

# SCOTTISH RITE NEWS BULLETIN

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 33°, SOUTHERN JURISDICTION, U. S. A.  
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The sentiments expressed herein do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Supreme Council.

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## SITUATION IN ITALY

REV. ANTHONY CALIANDRO, 3°, *Montclair, N. J.*

ON MARCH 26th the Italian Constituent Assembly voted for the establishment of the Roman Catholic Church as the tax-supported religion of the state and also made the 1929 Treaty and Concordat between Mussolini and the Vatican part of the Constitution. To thus recognize and declare one religion as the only state religion is in open contradiction to the peace treaty which Italy signed on February 10th. Article 15, Section I, Part II, of the said Peace Treaty with Italy (official version of the State Department) reads:

Italy shall take all measures necessary to secure to all persons under Italian jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression, of press and publication, of religious worship, of political opinion and of public meeting.

The Italian Constitution thus violates the principle of a free state and denies the equality of its citizens. It violates the human rights of hundreds of thousands of Italians who are not Roman Catholics. The Lateran Treaty makes compulsory the teaching of Roman Catholic doctrines in all the schools of Italy and it excludes the teaching of any other religion. It must be noted that by making the Lateran Treaty an integral part of the Constitution, certain guarantees to the Roman Catholic Church have been made. These include the recognition of the legal Personality and Sovereignty of the Roman Catholic Church, of the Holy See and of the Supreme Pontiff, in conformity with Canon Law; the punishment, according to law, of all attacks, offenses and calumnies against the Religion of the State, the Church and its priests; and the prohibition of all public propaganda against the Religion of the State. It is impossible to imagine how a democratic government could function under a Constitution containing such enactments as those listed above.

This seeming victory for the Church was possible because the Communists voted with the Catholic bloc. The cynical action of the Communists in

prostituting their political principles in the hope of gaining power is unfortunate for the Church, to say the least. Were the Church really strong in Italy, it should have won without the aid of its arch-enemy, Communism.

Of this unexpected maneuver of the Communists, a few observations are in order:

1. Have Palmiro Togliatti and his party acted on orders from Moscow? If so, his action is in contradiction to the Moscow Declaration regarding Italy released November 1, 1943, in which Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin state:

1. It is essential that the Italian Government should be made more democratic by the introduction of representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism.

2. Freedom of speech, of religious worship, of political belief, of the press and of public meeting shall be restored in full measure to the Italian people, who shall also be entitled to form anti-Fascist political groups.

3. All institutions and organizations created by the Fascist regime shall be suppressed.

II. If Togliatti should claim that his policies are independent of Moscow, then his training, actions, and recent activities belie him, for his strong ties with Tito of Jugo-Slavia and his silence on the transfer of Trieste and part of Venezia-Giulia to Yugoslavia, as well as his silence and that of the numerous Communist newspapers in Italy on the stern peace terms imposed on Italy, reveal clearly that he is submissive to Stalin.

III. Togliatti justifies his support of the Vatican's cause on the ground of ridding his party of the anti-Catholic stigma. It will be surprising to him, when at the next elections, the Italian organized workers, who are traditionally anti-clerical, swing to the Socialist party which is Italian and independent of foreign support. This will be the natural result of the action of the Communist party in voting with the Catholics, the Monarchists, and the Qualunquists (neo-Fascists). Therefore, for the Church to have accepted aid from

its biggest enemy is a confession on the part of the Church of weakness, and certainly is not a thing of dignity, nor of spiritual supremacy.

IV. Can anyone predict what the next move of the Communists in Italy will be? Are they waiting to see what the United States will do in Greece and in Turkey? Are the Communists waiting for us to fail in the Near East as we have failed in China? And then strike at Italy with a coup d'etat? And this within the next 18 months? What will then happen to the state religion of Italy? Will there be a repetition of that which happened to the Russian Orthodox Church in Russia?

For the best interest of Italy, it is to be hoped that the anti-clerical Communists of Togliatti's party will join the Italian Socialist Party, headed by Nenni, at the next election and give the Socialists of Italy a predominant majority over all political parties. This would reopen, perhaps by referendum, the question of religious liberty, and would thus save Italy from domination by either the Kremlin or the Vatican. It is to be noted that Palmiro Togliatti stated in December of 1946, before the sub-committee of the Constituent Assembly as it was approving the validity of the Lateran Treaty, that the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, as the religion of a state, "has been repudiated by all civilized peoples." (*New York Times*, December 2, 1946.)

A change must be made in the Constitution of the new republic to save Italy from the paradoxical situation in which she finds herself today in the light of the peace treaty which she has signed guaranteeing religious freedom to all her citizens.

Finally, unless Italy remedies the conflict between her international obligations and her Constitution, the signing of the peace treaty is a farce. Moreover, she will not be able to become a member of the United Nations since its members are required to subscribe to the "fundamental human rights," and to believe in "the dignity of the human person," and "in the equal rights of men and women."

[Editor's Note: The writer of the above avers that the passage of Article 14 of the Italian Constitution does not affect Article 7 (re-

(Continued on page 2)

# BAPTISTS AND METHODISTS PROTEST CATHOLIC ACTION

TWO of the largest Protestant Church Bodies in the United States, the Baptists and the Methodists, spoke out early in May in no uncertain terms on issues controversial and important but hitherto suppressed as to public discussion.

The Southern Baptists Convention in St. Louis, Mo., re-elected its President, the Rev. Dr. Louie D. Newton, Pastor of the Druid Hill Baptist Church of Atlanta, Ga. In his address, Doctor Newton asserted the country is "confronted by the most determined and adroit campaign" to batter down the wall between Church and State. He referred to the action of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in appointing Papal Count Myron C. Taylor as his personal representative to the Vatican. He added that Taylor's Embassy cost the taxpayers \$40,000 last year and reminded his hearers that President Truman had promised that Taylor's appointment would be terminated in the near future and in any case not later than the signing of the treaties. He pointed out that the treaties with countries adjacent to Italy have been signed, but that the appointment has not been terminated.

Doctor Newton took to task the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision in the New Jersey School Bus Case and declared: "This ominous decision casts a shadow, now no larger than a man's hand but portending a cloud that may be drifting out over every hamlet and dale from Plymouth Rock to the Golden Gate to darken the torch of religious liberty in our beloved land." He also urged his audience "to stand up and face this challenge to religious liberty" until the Government understands that "we will not compromise with political ecclesiasticism and clerical fascism."

Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, and himself a Baptist, said at the outset of his address that he desired to have the convention know in advance that he does not approve of the resolution denouncing Myron Taylor's Mission to the Vatican and that he approves the majority opinion of the Supreme Court in upholding free bus transportation for parochial school pupils. He then added: "I do not agree with these two resolutions but I do adhere to the basic American principle of the separation of Church and State." Just how he could reconcile a position on issues so diametrically opposite, he did not explain.

The public relations committee made a telling report. Dr. Walter Pope Binns, President of William Jewell

College, Liberty, Mo., was the chairman of this committee. He himself has always been opposed to federal aid and in fact refused government aid for his college. He said that the Supreme Court decision in the New Jersey Bus Case poses a threat to the future of the public school system. The committee stated: "We are confident the deplorable situation may eventuate in the thorough arousal of the citizenship to the peril of a fundamental change in our whole culture as contained in the continued encroachments of the Roman Catholic hierarchy through this and other sinister steps."

The committee recommended uniting with other groups on such fundamental issues as the separation of Church and State, stating that "unless this is done, in relation to the present powerful drive of the Roman Catholics to capture America, we shall fight a losing battle."

The committee reminded President Truman of his pledge to recall Myron Taylor from the Vatican. The Convention endorsed the proposed Constitutional Amendment of Representative Joseph R. Bryson of South Carolina that would bar all federal and state aid to schools wholly or in part under sectarian control.

The convention disapproved two resolutions. One would have put the Southern Baptist Convention on record as favoring universal military training under civilians. The other would have called for a change in the income tax laws to allow a 20 per cent deduction for religious and educational contributions.

The committee directed the attention of Baptist schools, hospitals and other institutions to the danger of accepting grants or money from the government for buildings or equipment or any other purpose. The recommendation concluded with the following: "The acceptance of such grants upon any pretext whatever will weaken the Baptist witness in behalf of the principle of the separation of Church and State."

The Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church meeting at Riverside, Calif., accused the Roman Catholic Church of political activities in this country and abroad, which the Council said amounted to bigotry and denial of religious liberty.

The report was adopted by a group of 40 Bishops and signed by four Bishops: Frederick Corson of Philadelphia, G. Bromley Oxnam of New York, Ivan Holt of St. Louis, and William T. Watkins of Louisville, Ky.

The declaration referred to the con-

ditions in Argentina, Spain and Italy, the Myron Taylor Mission to the Vatican and the recent Supreme Court decision in the New Jersey School Bus Case. The statement was included that "A simple rule might guide all of us as we face the issue of religious liberty, and that is to do unto others as we would be done by."

