

Secretary Acheson Admits:

'No Substantial Change' In Tito Attitude On Religious Liberty

Washington—(NC)—In a second report to Congress on the Yugoslav Emergency...



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Decree Ties Catechism Teaching To State Rule

Ljub, Austria—(NC)—The absence of anything resembling genuine "freedom of religion" in Yugoslavia was again documented in a law which submits even the teaching of catechism outside the schools to the control and inspection of state authorities.

This decree, violating not only the rights of the Church, but also restricting a basic human freedom, was issued by the government of the People's Republic of Slovenia, one of the six constituent bodies of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia.

The decree, dated July 20, 1951 says: "A special permit is required for any group of youths being instructed on any subject outside schools or courses led or organized by State offices, enterprises and institutions, mass organizations, cooperatives and associations within the limits of their approved regulations.

"For individual instruction no permit is required in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

The second article states that this permit will be issued by the "council for civilization and culture" of the local peoples committee and says that this board is empowered to refuse permission for such instruction "when it could be harmful to the education of the young."

Violations of this order, which came into effect immediately, are punishable with fines or imprisonment up to 30 days.

DURING THE period under review, the Secretary now says in his second report, "there has been continued evidence of the trend in Yugoslavia toward greater respect for human rights. While the basic political system remains the same, there has been in fact some amelioration of the lot of the individual in that country."

In substantiation of this, Secretary Acheson recalls that the first report noted that a "number of trials had occurred in which defense counsel was permitted to argue strongly on behalf of the defendant, a significant departure from the system of 'justice' in force in the U.S.S.R. and its Eastern European satellites."

TURNING TO THE subject of religious liberty in the second report, Secretary Acheson says: "There has been no substantial change with respect to freedom of religion during the period under review (from March 16 to June 15 last)."

CLERGY GIVE BLOOD



Following his request to 10,000 clergy in New York City to contribute a pint of blood to the Armed Forces, His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, looks on as Brother Ryan, chemistry instructor at Cardinal Hayes High School, Bronx, N. Y., makes a gift of blood to the Armed Forces at the Red Cross Bloodmobile. Brothers, priests and sisters responded to the Cardinal's request. (NC Photos)

Editor Raps Einstein For Slur On Catholic Church

Basel, Switzerland—(NC)—What would Albert Einstein have to say, if a Catholic scientist were to attack Jewry as he, Einstein, is reported to have reflected on the Catholic Church in remarks that followed an address by Paul Blanshard?

DR. KARL WIECK, member of the Swiss parliament and prominent editor of Vaterland, Lucerne Catholic daily, raises this question in a front page editorial of his newspaper.

Dr. Einstein is reported to have occupied a front seat at one of Mr. Blanshard's typical lectures about the Catholic Church, delivered at the annual Princeton (N.J.) Institute of Theology, and to have declared at the conclusion of Mr. Blanshard's remarks: "I wish to express my gratitude to a man who is fighting the abuses of a powerful organization."

Dr. Wieck reminds Dr. Einstein that it was the Catholic Church that saved the lives of

New Council Of Catholic Youth Planned

Cincinnati—(NC)—Archbishop Karl J. Alter of Cincinnati and five other members of the Hierarchy will take part in the first convention of the National Council of Catholic Youth, to be held here October 11 to 14. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Gibson.

Twenty-six members of the Hierarchy will preside over the various sessions of another meeting, the Third National Catholic Youth Conference, to be held at the Hotel Gibson from October 15 to 19.

The earlier meeting, the convention of the National Council of Catholic Youth, will be history-making. It will bring together some 200 young men and women between the ages of 16 and 26 who will formulate an organization to service more than six million of their fellow Catholic youths.

THE DELEGATES will come from every State and from Canada. The meeting will adopt a constitution for the Council and elect officers who will conduct its affairs during the first year of its existence. The meeting will also discuss such topics as U.M.W. civil defense, educational benefits for Korean veterans, juvenile delinquency, and entertainment for men with the armed forces.

Two hundred delegates are also expected to take part in the second meeting, the Third National Catholic Youth Conference, October 15 to 19. Prospects are that the registration will be the largest in history.

Polish Bishop Dies—(NC)—Bishop Paul Rydzewski, who was raised to the Polish Hierarchy less than four years ago, has died in a Warsaw hospital at the age of 58, according to information received here.

New Mexico Nuns' Garb Barred In Public Schools

Santa Fe, N.M.—(NC)—New Mexico's Supreme Court, ruling on the "Dixon case," has enjoined the wearing of religious garb by members of religious orders teaching in the State's public schools. Grounds given for the injunction was that wearing of such garb in the schools violates a regulation by the State Board of Education.

Although jurists were quick to note that the court's decision was not exclusively based upon the constitutionality of religious garb worn by public school teachers.

THE NEW MEXICO court, citing the O'Connor case in New York where a Catholic religious teacher was a public school teacher refused to comply with a State garb, said "The O'Connor case was based on a regulation, but the reasoning of the court is equally applicable here. In view of the fact we now have a like regulation made by our State Board of Education, we give specific approval to the holding of the New York court on that subject." The New York court sustained the regulation.

In its ruling here the State Supreme Court also refused to bar all religious from teaching in New Mexico public schools, as requested by a Protestant group and modified a ruling by District Judge E. T. Hensley banning 130 religious from teaching in State public schools. The higher court held that where evidence did not show that the religious were teaching in public schools, the prohibition was unconstitutional.

THE QUESTION as to how much, if any, religious instruction may be given in a public school under the doctrine of absolute separation of church and state will, we hope, be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in a case now pending before the United States Supreme Court in New Jersey, for settlement of the question as to how much, if any, religious instruction may be given in a public

While opposing the teaching of sectarian religion or the giving of control of the State or any of its agencies to any sect or combination of sects, the court said "yet we know religion itself is so intermingled in the daily life of our people and in the administration of and in the affairs of state that no want of absolute separation of religion and state can be maintained." Besides, "few would want it," the court added.

AS A RESULT of the earlier Hensley decision the New Mexico School Board prohibited wearing of religious garb by teachers in public schools last March. At that time Catholic nuns and Brothers were teaching in seven public schools in the State. None are now teaching. Protestant residents of the town of Dixon began the litigation, in which some 130 nuns and Brothers were named as defendants on grounds that they were employed as teachers in 80 public schools in the State. Immediate cause of the action was an effort by a part of the community to prevent the hiring of Catholic Sisters as teachers in a new public school.

Advertisement for General Electric Refrigerators, featuring a large refrigerator image and text: 'GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS Every House Needs RODENHOUSE 687 Titus Ave. Open Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri. Till 9 P. M. Charlotte 4160 4161'

Advertisement for Genesee Beer, featuring images of beer bottles and a carton, with text: 'NEW easy carry carton GENESEEE 6-12 OZ. BOTTLES GENESEEE ALE', 'Easy to carry, Easy to store, Easy to cool, No deposit charge, No bottles to return and it's BREWED Light and Dry TO SATISFY'