

U N Maintains Soviet Using Slave Labor

Geneva — (NC) — A United Nations committee declared here that Soviet Russia and three of its satellites use slave labor to gain political and economic ends, thus violating the United Nations Charter.

In a 621-page report issued after a 20-month study, the group said it found that Russia used forced labor "in its fullest form and in the form which most endangers human rights."

Examining complaints lodged against 24 governments, the committee also found that Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Rumania used forced labor for political purposes. In addition, it said that in four other countries — Poland, Hungary, South Africa and Malaya — laws permitting forced labor for political purposes also existed, but it said it had insufficient evidence as to how the laws were actually applied.

IT FOUND "NO evidence" to support Russian charges that the United States — particularly the South — used forced labor.

The fact-finding group — the Special Committee on Forced Labor — was set up at a 1951 meeting of the UN Economic and Social Council and a joint undertaking of the UN and the International Labor Organization, one of its affiliated agencies. Composed of a panel of experts, it was headed by Sir Rameswami Mudaliar, an Indian diplomat.

In its report, the committee found that in Russia and three of its satellites, "a person may be sentenced to forced labor for... having in some way expressed his ideological opposition to the established political order, or even because he is only suspected of such hostility."

LOOKING INTO Spain, the group reported that the country's loose definition of "political offenses" could easily be interpreted to apply forced labor to dissident political elements. Such offenses were judged by military tribunals and punished by "heavy penalties," it said.

Ten countries in addition to the United States were named as "allegations that they used slave labor: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Paraguay, Peru, the United Kingdom and Venezuela.

Two 'Iron Curtain' Cardinals Reported Ailing

(N.C.W.C. News Service)

The decision of the Tito government to have a four-member medical team examine His Eminence Aloysius Cardinal Stepinac is interpreted by informed sources as dictated by the pressure of world opinion.

It came within days of: —Reports widely carried in the U.S. Catholic press that the Cardinal was critically ill and that the Tito regime had refused permission to move him to a mountain region for his health.

—A telegram to President Eisenhower in which a Catholic editor urged him to facilitate adequate medical examination of the prelate by an American doctor.

REPORTS FROM Belgrade state that the team of medical experts examined the Cardinal to determine whether he should be permitted to leave Krasic, his native village, to go to a hospital. Cardinal Stepinac has been confined to Krasic since his conditional release from prison in December, 1951. Since January of this year he has been virtually isolated from the outside world.

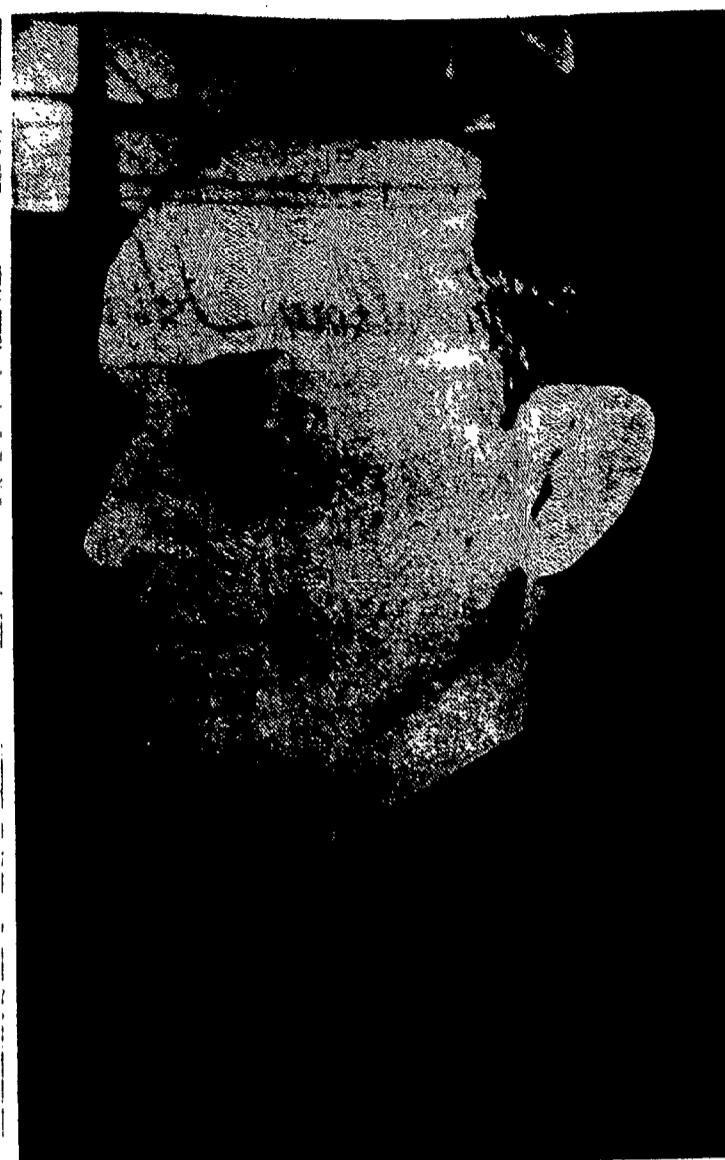
Cardinal Stepinac is reported suffering from polycythemia, described as an excessive amount of red corpuscles in the blood system. The new examination by the four medical experts was reportedly made after the Cardinal's physician, Dr. Riesner, diagnosed the Cardinal's condition as worsening and requested the medical examination.

