

New School Every Month Mission Goal

St. Columban, Nebr. —(NC)— A new parochial school a month is the aim of the Columban Fathers in the Philippines, according to a report from Father William Hennessy, of Providence, R.I., regional director of the Columban missionaries in the islands.

"LAST YEAR," Father Hennessy said, "we completed 23 major building projects, including 10 churches, six schools and seven rectories. In an effort to keep up with the post-war growth of the Catholic population in the areas that are under our care, we have made definite plans for erecting 16 new parish buildings in 1953.

"Plans call for eight churches, six schools and two rectories. Our performance to date has been one new school every two months, plus churches and rectories, he said.

FATHER HENNESSY said priority is being given to parish grade and high schools because of the immense need for instruction in religion. Catholic elementary schools at present are capable of accommodating only 51,000, he pointed out.

More than 3,500,000 Catholic children have to attend public schools, where religious instruction is not a part of the prescribed curriculum, he said. Church authorities fear that the Filipino people could be lost to the faith through the lack of proper instruction, Father Hennessy added.

Misuse Of Pope's Name Protested

Bonn, Germany —(NC)— Catholic organizations in Germany have protested against the misuse of the name of His Holiness Pope Pius XII in publicity and advertising for the film "The Respectful Prostitute" based on a play by the French writer Jean Paul Sartre, leader of the school of atheistic existentialism.

The advertisements asserted that the Pope himself had seen the film and welcomed it as dealing with a "definite theme."

According to information from Vatican City, the Holy Father has never seen the film and, consequently, could never have made the remarks attributed to him.



Here's a Perfect

LENTEN LUNCH

Creamy Sealed Cottage Cheese Salad on Crisp Lenten Leaf, Tall Glass of Scalloped Milk and Strawberry Short Cake, topped off with Whipped Cream.

MONDAY LUNCH

'Dead Men Tell No Tales'

Ill Fate Overtakes All Who Aided Torture, Trial Of Cardinal Mindszenty

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have never been recovered without trace. Shortly after Colonel Osko's unsuccessful attempt to escape, Colonel Biederman, another member of the group, was found dead in the basement of secret-police headquarters at 60 Audrassy Street, now renamed Stalin Street.

The other thirteen secret-police agents who had participated in the Cardinal's arrest disappeared from Budapest after Colonel Osko's death. They were deported with their families to the Soviet Union.

Laszlo Sulner, graphologist and handwriting expert of the secret police, fled to Paris with his wife. He confessed to having forged the letter supposedly addressed by the Cardinal to the U. S. Minister to Hungary, Selden Chapin. Schulhof succumbed after undergoing an operation in a Paris hospital.

THREE MEN followed one another in the office of Minister of the Interior in Hungary before, during and after the Mindszenty trial. All three played an important role in the Cardinal's persecution.

Laszlo Rajk had prepared the propaganda campaign against the Cardinal from the spring of 1946. He was the first to accuse the Cardinal of being an American spy, of trying to bring about a war between the United States and Hungary and between the United States and the Soviet Union. Rajk himself was hanged as an American spy.

János Kadar succeeded Rajk as Minister of the Interior, from August 3, 1948 to June 24, 1950. He supplied the secret police with instructions as to the methods to be used in questioning the Cardinal. Kadar, too, ended his life on the gallows. Rajk had at least a public trial, while Kadar was merely sentenced by a Communist party court and hanged in secret.

SANDOR ZOLD had led the propaganda campaign against the Cardinal before and during the trial. Zold had originally been a member of the Arrow-Cross party (the Nazi party in Hungary). As a convert to communism he endeavored to acquire special merits.

In reward for his zeal he later became Kadar's successor as

Minister of the Interior. When forced to resign, Zold was fully aware of the impending fate of a disgraced Communist boss and his family. He therefore preferred to shoot himself, after having killed his wife and his children.

It may be interesting to note that within a short space of time two out of three Hungarian Ministers of the Interior participating in the persecution of Cardinal Mindszenty were hanged, while the third committed suicide.

Istvan Riesz was Minister of Justice at the time of the Mindszenty trial. He made the following statement at a meeting of the court, several days before the trial occurred: "We do not deny that jurisprudence is one of the weapons of class warfare. We must do our best to make it a sharper weapon than ever."

This is exactly the principle expressed by Andrei Vlahinsky of the NSRR during the trials of Tukhachevsky, Bukharin, Kameny and Zinoviev, at which time he was state prosecutor: "The court is the instrument of politics." Riesz, too, believed that there are no illegal methods save those which do not produce the desired results.

Istvan Riesz was arrested in the fall of 1950. He was sentenced, with others, for being an American spy. (Everyone who does not blindly obey the regime is either a Fascist, a Nazi or an American spy.)

One morning in 1951 Riesz was found strangled on the floor of his prison cell, where he was serving a sentence of twenty-five years. His wife, an honest and intelligent woman, who deserved a better fate, was deported to Siberia.

FREEDON DONATH, the chief of Matthias Rakosi's private secretariat, had been assigned the job of provoking riots to demonstrate the "popular hostility" against him. Donath is now telling as slave laborer at the construction of the Danube-Bosch Sea Canal, along with his victims, the remnants of the middle class.

Working in the same camp as Donath is Imre Zipser, the former warden of the prison whither the Cardinal was taken after the trial. Zipser was removed from the scene by a ten-year prison sentence, charged with having smuggled women into the prison for some privileged prisoners. This, however, was only a pretext.