Regarding the parochial school issue, it was stated: "We rejoice in the liberty this nation grants churches to maintain schools if they so desire, but we hold that the support from public funds of sectarian education is fraught with danger and must be resisted and ended. We shall resist all attempts of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to secure public support for such schools and other religious enterprises on the ground of the separation of the Church and State, because we believe that such action will create a reaction here as it has elsewhere, which may limit religious freedom."

The Methodist Bishops closed with these comments: "Are our Roman Catholic Brothers, with whom we desire the friendliest of relations and for whom we demand the same religious liberties we insist upon for ourselves, to push their demands so far that we must in self-defense take steps that will protect our liberties and those of our children?"

"We wish the fullest cooperation and offer it gladly as Christian brothers. But we can no longer tolerate bigotry and discrimination in Roman Catholic controlled lands, particularly in view of the Roman Catholic ability to act as one and to stand for religious liberty and brotherly cooperation if it so desires." S. W.

## MILWAUKEE PAGEANT PART OF 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Wisconsin Lodge No. 13, Milwaukee, Wis., held as its second monthly event in the celebration of its 100th anniversary, a pageant re-enacting the founding. The participants were dressed in authentic costumes of the early days. The first scene was that of the office in Milwaukee of the first Master of the Lodge, Dr. Luther M. Tracy, at 9 Spring Street (now Wisconsin Avenue), a homeopathic physician, where plans were made for petitioning the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Wisconsin for a dispensation. The second scene showed the receipt of the dispensation and the organization and first meeting of Brothertown Lodge, which later became Wisconsin Lodge No. 13. The pageant was shown in the Scottish Rite auditorium. Grand Master William E. Schubert delivered a message.

## HAPPY ON 100TH BIRTHDAY

Kirk Irving Willis celebrated his 100th birthday in March at his home in Hollywood, Calif. He is one of the oldest Masons in the country and has been honored with a 50-year pin and an honorary life membership in his Lodge.



ferred to as Article 5 in some American newspapers) which makes Roman Catholicism the state religion.]

### "IF YOU DON'T SUPPORT POPE, YOU ARE AGAINST CHRIST"

Posters and announcements with the caption "If you don't support the Pope, you are against Christ," were seen in front of churches, houses and public squares in Italy recently. Meetings were held to exalt and praise the Pope, but the halls contained more "religious"—that is, more priests, monks and nuns—than civilians. The Italians know that the Pope and the hierarchy supported Mussolini and the war. They know that their present destitution is largely the result of the made-adventure of the Vatican-inspired lieutenants to recapture the world for the Pope. Therefore, the Italians have not only lost respect for the Pope, but they are conducting a most violent anti-clerical campaign and are throwing overboard religion itself. The only hope lies in bringing to the Italians the knowledge of the Christ of God. The Waldensians, Baptists, Methodists and other Protestants in Italy are working courageously and zealously to teach and preach the Gospel of Christ, but they are a small minority. Of the hundreds of priests who have left the Church of Rome, some are active in reaching their people with the Gospel. They are preaching: "The Roman Church is false"; "The true Gospel of Christ has been hidden from the Italians"; "Roman Catholicism has been repudiated by all civilized peoples." The multitudes are hearing these messages, and the intellectuals are reading them in many of the periodicals. It is to assist and encourage these ex-priests in their courageous stand against the established church that the Director of Christ's Mission, the Rev. A. Caliandro, is in Italy.

An earnest appeal is made at this opportune time to help with gifts and prayers to evangelize the Italians. They deserve generous support since they are most effectively undermining the foundations of Roman Catholicism in the very home of the Papacy. Assistance must be given to these ex-priests who have sacrificed everything; those who have joined the Protestant forces and other ex-priests who are free-lance preachers have been excommunicated by the Vatican.

The Rev. Caliandro is highly qualified for this mission to Italy. A former Romanist himself, he was born in Italy and trained there. He holds two degrees from New York University and received his theological training at the Biblical Seminary in New York. He has been a member of the Board of

Trustees of Christ's Mission for nearly twenty years and Director of the Mission for the past ten years, and is an ordained minister of the Gospel.

In his mission to Italy, he proposes to organize more effectively the work of the ex-priests for the evangelization of Italy. Who knows that this may not be the beginning of the Protestant Reformation in Italy? The revolt of the priests against the Pope and the popular rise of anti-clericalism compel others to take an active part in freeing the Italians from the shackles of Roman Catholicism and in leading them into the marvelous light of the Gospel of Jesus Christ!

The Rev. Caliandro solicits donations to help him in his great work, and they may be sent to him at Christ's Mission, 229 West 48th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

### FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST ON FEDERAL AID

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America prints an information bulletin under the auspices of its Department of Research and Education. Not long ago there appeared in that an article of some length on federal aid to education in its various aspects. Part of the article dealt with costs. Now it is still true that the states have an indebtedness which in total is far less than the huge indebtedness of the Federal Government.

The article speaks of the point that many of the proposed bills before Congress providing for federal aid for education in the states include provisions for aid to nonpublic schools. And the article concludes that Protestants may well study these provisions and the whole question thoroughly in order to determine what is best to be done.

People have to pay taxes to educate their children and it is far better to keep the money at home in the local communities and the states than to send it to Washington, for oftentimes there is gotten back only a small proportion. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in its bulletin does not stress this point. Moreover, the people are loaded down with taxes now and will be for years to come, and to add to this burden the support of non-public schools will mean that much more in taxes on the heavily laden public.

Michelangelo put forth his greatest efforts on small details, with the remark: "Trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle." Try it out. Say tomorrow morning: "Today I won't let trifles rule me, but rather will I make trifles serve me. I'll pay attention to details, but I won't let such things as a grouchy boss, or a thoughtless mate, or a forgetful servant, or a careless child, throw me off balance."—Mildred Seydell.

### NEBRASKA S. R. MASONS DEPLORE NEW JERSEY RULING

The following resolution upholding the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution setting up an impregnable wall between Church and State, and deploring the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the New Jersey School Bus Case, was unanimously adopted by the Scottish Rite Educational Welfare Association of Nebraska at its annual meeting in Lincoln, April 13th:

WHEREAS, by a five to four decision, the Supreme Court of the United States has interpreted the First Amendment of the Federal Constitution as to permit the use of tax money for the benefit of parents who send their children to parochial schools, and

WHEREAS, this step is incompatible with our long established policy as a nation to keep separate the Church and State, and

WHEREAS, restoration of this fundamental principle now must rest with the Congress and State Legislatures until such time as a majority of the members of the Supreme Court reverse the decision,

### NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. That we urge members of Congress to recognize their increased responsibilities in the matter of preservation of religious liberty and the vindication of the principles announced in the Virginia bill of religious liberty, the preamble of which, as written by Thomas Jefferson, reads as follows:

Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments, or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy author of our religion who being Lord of both body and mind, yet chose not to propagate it by coercions on either . . . ; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor, whose morals he would make his pattern,

and which principle was incorporated in the First Amendment to our Federal Constitution.

2. That we urge increased vigilance in state legislative matters to avoid encroachment on this principle, keeping in mind that our court of last resort has opened the door to abuses, which, if not prevented, will increase in magnitude and lead to serious consequences in our efforts to maintain religious freedom.

### RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE

The 75th annual assembly of the Grand Imperial Council of the Red Cross of Constantine for the United States of America, Mexico and the Philippines will be held on June 16th and 17th, at Duluth, Minn. Dr. Bertram S. Adams, 33°, of Hibbing, Minn., is Grand Sovereign; Edward J. Bullock, 33°, of Oak Park, Ill., is Grand Viceroy; and Walter N. Trenerry, 33°, of Duluth, is general chairman of arrangements for the assembly. The announcement of the meeting comes from Grand Recorder Edward A. Glad of 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

## KENTUCKY CAN AID SCHOOLS

In connection with the question of how states can better support their schools it is of interest to note the situation regarding taxes in Kentucky.

Although there is considerable agitation at this time in that state relative to whether or not a convention should be called to prepare and adopt a new State Constitution, it is pointed out that in several ways there can be reforms brought about within provisions of the existing Constitution. Allan M. Trout had a series of articles in *The Courier-Journal* of Louisville, in one of which he called attention to the point that the Constitution provides that all property should be assessed at 100 per cent of the value it would bring in cash at a free sale. It seems that some property is now assessed as low as 5 per cent of its true value and mention is made of the fact that when Col. E. R. Bradley died last year his \$2,000,000 racing and breeding establishment was found to be assessed at \$363,950, and two of his racing horses, Blue Larkspur and Bimelich, were assessed at \$11,500, in contrast to their conservative value of \$250,000.

This shows conclusively that Kentucky is able to educate its children and need not ask for federal financial aid for education. And in other states the same or similar situations may exist, and yet educators and others throughout the country clamor for federal aid before first tapping the possibilities in each state. Kentucky owes nothing, has no bonds outstanding and has a large surplus in the state treasury.

A tax revision commission was appointed by the Governor; and the report made in 1946 in time for legislative action apparently did not inspire any legislative action.