Informed sources state that the Yugoslav government is extremely conscious of the worldwide sympathy enjoyed by Cardinal Stepinac. While openly admitting that the Cardinal is a thorn in its side, the Tito government, it is pointed out, would hate to be put in the position of being publicly blamed for in-

Papal Delegate To Turkey Named

Vatican City — (NC) — Mgr. Giacomo Testa, Counselor of the Papal Nunciature in Paris, France, has been created an Archbishop and named Apostolic Delegate to Turkey. He succeeds there Archbishop Paul Bertoli, whose term was named Nuncio to Colombia.

Archbishop-elect Testa is not related to Archbishop Gustavo Testa who was named Nuncio to Switzerland a few months ago.



HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL STEPINAC

case the Cardinal died in his confinement.

THE TITO government's decision to conduct a medical examination of Cardinal Stepinac followed by less than a week a request to President Eisenhower for similar action.

In a telegram sent to the White House in Washington by a Catholic editor, President Eisenhower was asked to make it possible for an American physician to go to Yugoslavia and examine the ailing Archbishop of Zagreb. The request was made by Father John J. Fitzpatrick, executive editor of the Florida Catholic, official organ of the Diocese of St. Augustine. The priest's request was prompted by reports that the Cardinal is gravely ill.

A spokesman at the White House stated Monday that the

President had taken no action yet on the telegram. The spokesman said that the telegram was being considered attentively. No prediction could be made, it was stated, as to what action the President might take or whether he would take any at all.

Most Yugoslavs Believe in God

Belgrade — (RNS) — Communist Yugoslavia's religious census last March showed that 95.4 per cent of the people believed in God. The rest classified themselves as atheists.

These "preliminary returns" of the census were reported by Yugopress, semi-official Yugoslav news agency. Yugopress said final results still were being worked out.

In the census, each citizen was asked 14 questions, one of which was whether he considered himself a member of any religious faith.



HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL MINDSZENTY

Cardinal Mindszenty Kept In Guarded Villa

(N.C.W.C. News Service)

His Eminence Josef Cardinal Mindszenty is reportedly confined "in a small guarded villa," according to a dispatch printed in The New York Times.

The dispatch was filed by the Times' chief European correspondent, C. L. Sulzberger. He sent the report from Paris after a brief stay in Hungary. He and several other Western newspapermen were given visas to attend a meeting of the Communist-inspired World Peace Council in Budapest.

ACCORDING TO Sulzberger's information, the Cardinal is in a small guarded villa where he is well treated, say Mass at an improvised altar and from time to time is allowed to go to Confession to another priest.

The correspondent attributed his information to a prominent member of pro-Communist priest peace committee. Sulzberger quoted the same priest as saying that the Cardinal would be released after serving 15 years of his life sentence. The Primate of Hungary was arrested on December 26, 1948, and sentenced to life imprisonment on February 8, 1949.

Previous reports from Hungary have stated that the Cardinal is frequently taken to a guarded villa in the Tatra mountains in the summer time because of his ill health. He is reported suffering from a thyroid condition and heart trouble. The Reds are said to be fearful of an outraged world opinion should the Cardinal die in prison.