Zipser was actually removed for knowing too much about how the secret police operated to get rid of Cardinal Mindszenty after he had been sentenced.

Zipser knew that poison had been mixed into the food which the Cardinal received daily, and which was prepared in the kitchen of the secret police, in order to kill him off slowly. It was feared that Zipser might let his tongue run too loose some day.

A pretty and talented young Hungarian newspaper woman was in charge of the smear campaign directed against the Cardinal in the Hungarian-language newspapers published in the United States. Following the instructions of the secret police, she depicted the Cardinal as a Nazi and an anti-Semite. She, too, committed suicide.

Her death was in close connection with the eviction of the middle class, the so-called class-line, from Budapest in 1951. She had been notified of her impending eviction along with a group of entertainers and prostitutes. These women had been notorious for serving as tools of the secret police.

THE YOUNG woman left behind a letter of farewell that contained the following words: "I know what I did was wrong. I believed in a lie. I am now paying for it with my life."

In the name of victims of the plot against Cardinal Mindszenty we are sending you a wreath of sympathy in the form of a small book. The contents of an old prayer book are illustrated by beautiful drawings by our very company in the case against the Cardinal.

Who can doubt that they were shot or killed in order that the secret police never have their job properly exposed in the future? The case of 60 Audrassy Street!

Bishop Gorman Prays For Stalin

Boston, Mass. (AP)— Bishop James Gorman of Boston today said he prayed for the death of Joseph Stalin, the Soviet dictator, according to an announcement received in the Vatican. Bishop Gorman said

Atheist Stalin Persecuted Church Almost 30 Years

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He is in God and Christianity even while he was attending the Orthodox seminary.

"I have been an atheist since my youth," he said in a letter addressed to the communist youth of Rome in 1928. The letter also clearly stated his opposition to all religions.

"Communism is hostile to all religion because the principles of the world revolution and of atheism cannot be reconciled with those of any religion which will and has always been with capitalism," he declared.

"To maintain and to promote the golden movement is a sacred duty of all Soviet citizens, particularly the youth."

Equally clear in Stalin's 1937 letter addressed to the Pioneer Club of Moscow, composed of children eight to 12 years old.

"YOU MUST all become atheists," he counseled. "He who is an atheist is a true revolutionary and a good communist. When you think of God, you betray the revolution and the communist dictatorship. I am an atheist and I have learned that communism with atheism is a step toward true socialism."

Stalin's determined opposition to all religion reportedly led him to sever relations with his own mother prior to her death in 1932. When his 79-year-old mother returned to the Orthodox church that year, the Russian dictator ordered that she be removed from Tiflis to another town where she would not be known.

WHEN THE AGED woman died, Stalin defied her will, which requested a Christian burial, and had her cremated. He also confiscated the money she had willed to the local Orthodox church and arrested the Orthodox churchman at Tiflis for having "influenced" his mother.

Stalin's tyrannical persecution of Christianity has made the shakled peoples of Russia an object of special prayers by Catholics throughout the world for the past two decades.

In 1930 Pope Pius XI ordered that March 19, the Feast of St. Joseph, be observed as a worldwide day of special prayers in view of "the unhappy conditions of religion in Russia." That same year the Pontiff ordered that the traditional prayers said after low Masses be offered to Christ "to grant that peace and liberty to profess the Faith may be restored to the afflicted people of Russia." These prayers are offered for religious freedom in Russia even today.

LAST JULY, His Holiness Pope Pius XII addressed an apostolic letter to the "peoples of Russia" in which he pledged his unceasing prayers for their welfare and consecrated them in a special way to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

"With suppliant appeal, we pray to the same most loving Mother," the Pontiff ended his letter, "that she may assist each and every one of you in the present calamitous circumstances and obtain from her Divine Son heavenly light for your minds, and for your souls that virtue and fortitude by which, with sus-

taining divine grace, you may be able victoriously to overcome impiety and error."

An estimated 60 million Catholics and many millions of other Christians now live in the vast communist realm forged under Stalin. The violent persecution of the Church has struck some 100 members of the Catholic hierarchy.

Many have been murdered; others imprisoned, expelled from their sees or otherwise prevented from performing their duties. Thousands of priests and religious are languishing in jail. Many others must carry on their ministry in secret.

According to the experts, the passing of the Soviet dictator does not promise any immediate

lightening of the religious persecution in the communist realm.

They point out that the successors to Stalin's power—headed by Georgi Malenkov—are the same convinced and determined communists. Religious freedom in the Red realm, these experts say, must await some new development which cannot yet be foreseen.

Teachers Retreat

San Jose, Costa Rica —(NC)— A five-day spiritual retreat for professors and teachers—the first of its kind in Costa Rica—was conducted here by Father Carlos Rodriguez Quiros, pioneer of the workers' retreat movement in this country.

Czech Regime Takes Children

Rome —(NC)— A new Czechoslovak law empowers the state to deprive "reactionary" parents of their children.

According to reports reaching here the law is called the "law for the defense of youth" and became effective at the beginning of this year.

It states that parents who "do not educate their children in the love of the people's democratic regime may have their children taken from them and sent to a collective educational institution."

The law also stipulates that children can not be adopted by a family unless the regime is assured that the children will be reared "in the spirit of the people's democratic order."

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