How many states are suffering from just such "inequality of assessment," and "undervaluation," and "wholesale omission of property from the tax rolls"? The Kentucky tax commission found that if there were technical assistance enough for the local assessors and perhaps field appraisers the problem could be solved. This would of course cost the state money, about \$250,000 yearly. Also, adequate and accurate maps of each county ought to be made and this would require about a million dollars outright, but not much recurring expense. The columnist said that all that is needed is courage. The state has the money and the legal provisions necessary.

It is not suggested that Kentucky match New York or California or New Jersey in expenditures per school pupil, for local conditions may not require salaries and equipment (fuel and so forth) on the level of some of the

northern and western states. Local needs should govern. The problem is not one of going to Washington with chart in hand and saying to the Federal Government "Gimme enough to fetch my status up." No. It is a matter of cleaning house at home, in more states than one, probably.

## NEW K.T. GRAND RECORDER

The M. E. Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the U. S. A., John T. Rice, has appointed R. E. Sir Knight Thomas Mitchel Bartley, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Texas, to be Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment. His address is 428 Chamber of Commerce Building, Indianapolis 4, Ind. He was installed at San Angelo, Texas, on April 30th.

Additional appointments effective on the same date include:

R. E. Grand Standard Bearer Louis Henry Wieber of Cleveland, Ohio.

R. E. Grand Sword Bearer Paul Miller Moore of Aliquippa, Pa.

R. E. Grand Warder Ansel Alva Packard of Middletown, Conn.

Besides the above, the following were appointed: Sir Knight Albert B. Lowrie of Michigan, Member of the Committee on Building Templar Masonry; Sir Knight Francis J. Scully of Arkansas, Chairman of Committee on Templar History; Sir Knight Chalmers L. Pancoast of New York, Official Reviewer; Sir Knight Edmund F. Ball of Indiana, Member of Committee on Policy and General Purpose.

All appointees are Past Grand Commanders in their respective states.

## ATLANTIC CITY TO BE SCENE OF SHRINE CONCLAVE MAY 26-29

The Convention of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., May 26-29. Headquarters have been in operation at the Hotel Ambassador for more than six weeks. There are sufficient hotel accommodations to take care of what promises to be one of the Shrine's biggest national conclaves. Imperial Potentate George H. Rowe and his Imperial Divan, as well as the Imperial Council representatives, will be domiciled at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Strand and Seaside hotels, all on the boardwalk. The escort parade will be held Tuesday morning. Wednesday night the official night parade will be held. The line of march will finish at the Municipal Auditorium where 20,000 grandstand seats will be available for spectators.

## VIRGINIA'S OLDEST MASON DIES

J. W. Campbell, 94, up to the time of his death, December 24, 1946, was the oldest Mason in Virginia. He was a member of Taylor Lodge No. 23, Salem, Va. He was made a Mason in Liberty Lodge No. 95 at Bedford, Va., in 1875. In 1882 he affiliated with Leadville Lodge No. 51 in Colorado.

He helped organize Carbondale Lodge No. 82, Carbondale, Colo., and served as its Master in 1889. He returned to Virginia and affiliated with Taylor Lodge No. 23, in 1905, and was elected to honorary membership in 1931. He was also an honorary member of D. C. Shanks Chapter, Royal Arch Masonry No. 31, Salem, Va. In addition to being the oldest Mason in Virginia, he was the 26th oldest Mason in the world, according to the records of Harold V. B. Voorhis, Grand Historian, Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masonry, of New Jersey.

## TORNADO IN OKLAHOMA

The storm which struck Woodward, Okla., recently, home of Sovereign Grand Inspector General Rufus O. Renfrew, 33°, did greater damage than was at first reported. This Active Member and his family escaped injury, but his business office was wrecked. There were 95 dead and 721 injured and some of the injured died later. At least 430 houses were destroyed and 650 were damaged; 925 other buildings were destroyed and 775 were damaged. A thousand families suffered losses. Three school buildings were destroyed and the main building has been condemned. The water works installation was seriously damaged. It is officially recorded that this tornado reached a maximum of 1.8 miles in width, the widest tornado path in history. It travelled 170 miles from Texas into Oklahoma without leaving the ground, following the Santa Fe railroad tracks much of the way.

The Scottish Rite Bodies in Guthrie and Oklahoma City have rendered every assistance possible to the inhabitants of Woodward and the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma contributed \$1,000 to the local relief committee.

## NEW GENERAL GRAND OFFICERS OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS

The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons has issued the list of General Grand Officers for 1946-8, as follows:

General Grand High Priest, Dr. Edward Whipple Spottswood, Missoula, Mont.

General Grand King, Earl Elliot Dusenberry, 209 Masonic Temple Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

General Grand Scribe, Robert Foster Jones, 1 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

General Grand Treasurer, Edmund E. Morris, Union National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.

General Grand Secretary, Roscoe R. Walcutt, Room 1605, Eight East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

General Grand Captain of the Host, Tom Q. Ellis, Jackson, Miss.

General Grand Principal Sojourner, James Isaac Walker, Maryville, Tenn.

General Grand Royal Arch Captain, Frank E. Simmons, 469 Henderson Highway, East Kildonan, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

General Grand Master of the Third Veil, Otto R. Souders, 710 Schweiter Building, Wichita, Kan.

General Grand Master of the Second Veil, Reginald F. Berry, Kittery Point, Me.

General Grand Master of the First Veil, Walter Dubree, P. O. Box 145, Phoenix, Ariz.

General Grand Sentinel, Bliss Watson Clark, P. O. Box 838, New Britain, Conn.

General Grand Custodian of the Work, William E. Pool, 207 Van Brunt Street, Mankato, Minn.

General Grand Custodian of the Work Emeritus, Harry Warner Harvey, 7211 University Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Trustee of Permanent Fund, Edward E. Core, P. O. Box 174, Springfield, Ill.

General Grand Chaplain, Frederick Mayer Meek, Old South Congregational Church, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.



# A. A. U. W. SEES DANGER IN AID TO NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS

THE American Association of University Women supports federal aid to education, but in its statement before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in April when hearings were held on Senator Taft's bill, S.472, it was pointed out that there is a range of opinion among A.A.U.W. committee members who have studied the bill and some feel that section 6(B) of that bill violates A.A.U.W.'s principles of federal aid for public education only. Moreover, the chairman of the legislative committee of A.A.U.W., who is president of a women's college in Virginia, stated: "I would not be willing to approve the bill in its present form because Section 6(B) might cause serious difficulty. It is almost tantamount to saying that private institutions can be placed by definition under the tax-support program in education in a given state."

From Indiana another member wrote that it is so important to the development of a democratic United States of America to have government and religion separated that A.A.U.W. should never sponsor anything that could be used to erase that separation.

Another member said: "It seems to me very clear that the trend toward substitution of publicly aided private education for public education is extremely strong. Each concession lays the foundation for a further step—witness the school lunch bill which is now cited as a precedent for the direct expenditure of federal funds to local private schools when the state does not permit such expenditure. The language of Section 6(B) is as guarded as could well be, once the concession is made. It is, nevertheless, a concession."

A number of other organizations which heretofore have been strong proponents of federal aid to education have been awakened to the danger of some of the bills that have been introduced in the 80th Congress, coupled with the possibilities opened up by the U. S. Supreme Court decision in February in the New Jersey School Bus Case. When neither the Federal Government nor the state governments take a definite stand on whether or not to support sectarian schools from public funds, it is time that organizations that value the democratic way of life and the principle of separation of Church and State stand up in all their power and dignity and make definite demands that Church and State be not joined in even the smallest way. Needless to say it is anomalous to let gold overshadow principle. Especially so when there has been no proof that the gold will

solve the problem. There are so many other factors in ensuring good education for children that it is high time those interested give some attention to these other factors and not spend all their efforts on securing gold. Compulsory school laws are so decrepit that they are practically non-existent and their enforcement has virtually been abandoned in some instances and schoolmen say this is because funds have been lacking both for enforcement and for better schools. The question arises there: What good will better schools and teachers be if the children are not there in the schoolroom to partake? And, again, methods and content in many courses are due for scrutiny as the public is beginning to realize. Communistic infiltrations are becoming apparent, subtle as they are. A great deal of time and effort and probably investigating expense will be needed to sieve these out. This work should be started.

These reasons and others show that merely increasing funds will not solve all the schools' problems and not necessarily the main ones. Therefore, it is folly to compromise on principle for gold that will not and never has solved the whole problem. E. K.

[Editor's Note: For those readers who have not yet studied Senator Taft's bill, S. 472, it may be pointed out that it is a tricky one inasmuch as the preamble declares openly and plainly that public schools are to be aided with federal money and Section 6(B) annuls all that by stating:

"No provision of this Act shall be construed to delimit a state in its definition of its program of public education: *Provided*, that the funds paid to a state under this Act shall be expended only by public agencies and under public control, except that in any state in which funds derived from state or local revenues are disbursed to nonpublic educational institutions for expenditure for any of the purposes for which funds paid to such a state under this Act may be expended, funds so paid to such state may be disbursed to and expended by such institutions for such purposes; but the amounts disbursed during any fiscal year to any such institution from funds paid to a state under this Act shall not exceed an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount disbursed to such institution during such fiscal year from funds derived from state or local revenues as the aggregate of amounts disbursed by such state during such fiscal year from funds paid to such state under this Act bears to the aggregate of amounts expended during such fiscal year for current expenditures (excluding interest, debt service, and capital outlay) for public elementary-school and public secondary-school education in such state from funds derived from state and local revenues."