PREVIOUS REPORTS also stated that the Cardinal offers Mass each morning, prays the Divine Office and spends many

50,000 Attend Brooklyn Rally

Brooklyn, N. Y. — (NC) — More demonstrations like the 52nd annual rally of the Brooklyn Diocesan Holy Name Union are needed to show non-Catholics the affection and loyalty of the Catholic laity for their Faith, Mayor Vincent Impellitteri of New York, declared here.

The Mayor spoke to more than 50,000 persons gathered at Ebbets Field for the rally, held in conjunction with the centenary celebration of the Brooklyn diocese. Impellitteri highly praised the efficient parochial school system set up in the Brooklyn diocese under Archbishop Thomas E. Molloy. He remarked: "Children in our parochial schools not only learn their three R's but also learn something equally important, the moral and spiritual values of life."

More than 50 bands and 40,000 marchers took part in two parades, coming from points to the north and south and converging on Ebbets Field. The Brooklyn Diocesan Holy Name Union was established in 1883 and now has more than 250,000 members. Archbishop Molloy was unable to be present because he was officiating at a new church dedication in Ulmstadt, Long Island.

8 U.S. Priests Face Mob Trial In Red China

(N.C.W.C. News Service)

Indications are that the familiar Communist mob "trial" may be in prospect for the eight American priests summarily put in jail by Communist police in Shanghai.

A Shanghai Communist paper reaching Hong Kong labeled the priests part of a "clique of imperialist gangsters utilizing the Catholic Church to carry out espionage activities," the paper, Hsin Wen Ehr Pao, stated that 23 members of the spy ring have been rounded up. "The paper did not list all the names of the alleged spies. However, earlier reports stated that at least a dozen priests had been arrested in Shanghai without warning."

The eight American priests seized in Shanghai are: Father Thomas Phillips of Butte, Mont.; John A. Houle of Glendale, Calif.; Joseph L. Gatz of Los Angeles; John Palm of Baltimore, and John W. Clifford of San Francisco — all Jesuits of Christ the King parish in Shanghai. Also: Fathers Charles J. McCarthy of San Francisco, rector of the Jesuit seminary at Zikawei near Shanghai, Joseph P. McCormack of New York, Maryknoller in Shanghai, and Cyril Wagner of Pittsburgh, a Franciscan in Shanghai.

MEANWHILE reports of similar saber thrusts at the Church come from two other large cities in Communist China. Two priests have been arrested suddenly in Tientsin and three foreign missionaries were ousted from Hankow.

All these cities were centers of a strong Catholic community. The Catholics there had enjoyed relatively greater freedom than their brethren in smaller towns and rural areas.

The almost simultaneous jabs at the Church in these widely separated cities are interpreted as indicative of a centrally dictated master plan, presumably aimed at ousting the remaining foreign missionaries in Red China.

THE SHANGHAI paper branded the arrested missionaries as "well known spies who have been working for many years as special agents." It added: "Their activity was known before liberation and continued a five-day visit in Rome.

along the same pattern after liberation. Some of them were deeply implicated with the American imperialists and puppet Chiang Kai-shek. After liberation these men gave no signs of remorse, reform or conversion. They were conspiring to overthrow the people's government, insulted our Korean volunteers, sabotaged land reforms. They transmitted land and sea, weather and shipping, economic and political information to imperialist offices abroad. They sent many young Chinese abroad for studies to become special agents for the imperialists."

The names of the priests jailed in Tientsin were not revealed in the reports reaching the free world.

THE PRIESTS ousted from Hankow are Fathers Vicente Avedillo, an Augustinian from Genoa Del Vio, Portugal; Marcellinus Nos, a Franciscan from Venice, and Simon Wagner, a Franciscan from Eckwebach, Bavaria.

The Franciscan priests revealed that two U.S. Franciscans jailed two years ago are still in prison. They are Bishop Rembert Kowalski of Wuchang, a native of Calumet, Mich., and Father Siegfried Schneider of Louisville, Ky.

The new wave of arrests in China means that at least 18 of the 31 U.S. Catholic missionaries still in Red China are behind prison bars. Another five are known to be under house arrest. The remaining eight enjoy relative freedom.

Japanese Prince To See Pope

Vatican City — (NC) — A private audience with the Pope has been scheduled here on Monday July 8, for Japanese Crown Prince Akihito.

The 19-year-old heir to the Japanese throne is calling on His Holiness Pope Pius XII during fore liberation and continued a five-day visit in Rome.

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