are cur disdain is hardly likely to temedy to learn therefrom. If we readthe alls of our comic book cul- constructively, we think and it. Today's interectains, meeting the alls of our comic book cul- constructively, we think and it. Today's interectains, meeting the alls of our comic book cul-

ities for producing and dissem- opinions. inating the printed word are tre. Perhaps because of the size of our children may yet lead us.

leaves us breathless

frequently have so little to tell each other that is of any enduring value. Our editors are concerned only with giving us "the gist" of a subject and most digestible of periodicals, the picture magazines.

Man recognized the power of the picture, in our age we seem to have come to depend on it almost exclusively. In fact "read ing the fine print" is something radio comedians toss about as be ing horribly amusing that their Hooper ratings will find them

TG READ IS to work. To breet but their cold contempt and read 13 16 master a writer's idea. appears that we do not relish heavy thinking. We prefer to baffle and confound the common THERE ARE a number of con have our news prefabricated by man seem not at all inclined to tradictory facets to this culture Gabriel Heatter or Colonel Stoop want to help us out of the morquestion we have more maga nagle or whoever will perform ass of a culture created chiefly rines than any other country in the distasteful task of marshall the world - our technical facil ing the kernels of ideas and by advertising agencies and film

of transmitting ideas as soon as does in some measure drain off they are thought, of conveying tensions near the surface, is complete meanings with a mar- geated for the great masses who velous conciseness that even seem to accept uncritically and passively the established and ela-The plty of it is that with mentary norms that have been all these staggering media we set after a careful box office

In any discussion of culture and cultural trends sooner or tater the biame for our mediocrity is placed on the schools. It our newsstands are piled high is so simple and irrefutable to with those easiest, quickest, state that the vague and comfortable term "education" is responsible for our so-called "Con-While even the Neanderthal ey Island Culture

Yet, what are we to conclude when on college level young people still cannot read properly. What about the removal from the curriculum of challenging, disciplining aubiceta? The iraining of tastes begins in the schools with the young people; they must be shown what a rich, teeming world we have and how they can enjoy

Today's intellectuals, fleeing magnates. Through the schools

## **TOWARD** INDUSTRIAL PEACE

State Legislation Go?

How Far Should Our

By Richard M. McKeon, S. J. Director, Le Moyne College School of Industrial Relations

communism to a very great the part of world and socialism to many, others. Warning signals against threats to per sonal, social, and economic liberty and

Fr. McKeon ights are flyhelp. This is a result of the great social legislation passed;

ers have rights. Therefore the enact laws which "should fore government should protect these stall and prevent such troubles Security Act has serious gaps. n regard to person and proper from arising: they should lend we can find no great opposition In so doing the government their influence and authority to to the principle of social insurwill seek to foster cooperation the removal in good time of the ance. Nevertheless the nation

"Kmployers and workers are not implacable adversaries. They are cooperators in a com-

analysis, from the gross or net profits of the national economy." ALL AGREE that the state

should set up standards of legal justice to advance industrial peace. There are still many abuses of management and labor which must be checked for the common good. This is most evident in regulating the conduct o f strikes. Not only the law ng everywhere. As unemploy but the prudent handling of the ment increases people turn their law is necessary when men are eyes toward the state expecting aroused by the cry of injustice.

How great has been the suffer during the past twenty five years ing or minions and noning of millions and how weak, Employers have rights. Work- because states have failed to

A revolt against the liberalis mon task. They eat, so to need of and has set up proper tic economic philosophy of the speak, at the same table, see agencies for conciliation, medianineteenth century has given ing they must live in the same tion, and arbitration. The great success of these agencies has not been appreciated by the general public. This may be attributed to the press which plays up strikes and consequent trouble and overlooks the constructive arcomplishments of the agencies.

The dignity of the worker as a child of God makes it imperative for the state to. watch over hours and conditions of work. The minimum wage and maximum hour laws have done much in this regard. However something has been radically wrong during recent Years with the advanced cost of living to allow the minimum wage for the nation to be forty cents an hour.

Although the present Social between management and work- causes which lead to conflicts be is gradually facing the problem er. As Pius XII has recently tween employers and employed." These are the warning words of how far can we go in regard of two XIII spoken in 1891. to the welfare and security of WITH CONSTANT peace as a the people through legislation

goal the state has recognized the and government control.