It has been recorded that 79 percent of the 12,727 private schools in the country are Roman Catholic parochial schools, and that attending them are 92 percent of the 2,611,000 children that attend all private schools.]

## CINCINNATI PRESBYTERY VIEWS NORTH COLLEGE HILL CASE

THE General Council of the Presbytery of Cincinnati on May 1st issued a statement covering the facts in the school controversy at North College Hill, suburb of Cincinnati.

The statement reviews the history of the case which has been one of the most bitterly fought anywhere in the United States and charges the Roman Catholic majority of 3 to 2 on the school board with a flagrant misuse of power. They have until 1949 to hold office. A parochial school building was rented from the local Roman Catholic Church for public school purposes and a rental of \$6,000 per year was paid by the taxpayers. But nuns wearing the garb of their order were installed to teach.

A distinguished educator from Cincinnati University, Dr. William A. Cook was installed as superintendent of schools. Because he would not do the bidding of the board with regard to furnishing names of all applicants for teaching positions, the school board, by a 3 to 2 vote, notified him that he would not be reappointed at the end of the school year. Doctor Cook replied that custom throughout the State of Ohio required that those whom the superintendent recommended to the board for appointment should be mentioned by name—all others had a number each for identification with the superintendent but concealing their identity from the school board.

When the action of the board became known, the students, with the consent and approval of their parents, went on strike and 29 of the town's 33 public school teachers resigned in protest against the action of the board in refusing to reappoint Doctor Cook, who had proved popular with teachers, pupils and parents alike.

The Presbytery's summary states: "A taxpayer's suit has been filed to prove that the payment of tax funds to support the parochial school is unconstitutional under the State and Federal Constitutions. But meanwhile the school system of North College Hill is seriously damaged. And who is behind all of this? The appearance of Edwin Becker and Earl T. Wagner at a public meeting in North College Hill, advising the Roman Catholic majority board members on their moves, offers a clue. These Cincinnatians are recommended candidates of the Roman Catholic Church on the Cincinnati Board of Education and may be presumed to carry out the policies of the Archdiocese." S. W.

Dr. Herman B. Wells, President of Indiana University at Bloomington, is a 33rd Degree Mason in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

#### 5-4 DECISION MAKES WIDE BREACH IN FIRST AMENDMENT

THE various weekly and church papers throughout the nation continue to rail at the reactionary 5-4 majority decision the Supreme Court of the United States handed down February 10th, in the now-celebrated New Jersey School Bus Case in which the First Amendment of the Constitution of the U.S.A. setting up a supposedly impregnable wall between Church and State, was breached wide by the majority decision rendered by Mr. Justice Black and concurred in by Chief Justice Vinson and Justices Douglas, Reed and Murphy. One of the most effective of the many protests against the majority opinion was contained in *The St. Louis Lutheran*. The editorial follows, quoted almost in full:

By the thin margin of 5 to 4, the United States Supreme Court has ruled that public school funds, raised by taxation, may be used to pay for transportation of Catholic school children in New Jersey. Thus, a blow has been struck at the American principle of separation of Church and State from a source from which it has been least expected.

Speaking for the majority, Justice Black held that because the school bus money would be paid to parents or children, it served a public good and could not be called government aid to religion.

Justice Rutledge, speaking for the minority, asked, "Does New Jersey's action furnish support for religion by use of the taxing power?" and answered that it certainly did. The purpose of paying the bus fares, he said, was to transport Catholic children to a place where they would receive primarily religious teaching and guidance. To aid this religious purpose with public funds is exactly what the Constitutions forbids, Justice Rutledge declared.

The Supreme Court Justices thus split on the question of purpose. The majority held that the use of tax money for transporting students to church schools is for the public good, whereas the minority maintained that this use of tax money was for a religious purpose and therefore contrary to the American concept of government.

A church school, we repeat, aims to propagate religion and that aim and purpose cannot be circumvented by channeling state aid for church schools to the parents of parochial school children, as a letter contributed by a reader and printed on this page proposes. Whether state funds are contributed directly to church schools or to the parents or children, the fact remains that such aid is for a religious purpose. For the state to serve that purpose militates against the traditional American conception of a "permanent separation of the spheres of religious activity and civil authority."

Calling attention to the fact that 16 states provide for transportation assistance to parochial schools, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* says editorially: "Amid the legal confusion, it is clear that many citizens are taxed, however indirectly, to support religious teaching in which they have no conviction." And the editorial correctly observes: "The astonishing thing is that after so many years of sturdy and jealously guarded independence, religion is now considered so feeble as to need government help."

What the *Post-Dispatch* does not say, cannot say, perhaps does not know, is that Catholicism is not so much in need of gov-

ernment funds as it is determined to foist upon the American way of life the Catholic doctrine of the subserviency of the state to the advancement of Catholic interests.

#### "AUNT MINNIE"

"Aunt Minnie," Miss Minnie Wholmes, for many long years was a school teacher; many a youth owes to her his careful training, and her good advice was imbued with moral perception. In recent years she has lived at the Masonic Home for the Aged at Plattsville, Nebr., and on April 24th she celebrated her 100th birth anniversary. Over 200 friends dropped in during the day and there were many presents and congratulatory cards and telegrams. Cakes, ice cream and flowers were in abundance, but Aunt Minnie was not able to leave her bed. The Scottish Rite Women's Club sponsored the birthday party. Propped up in bed, "Aunt Minnie" received her guests, among whom were Mrs. Jane Outhouse, Worthy Grand Matron, Order of the Eastern Star, and Grand Master Benjamin F. Eyre and other important Masons and citizens. It must have been a severe test for the strength of "Aunt Minnie," for four days later she passed away. She was born in London and had taught school in Minnesota before she went to Nebraska to teach. Head Nurse Ellen Hansen at the Home stated, "I know what she has done for the youth of Nebraska."

#### VISITOR FROM THE PHILIPPINES

Judge Manuel Camus y Roxas, 33°, of the Philippine Islands, a very prominent and estimable official as well as a keen Freemason, is coming to the United States. He for many years has been strong in his advocacy of Freemasonry in the Philippines. Also he has been active in civic affairs. He is President of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. of the Philippines and will attend a Y.M.C.A. meeting in New York City to assist in raising money for the purpose of rehabilitating the Y.M.C.A. in the Philippines. He is Dean of the Manila Law College, and President of the Boy Scout National Campaign Fund. President Truman is to present to him the highest honor of the Boy Scouts organization in America, namely, the Silver Buffalo Medal. He formerly was a law partner of Francisco Delgado, 33°, former Resident Commissioner of the Philippines in Washington, D. C.

#### CALIFORNIA MASONIC HOMES

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of California, John R. Moore, proclaimed May "Masonic Homes Endowment Month," and in commemoration thereof urged:

1. That every Lodge in the jurisdiction devote a program to our Masonic Homes.
2. That every Lodge communicate to its members all available information concerning the condition and welfare of our Homes and their occupants.
3. That all officers make every effort to visit our Home at Decoto and our Home at Covina during this year.
4. That each individual brother contribute what in his judgment he deems requisite to the Masonic Homes Endowment Fund.

#### EUROPE NEEDS AID DESPITE BLACK MARKET

That Europe needs continued aid in spite of the fact that probably 90 per cent of the food and supplies we send there go into the black market, is the opinion of L. C. Larson, who for twenty years has been European service manager for the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. He spent the war years in special instruction work for the Army and Navy.

#### MONTANA SCOTTISH RITE

The Scottish Rite Masons in the north-eastern part of Montana are three or four hundred miles from any Consistory and so many of them have not enjoyed the opportunity of witnessing or participating in the Mandatory Maundy Thursday ceremony. This year fourteen Scottish Rite Masons living at Poplar invited members from the surrounding area to participate in the observance, held in the Masonic Temple of Northern Light Lodge No. 75 at Poplar. Permission to hold this meeting was obtained from Judge Llewellyn L. Callaway, 33°, of Helena, Sovereign Grand Inspector General in Montana of the Supreme Council, and the ceremony was conducted in full form. A heavy snow storm made many roads impassable and sharply reduced the expected attendance, but it was declared to be a very fine Masonic experience by all who attended and especially by those who never before had had such a privilege.

#### MELLON TRUST AIDS G.W.U.

A gift of \$140,000 has been received from the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust by The George Washington University for the new hospital's out-patient department and clinic in Washington, D. C.

The Mellon Trustees said this contribution was made as an exception to the existing policy of the Trust, which is to use the remaining assets of the fund to further educational and charitable projects in and around Pittsburgh. However, the exception is made "primarily because of the helpful cooperation extended by the University in connection with the National Gallery of Art project and the favorable disposition of the founder of this Trust toward it." The school had worked with Mr. Mellon to help him secure the site for the art gallery.

Chairman Robert V. Fleming of the University Board of Trustees stated that 77 per cent of the campaign total for hospital equipment had been raised as of May 5th.

#### 100TH YEAR OF U.S. STAMPS

The Masonic Stamp Club of New York has gotten out special cachet designs for First Day covers for each of the three special postage stamps the government is issuing in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the U. S. postage stamp.

A centenary show is being celebrated at Grand Central Palace in New York and is of interest to Masons because the two first postage stamps issued in 1847 bear the portraits of two distinguished Masons, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. The Masonic Stamp Club is selling its cachet designs, and profits will go to the George Washington Masonic Shrine at Tappan, N. Y. Orders may be addressed to Masonic Cachet, Pleasantville, N. Y. All covers will receive official cancellations.

#### 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF LODGE

Four Mile Lodge No. 212 in Campbell, Mo., celebrated its 80th anniversary in March with a meeting at which over 400 Masons were present including many visitors representing 43 Lodges in Kentucky, Michigan, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and California. L. P. Oliver, Master, presided. Conferment of degrees was by teams from Missouri, Arkansas and Kentucky. The Lodge received its name because it was instituted at Old Four Mile, about a mile from the present town of Campbell. The old town was called Four Mile because it was about four miles to the river ferry and two other small settlements.



# **The Supreme Council Favors**

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- 1. The American public school, non-partisan, non-sectarian, efficient, democratic, for all of the children of all the people.**
- 2. The inculcation of patriotism, respect for law and order, and undying loyalty to the Constitution of the United States of America.**
- 3. The compulsory use of English as the language of instruction in the grammar grades of our public schools.**
- 4. Adequate provision in the American public schools for the education of the alien populations in the principles of American institutions and ideals of citizenship.**
- 5. The entire separation of Church and State, and opposition to every attempt to appropriate public moneys—federal, state or local—directly or indirectly, for the support of sectarian or private institutions.**

# NOTICE

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This Bulletin is published as a contribution to the welfare and happiness of the nation by diffusing information concerning education and civics, and it is hoped the widest use may be made of the data contained therein. Any of the material may be used at any time, with or without credit to the SCOTTISH RITE NEWS BULLETIN, but where it is noted that excerpts have been made from other publications, proper credit should be given. A marked copy would be appreciated when our material is used.

Freemasonry has ever been the friend and supporter of constitutional government. Fifteen of the Presidents of the United States have been Masons, and the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were largely formulated by Masons. Freemasonry seeks to inculcate and deepen a sense of duty and responsibility in a patriotic citizenry and, as a primary consideration, the Supreme Council desires to stimulate an earnest and intelligent interest in public education as fundamental to patriotism.

## SCOTTISH RITE NEWS BULLETIN

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# ARKANSAS BAPTIST

BAPTIST OFFICIAL STATE PAPER

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## Stassen Disappoints Convention Audience

*By the Editor*

The honorable Harold E. Stassen was an honor guest of the Southern Baptist Convention meeting in St. Louis, May 9, 1947. It was in the hope of hearing a Christian statesman proclaim his faith in and take his stand upon the great principles which have made our country strong that the messengers to the Convention looked forward with eagerness to hearing Mr. Stassen. Because their expectations were so high, the disappointment of these messengers was all the greater.

Early in his address Mr. Stassen said, "Before proceeding with our discussion, in order that my views may not be misunderstood by inference, I wish to state simply and directly that I do not agree with the two resolutions . . . But I do adhere to the basic American principle of the separation of church and state."

The two resolutions referred to by Mr. Stassen were those calling for the recall of Myron Taylor from the Vatican in Rome and the protest against the Supreme Court decision upholding a New Jersey law permitting the use of public tax funds to transport pupils to parochial schools.

On the basis of common courtesy Mr. Stassen's statement of disagreement with the action of the Convention was not only out of place but an insult to his host. Mr. Stassen was not invited to appear on the Convention platform to tell the Convention what it should or should not do. It is obvious that a man in his position would know the courtesies required on such an occasion and that he would observe those courtesies unless there was some personal ambition which caused him to so forget himself as to be presumptuous and even rude.

Only one construction can be placed upon Mr. Stassen's outspoken disagreement with the Convention action. He is seeking the Republican nomination for the presidency of the United States. The south is Democratic. He would lose no votes by alienating the Baptists of the South.

Obviously his statement was a bid for the Catholic vote of the nation. The Catholics will accept Mr. Stassen's statement as a pledge to keep a representative at

the Vatican and to support legislation which authorizes the use of public tax funds for transporting pupils to church schools.

Mr. Stassen knows that the Vatican is not a state but a church, and that it is a violation of the Constitution of the United States for our Government to send a representative to the Vatican with ambassadorial status and at a cost of approximately \$30,000 to the tax payers of America. He knows, too, that it is a violation of the Constitution of the United States to use public tax funds for the support of church schools. If he does not know this, he is wholly unfit for the high office he seeks. If he does know this and deliberately violates the fundamental principle of separation of church and state, he is not fit for the high office which he seeks.

Our country was settled by people seeking escape from the oppression of state religion. They established this nation upon the basic principle of religious liberty with a free church in a free state. Mr. Stassen cannot be ignorant of this fact from American history. He must also know that the Roman Catholic church has always maintained that the state should support the church and that the church should control the state.

Mr. Stassen's disagreement with the action of the Convention is a contradiction of his further statement, "I adhere to the basic American principle of separation of church and state." His disagreement with the action of the Convention and his adherence to the principle of separation of church and state are contradictory and irreconcilable positions. These two positions cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be harmonized.

The weakness of our nation comes from men in high positions who are willing to compromise principles for votes. Obviously Mr. Stassen's attempted dual position is a case in point. Southern Baptists are not so dumb that they cannot see through such tactics. All Christian people of the nation should repudiate the men who make such compromises of principle.



## In 1947 Sessions...

# Southern Baptists Launch Ambitious Program

By IONE GRAY

Southern Baptists held the greatest convention in their 102 years' history at St. Louis, May 7-11. It was greatest in the number of messengers registered and probably in the number and importance of matters decided upon. Every session was characterized by a oneness of spirit.

Registration for the meeting totaled 8,378 messengers from 20 states. An estimated 12 to 13 thousand people attended. The registration was 19 more than the previous record of 8,359 set at Washington, D. C., in 1920.

With "Human Designs—God's Destiny" as the Convention theme, interest was focused on governmental matters affecting religion and moral and social problems of the day.

### Continue Fight for Religious Freedom

In his presidential address at the opening session on May 7, Dr. Louie D. Newton, Atlanta, Ga., reminded the attendants that Baptists are today confronted "by the most determined and adroit campaign to batter down the wall that separates church and state ever undertaken in America."

Dr. Newton assailed Myron C. Taylor's appointment as the President's personal representative in 1939 as "unauthorized, unfortunate, and dangerous action," and told the messengers that the President had told him and other church spokesman last June that the appointment would be terminated "at an early date, certainly not later than the signing of the treaties." The treaties relating to countries immediately adjacent to Italy have been signed, but Mr. Taylor's appointment has not been terminated.

In Washington the following day, President Truman told a news conference that, until peace is consummated, he has no intention of withdrawing Taylor as his personal envoy to the Vatican.

President Newton characterized the Supreme Court's ruling authorizing public money for Catholic school transportation as "an ominous decision." The Convention adopted a resolution endorsing a bill of Representative Joseph R. Bryson (Dem.), South Carolina, which would amend the First Amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the appropriation of money of federal, state, or local governments for the use of sectarian institutions. The bill is pending in the House Judiciary Committee.

The report of the Public Relations Committee, headed by Dr. Walter Pope Binns, president of William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., stated that, on this issue, Baptists should make common cause with any other denomination against "the common peril." The report said: "Unless this is done in relation to the present powerful drive of the Roman Catholics to capture America, we shall fight a losing battle." The report concluded with a warning to all Baptist schools, hospitals, and other Baptist institutions against "the danger of accepting grants of money from the Government for buildings or equipment or for any other purpose. The acceptance of such grants, upon any pretext whatever, will weaken the Baptist witness in behalf of the principle of separation of church and state."

Harold E. Stassen, former governor of Minnesota and possible candidate for the 1948

Republican presidential nomination, in a speech before the Convention said he did not agree with the Convention's stand in favor of withdrawing the United States' representative at the Vatican and its opposition to the Supreme Court decision upholding free bus transportation for parochial school pupils. Speakers who followed renewed the attack on the Vatican representative and the bus decision. Dr. W. R. White, Austin, Tex., warned that Baptists will not stand by while "they pay taxes to support Catholic schools."

Dr. Newton read a telegram from Senator Walter F. George showing that the Vatican office had cost the State Department \$29,788 in 1946, and demanded that taxpayers protest "this waste." Rev. A. E. Barton, Montgomery, Ala., accused President Truman of flouting the Constitution by continuing the appointment.

### Condemn Alcoholism

Messengers accepted the report of the Social Service Commission which condemned alcoholism and alcohol traffic and endorsed the Capper Bill (SB 265) which would forbid advertising of alcoholic beverages, including beer, by radio or interstate commerce.

### Launched Move to Boycott Unwholesome Movies

The Convention endorsed a resolution to join other denominational groups in boycotting motion pictures which fail to meet church-established standards. The motion picture industry was condemned for "glamorizing loose morals by exploiting for its own profits baser tendencies in human nature."

It urged Baptists to use discrimination in their choice of pictures and to cooperate with other denominational groups in their cities in presenting standards to which they would like pictures to conform.

### \$10,000 Approved for Social Service Commission

In adopting the report of the Executive Committee the Convention approved \$10,000 in the 1948 operating budget for the Social Service Commission whose purpose is to "promote morality in social relations, including the problems of marriage and the family, crime and juvenile delinquency, industrial relations, and the alcohol problem."

Dr. Newton asserted: "The home is under attack as never before and juvenile delinquency increases in alarming proportion. Southern Baptists are largely responsible for moral conditions in the South and we dare not retreat from the battleground."

### Seek 1,000,000 Tithers

Enrollment of 1,000,000 tithers through the promotion of a special tithers enlistment campaign during the months of October, November, and December was endorsed by the Convention. This enrollment will insure success of the Convention's 1947 financial goal of \$10,000,000.

September will be used as a period of preparation. State secretaries and their organizations, the executives of all Southwide agencies, and the leaders and workers in every department of our denominational organization—associational, state, and Southwide—

(CONTINUED ON PAGE NINE)



A section of Convention Hall in Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, where sessions of 1947 Convention were held. With a seating capacity of approximately 15,000 the hall was almost filled at many sessions of the Convention.



# Southern Baptist Convention

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

will be called upon to make this campaign the most intensive and thorough of any that Southern Baptists have ever undertaken. Sunday, October 5, was designated as Tithers Enlistment Day and all churches will be asked to launch the campaign to secure tithers for a 90-day period on that day.

## To Study Assembly

The Convention approved appointment of a committee of one representative from each of the Convention's eight states west of the Mississippi River to make a study of a Western Assembly; and when the committee agrees upon a site, it will report to the Executive Committee, which was given power to act in as far as the action does not conflict with the Convention business and financial plan.

## To Study Theological Education

The Convention approved a committee to study a memorial presented by the Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary asking Southern Baptists to receive the Seminary as an institution of the Convention.

The committee was appointed to study the whole question of theological education in the light of suggestions concerning the establishment of a new seminary, and the committee was instructed to bring recommendations to the 1948 Convention.

## Papers Launch Circulation Campaign

Calling the state Baptist papers, "the most important implement of the Southern Baptist Convention," Dr. Newton, chairman of the Baptist papers' circulation campaign, reported that the combined circulation is approximately 750,000.

The Convention approved a goal of 1,500,000 circulation for the state papers by 1950. "The state Baptist paper in every Baptist home by 1950" is the slogan.

## Study Comity with Northern Baptists

The Convention accepted a recommendation of the Executive Committee that a committee be named for study of comity between Northern and Southern Baptists.

Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president, and J. C.

Hazen, secretary of the Northern Baptist Convention, both of whom were in attendance at the Convention, had requested the Convention to name a committee to meet with them to study the "fixing of boundaries" for territory of the two bodies.

The Convention named a committee to consider a petition from Kansas Baptists for membership in the Southern Baptist Convention. Kansas has been recognized as a regular Northern Baptist state.

## Race Education Program Launched

A long-range educational program aimed at promoting "racial understanding and encouraging Christian attitudes" in the solution of race problems was adopted in the report of the Committee on Race Relations. The committee, established at the 1946 meeting, was headed by Dr. J. B. Weatherspoon, professor at Southern Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

The report which termed a continuance of "un-Christian discrimination" in race rela-



DR. W. A. CRISWELL

... Preacher of Convention Sermon on "Our All-Sufficient Saviour."

tionship as a major threat to the nation's morals introduced a list of principles of conduct toward Negroes, the observance of which is "impelled by every conscience."

The principles of conduct are:

"We shall think of the Negro as a person and treat him accordingly.

"We shall continually strive as individuals to conquer all prejudice and eliminate from our speech terms of contempt and from our conduct actions of ill-will.

"We shall protest against injustice and indignities against Negroes, as we do in the case of people of our own race, whenever and wherever we meet them.

"We shall teach our children that prejudice is un-Christian and that good will and helpful deeds are the duty of every Christian toward all men of all races.

"We shall be willing for the Negro to enjoy the rights granted to him under the Constitution of the United States, including the right to vote, to serve on juries, to receive justice in the courts, to be free from mob violence, to secure a just share of the benefits of educational and other funds, and to re-



DR. DUKE K. MCCALL

... the Executive Committee's Capable and Versatile Secretary.

ceive equal service for equal payment on public carriers and conveniences.

"We shall be just in our dealing with the Negro as an individual. Whenever he is in our employ we shall pay him an adequate wage and provide for him healthful working conditions.

"We shall strive to promote community good will between the races in every way possible.

"We shall actively cooperate with Negro Baptists in the building up of their churches, the education of their ministers, and the promotion of their missions and evangelistic programs."

## Large Enrollment in Schools

Southern Baptist schools and colleges, with 47,763 students, have the largest enrollment in their history, according to the report of the Education Commission. The report attributed the increase largely to the presence of 15,626 veterans. Ministerial students in Baptist schools number 5,126, senior colleges and universities report 2,606 ministerial students, while the seminaries have 1,744, junior colleges have 675, and the academies have 101.

Campaigns are in progress in nearly all states for expansion of service in Baptist schools and colleges. The campaigns are as follows: for seminaries, \$10,000,000; for colleges and universities, \$36,592,790; for junior colleges, \$2,581,640; for academies, \$303,000.

## Organizations Show Record Enrollment

Southern Baptist Sunday Schools had a total enrollment of 3,738,924 in 1946, largest in the history of the denomination, according to the report of the Baptist Sunday School Board. There was an increase of 213,614 during the year. The number of Sunday Schools increased 467 during the year bringing the total to 25,435.

Training Union enrollment climbed 99,527 during the year to reach a total of 802,859. More than 2,000,000 persons attended 13,145 Vacation Bible Schools.

## Mission Boards Have Ambitious Plans

The Home Mission Board reported a total of 920 missionaries with 87 new appointees. Total conversions in 1946 were 27,474. One

(CONTINUED ON PAGE ELEVEN)



PRESIDENT LOUIE D. NEWTON

... Campaigner for Religious Freedom.



## Southern Baptist Convention

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE NINE)

hundred thirty-one new churches were organized and 361 missions opened.

The Foreign Mission Board reported 62 new missionaries appointed in 1946 making a total of 565 active missionaries in 18 foreign fields.

Marked progress was reported in sending missionaries back to war areas. Already 137 have returned to China, one has returned to Japan, and plans are under way for others to follow. One couple is in Spain and another in Italy. Several additions have been made to the staff in the near East.

The report said that Southern Baptists have never confronted such wide-open doors of opportunity as are now in such areas as Latin America, Nigeria, and the Hawaiian Islands. "Our total resources could be devoted to them alone and still the calls would not all be met," the report stated.

At the request of messengers an offering was taken for foreign relief at the end of an informative and challenging program presented by the Foreign Mission Board. The offering totaled \$5,077.03. At the request of Dr. R. Paul Caudill, First Church, Memphis, who felt that someone present might want to give his life for mission service, an invitation was extended. Fourteen young people came forward.

### Told Children Need Bible Teaching

Robert S. Kerr, director of the Southern Baptist Foundation and former governor of Oklahoma, told the Convention it has "the most important and most attractive message for the youth of the twentieth century of any organization on earth."

"I fear we are permitting the fast-moving pace of this modern world to deprive youth of their greatest need—the Bible," he said. "Man cannot have a Christian citizenship without the teaching of the Bible. There cannot fail to be a Christian citizenship where the Bible is taught. The greatest fields for our endeavors of tomorrow are in our own homes and Sunday School classes and to the extent that we succeed in these fields we will succeed beyond them. We live in the presence of our unfinished tasks."

### Newton Re-elected

Dr. Newton was re-elected president of the Convention by a unanimous vote. Dr. C. Oscar Johnson, pastor of Third Church, St. Louis, and Dr. Thomas V. McCaul, pastor of First Church, Gainesville, Fla., were elected vice presidents. Porter W. Routh and Joe Burton, both of Nashville, Tenn., were re-elected secretary and associate secretary, respectively.

### 1948 Meeting Place

The 1948 Convention will be held at Memphis, Tenn., May 19-23. Dr. W. R. Pettigrew, pastor, Walnut Street Church, Louisville, Ky., was chosen as the Convention speaker, with Dr. Hershel Hobbs, pastor, Dolphin Way Church, Mobile, Ala., as alternate.

### Greetings From Russia

The Convention exchanged greetings by cablegram with Russian Baptists. The following cablegram from Dr. Jacob Zhidkov, president of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Baptists of the U. S. S. R., was read:

"We send hearty greetings to the Southern Baptist Convention. We pray our Lord to rain his blessings and wish success for your every effort. Advance his Kingdom in all

Many Stormy Sessions For . . .

## Historic Convention Gavel

The gavel used by President Louie D. Newton in calling the Convention to order is one of the most historic gavels in America. On duty at 74 of the 90 meetings of the Convention held in 16 of the states, it has been used by 20 of the 23 presidents during the 102 years of the Convention's history; in fact, every session since 1872.

At the 17th meeting of the Convention at Raleigh, N. C., May 9, 1872, Dr. James P. Boyce, acting president, received the gavel from Dr. John A. Broadus, who had just returned from an extended trip to Europe and Palestine. The session's minutes show:

"Its handle is made of the balsam tree which grows by the River Jordan, forming a large part of that beautiful fringe of green trees which has always marked the banks of the sacred river, and beneath whose shade the multitudes looked on as the Saviour was baptized. The head is of olive wood, reminding us of the Mount of Olives from which He ascended to Heaven. This simple mallet thus suggests to us the beginning and the end of our Lord's public work on earth."

The broad silver band covering the handle near the head was not there when first presented to the Convention. It was during a stormy session that the presiding officer pounded the table so heavily to maintain order that he actually broke the slender and somewhat delicate handle.

the earth. We are grateful for your fellowship as fellow Baptists.

"To our great sorrow, representatives of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Baptists of the U. S. S. R. cannot be with you as meetings our pastors planned for February and March were postponed to April. Hearty thanks for your invitation. Yours in Jesus Christ our Lord."

Dr. Newton's reply to Dr. Zhidkov, endorsed by the Convention, read: "Greetings from the Southern Baptists in annual session. Your message is gratefully acknowledged. We regret your inability to come. The Convention unanimously expresses thanks for the gift of a chalice from our Russian Baptist brothers and sisters. Grace Lord Jesus Christ be with you!"

The gold chalice from the First Baptist Church of Moscow was presented to the Convention by Dr. Newton. He told the Convention that when he visited the Moscow church last summer, it voted to present the chalice to the American Baptists as a token of friendship.

Made in the 14th century, it was purchased

about 100 years ago in Florence, Italy, by a Georgian Baptist, and later removed to Moscow.

While Dr. Newton was visiting the Moscow church, the chalice was used in the ceremony of the Lord's Supper.

### Birthday Greetings to President

Messengers voted to send a message to President Truman extending sincere greeting on his 63rd birthday, which he observed May 8, and to express appreciation for the great service he is rendering and to assure him of "our prayers to the end that he be given wisdom for his problems, guidance in his decisions, and strength for his tasks."

The following telegram from the President was read to the assembly:

"I am deeply touched by the birthday greetings which you sent in behalf of 8,359 messengers from the 20 states attending the 90th session of the Southern Baptist Convention. In these difficult days it is heartening and encouraging to receive the assurance that I am remembered in the prayers of my fellow Baptists. Please extend my warmest felicitations to all in attendance at the meeting."

## Arkansans on Southwide Boards

Arkansas Baptists placed on Southwide boards and committees at the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention at St. Louis, Mo., are:

**Foreign Mission Board**—M. Ray McKay, Second Church, Little Rock.

**Home Mission Board**—Bruce H. Price, Beech Street Church, Texarkana.

**Sunday School Board**—O. L. Gibson, First Church, Fayetteville.

**Relief and Annuity Board**—W. O. Vaught Jr., Immanuel Church, Little Rock.

**Southwestern Seminary**—R. O. Barker, Little Rock.

**New Orleans Seminary**—T. K. Rucker, First Church, Malvern.

**Southern Seminary**—Sam Reeves, First Church, El Dorado; C. Z. Holland, First Church, Jonesboro.

**Executive Committee**—E. L. Compere, Little Rock.

**Southern Baptist Hospital**—E. C. Brown, First Church, Blytheville.

**Education Commission**—J. R. Grant, Arkadelphia.

**Social Service**—T. L. Harris, First Church, Camden.

**Radio Commission**—A. B. Pierce, First Church, Pine Bluff.

**Historical Society**—L. C. Tedford, First Church, Corning.

**Baptist Brotherhood**—Claud L. Durrett, Little Rock.

**Public Relations**—Brooks Hays, Little Rock.

**WMU Work**—Mrs. J. E. Short, Gould.

**Committee on Boards, 1948**—T. M. Prince, First Church, Paragould.

**Baptist Papers**—B. H. Duncan, Little Rock.

**Evangelism**—W. O. Vaught Jr., Immanuel Church, Little Rock.

**To Consider Kansas Application**—M. Ray McKay, Second Church, Little Rock.

**Western Assembly**—Clyde Hart, Central Church, Hot Springs.

**To Study Field of Theological Education (New Seminaries)**—R. C. Campbell, First Church, Little Rock.



## BLACK IS NOT WHITE

Mr. Harold Stassen, a prominent leader among Northern Baptists, and former governor of Minnesota, was a guest speaker in the Southern Baptist Convention. In his remarks, Mr. Stassen said that he did not approve of the Southern Baptist Convention resolution on the recall of President Truman's representative to the Vatican, Mr. Myron C. Taylor; and the resolution protesting the use of tax money for transporting children to religious schools. Then he added that he did adhere to the doctrine of the "separation of church and state."

Mr. Stassen did not elaborate upon these statements. Personally we are unable to reconcile the two statements. We do not understand how one can believe in the "separation of church and state," and yet believe in the state using tax money to support churches and church enterprises.

We believe that black is black, and that white is white, but we do not believe that black is white. For a man to say that he believes in the "separation of church and state," and then say he disapproves a resolution protesting the use of tax money for church enterprises, is to say that white is black.

We cannot reconcile the statements. Such statements, however, may inspire many Roman Catholics to cast their votes for the maker of the statements. Such statements constitute a glaring contradiction.

### Dr. Compere Available

Dr. J. S. Compere, Corning, is constantly gaining strength. Although he has retired from the active pastorate, he is better able to preach than he has been for some time. His health is good, and he has his regular periods for study. He can supply your pulpit.

You can reach him by writing him at Corning. Dr. Compere is a mighty preacher. When he finishes his sermon you will not only feel that you have heard a well rounded discourse, but you will also know that you have been instructed, and inspired by his message.

### Tribute to H. L. Lipford

Billy Rogers, of Earle, writes us of the work done by the former pastor, H. L. Lipford. Bro. Rogers laments that they have been slow to publish their appreciation of Bro. Lipford. Here are some of the gains that the church made under his ministry.

When Bro. Lipford went to Earle, the church was giving about 15 per cent of its receipts through the Cooperative Program. It is now giving 32 per cent. Bro. Lipford led the church in building the present educational building which is well planned and well constructed. He led in the establishment and development of two mission points which are still striving.

The church purchased a pastor's home valued at \$6,500 during Bro. Lipford's ministry there. The present enrolment is 560 resident members. This represents an increase of about 150 during his ministry. The church leads the other churches of the association. The church greatly appreciates the constructive ministry and the pungent preaching of Bro. Lipford.

The friends of Bro. Lipford will be glad to know that his health is improving. He expects to be able to become active again within the next few months.

### Rev. C. L. Stocks Goes To His Reward

Sunday evening, May 11, after a happy day with his family and friends, who came to see him, Bro. C. L. Stocks, crossed the river, to be on the other side with his Lord. He was the last of the charter members of Norphlet Church.

Although Bro. Stocks had been in failing health for sometime, he seemed unusually buoyant and happy all day Sunday. Every member of his family had been present at sometime during the day. His pastor had called on him during the afternoon. About 11:30 at night he suddenly grew worse and passed away immediately.

Bro. Stocks was an ordained preacher for nearly 50 years. He had lived at Norphlet nearly all of his life. He was always a faithful church member, and had a great missionary spirit. His pastor, Loyal Prior, conducted the funeral services in the presence of an overflowing crowd.

### Tract on Evangelism

If you need tracts on evangelism, we suggest that you write the Sunday School Board direct. It is impossible for us to keep enough tracts on hand to satisfy the demands.

If you write this office for tracts, please address your requests to Dr. C. W. Caldwell, Superintendent of Missions, 214 Radio Center, Little Rock. Dr. Caldwell will have charge of evangelistic tracts.

A survey of world mission fields is presented in the International Review of Missions for April 1947. W. Y. Chen reports that in March 1947, it was estimated that there were 2,000 non-Roman Catholic missionaries in China compared with 8325 in 1926 and 6059 in 1936. There are now 6092 Roman Catholic missionaries in China.

## 115 Brotherhoods

Our state Brotherhood secretary, Mr. Nelson Tull, is a "wheel horse." He has been exceedingly busy organizing Brotherhoods. When a Brotherhood is organized, Secretary Tull immediately tries to show the organization the importance of its major work.

Wherever it is practicable, he conducts a revival for a few days, and leads the men in doing personal work. Usually a very fruitful revival with a large ingathering is the net result.

Secretary Tull has organized 26 new Brotherhoods, and there are now 115 Brotherhoods in the state. Tull is a great worker.

### Mrs. J. R. Woods

Mrs. James R. Woods, Hamburg, recently passed to her reward. She was the devoted wife of Rev. J. R. Woods, who is a very widely known and popular man in Ashley County.

Bro. Woods has been state senator, and he is a splendid preacher. He is solid, and steady. He and Mrs. Woods reared a large family of fine children.

Mrs. Woods has been in failing health for sometime. She has been in the Baptist State Hospital for treatment more than once. She was one of the finest Christian women that we ever knew. Our sympathy and prayers go out to Bro. Woods.

### S. A. Wiles Wins the Prize

Rev. S. A. Wiles was the clerk in Independence Association last year. The Sunday School Board gives a prize to the associational clerk producing the best associational minutes. Bro. Wiles won the highest grade in Arkansas last year. The grade given him by the Sunday School Board was 106.9 per cent. Brother Wiles has recently taken the mission work in Central Association and is living at Shorewood Hills, Malvern.

Rev. John Collier was clerk of Pulaski County Association, and his grade was 106.71 per cent. Bro. Collier is now pastor at Harrisburg. A close third was Pastor L. C. Tedford, Corning, who made a high grade on the "Summary" in Current River Association. The grade was 105.99 per cent. Other high grades were Roy Wright, Caddo River Association, 103.5 per cent, Rev. H. S. Coleman, Carey Association, "Summary" 95.0 per cent, and Rev. M. L. Wallis, Ouachita Association 71.40 per cent.

David P. Dellinger, clerk of Gaston Association in North Carolina won the Southwide contest for associational minutes with a perfect score.

### Harris and Camden

Dr. T. L. Harris, pastor, First Church, Camden, is making great gains. On a recent Sunday there were 747 in Sunday School. They have had a great revival in which there were more than 100 additions, more than 80 for baptism. This is a great church, a great field, and a great pastor.



# The Messenger

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No. 9

EDITION OF OUR SUNDAY VISITOR

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of Covington

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William Theodore Mulloy, D.D., Bishop of Covington.

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MAY 25, 1947

## Stassen Has Courage

HAROLD E. STASSEN, former governor of Minnesota and self declared candidate for the Presidency, deserves approbation for the courage with which he has expressed himself on the question of United States diplomatic representation to the Vatican and the question of furnishing public aid to parochial school children.

Said Baptist Stassen (U.P., May 9) to 8,000 fellow Baptists assembled in St. Louis to hear him keynote the Southern Baptist Convention:

"I wish to state simply and directly that I do not agree with the two resolutions which the press reports that you have passed on the questions of diplomatic representation at the Vatican and the recent Supreme Court Decision on school buses.

"I do adhere," he continued, "to the basic American principle of the separation of church and state."

Apart from the novelty of having a political office seeker state anything "simply and directly," it comes as encouragement to Catholics to learn that Mr. Stassen shares their conviction that the sending of a diplomatic envoy to Vatican City and the transporting of parochial school children on tax-operated school buses in no wise involves the support of an establishment of religion or an encroachment upon the sovereignty of the state by the church. Mr. Stassen's statement, we feel sure, reflects the attitude of all fair minded Americans.

And, if we might be permitted a suggestion, it seems to us that it would behoove our Baptist friends to concern themselves more over the real evils in society, the disintegration of the home and family life, disregard for marriage obligations, corruption of our youth, the laxity of divorce courts and divorce laws, the complete irreligion of 70 million Americans, the spread of Communism, and the intricacies of the socio-economic crises which are disturbing harmony between industry and labor. We think that these problems are enough to keep even the most zealous of them quite busy.

Meanwhile our U. S. representative to the Vatican can profit by the advantages that presence at the Holy See affords the ambassador anxious for information and contacts vital to world peace. If, incidentally, the Pope should derive a bit more prestige from such representation we cannot see that this constitutes a major threat to the welfare of America or for that matter to the welfare of the Baptist Church. We still have our Constitution and the Supreme Court. We feel confident that these institutions, which every Catholic loves and respects, will continue to protect American Baptists from the "insidious machinations of Rome."

Meanwhile, too, Catholic children can be riding the school buses to schools where democracy is taught in its fullest and deepest implications; to schools where they are trained to be good citizens because they are educated to regard loyalty and patriotism as virtuous duties; where they are taught that love and tolerance are the only solvents of social pressures which tend to rise when people of different race or religion try to live side by side in a democratic nation.

No, Baptists need not fear that the little children attending Catholic schools, their

parents, or their priests and bishops are plotting to take over the U. S. government. The Catholic Church is interested only in seeing that the God-given right of parents to educate their children according to the dictates of conscience continues to be recognized and protected by the State. She is interested only that the State cooperate with her in maintaining that right and avoid any governmental act that would impose financial hardships upon parents seeking to exercise it. The Catholic Church is grateful to Almighty God that here in America the right of parents to educate their children as their conscience directs is still sacred and inviolable and that the Supreme Court has seen fit to defend it.

The threat to American freedoms will not, therefore, come from American Catholics. It will come from those who led either by misguided zeal or undisguised prejudice seek to prevent Catholic children from enjoying rights that the Constitution guarantees, the Supreme Court sanctions, and every fair minded person approves.

The attempt to tamper with these rights is an attempt to interfere with citizens who are peacefully seeking no more than is coming to them by every title of equity and of justice. For this point should indeed be made clear: Catholics in asking the government for help in educating their children or in providing lunches and transportation for them are not asking for a gift! The money the government distributes for such purposes comes from all the citizens and all the citizens should have a voice in determining how that money is to be spent and where it is to go. In seeking public assistance for parochial school children, Catholic citizens are simply claiming a just share of funds collected from them by taxation. They are only demanding what is their own. They will never ask for more than this; they shall never be satisfied with less.

## Along The Way

THE drinking in the movies seems to get heavier and heavier. Few indeed are the scenes located in any city during the course of which somebody doesn't offer somebody else a drink—that is invariably accepted.



Father Lord

And sometimes every lull in the plot (and there are plenty of lulls and breaks and lacunae and wild jumps in the plots these days) is signal for a drink. The plot may limp, but it also flows.

But when motion-picture characters go out, they always order drinks which none of them is known ever to touch. Oh yes they touch it; but they go off at the end of the scene

with the drink still standing on the table. They order expensive mixed drinks and leave the glasses filled to the brim. They order cokes and hardly touch them. Can it be that the authors of the scripts and the directors are drinking men, and the actors can't abide the taste of the stuff? Anyhow the first group is always giving drinks to the second group, drinks which the second group manages never to drink.

### Must Have Been One Of Us

In St. Louis the streetcar and bus lines have the simple device of the weekly pass. You buy your pass on Sunday and then ride all week simply by showing the pass to the operator as you enter streetcar or bus. This charming lady entered, reached into her purse, pulled out what she thought was her card or pass, and held it up to the operator. He looked a little startled, then grinned, and nodded understandingly. Only when she got to her seat and started to put away what she thought was her pass did she look at it. She had showed him a holy picture, a highly colored picture of the Sacred Heart.

### Coincidence?

How far can one pull the long arm of coincidence?

This teaching nun ten years ago had her bag stolen in a railroad station. All efforts to locate it were useless, so she gave her small possessions up for lost.


Ten years later, she received a letter and a package. The nuns of a contemplative order located in a cloister a full thousand miles away were going about the cleaning of

## STRANGE BUT TRUE

Little-Known Facts for Catholics


By M. J. MURRAY

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Charles IV of Spain

IN 1798, GAVE THE BELLS TO MISSION SANTA CLARA, CALIF., WITH THE PROVISIO THAT THEY BE RUNG EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30 FOR THE SOULS IN PURGATORY. TRUE TO THE PROMISE TO THE KING. THEY HAVE BEEN SO RUNG FOR THE PAST 150 YEARS.



Before 1850 a Catholic in England taking the title "BISHOP" was liable to a fine of £100.

POPE PIUS XII was being CONSECRATED BISHOP IN ROME, MAY 13, 1917 at the very time OUR LADY was appearing at FATIMA, PORTUGAL.



IN MEDIEVAL TIMES ORGAN KEYS WERE 5 OR 6 INCHES WIDE, 18 TO 36 INCHES LONG AND 1 1/2 INCHES THICK. THEY WERE PLAYED WITH CLENCHED FISTS & THE MOVEMENT OF A KEY WAS AS MUCH AS ONE FOOT.

## OFFICIAL



### Episcopal Appointments

Week of May 25

May 25, Sun., 9:00 a.m., Solemn Pontifical Mass, Bacaulaureate Services for Villa Madonna College, St. Mary's Cathedral.

12:00 noon, Confirmation, Solemn Mass Coram Episcopo, St. Mary's Cathedral.

4:00 p.m., Graduation, St. James High School, Brooksville, Kentucky.

8:00 p.m., Graduation, St. Patrick High School, Maysville, Kentucky.

May 26, Mon., 9:00 a.m., Ordination to Subdiaconate, Good Shepherd Church, Frankfort.  
8:00 p.m., Graduation of Villa Madonna College, St. Mary's Cathedral.

May 27, Tues., 10:30 a.m., Solemn Mass in presence of the Most Reverend Bishop and graduation at Villa Madonna Academy, Villa Madonna Academy.

8:00 p.m., Graduation of Lexington Latin High and St. Catherine Academy, St. Peter Church, Lexington.

May 28, Wed., 8:00 p.m., Graduation, Holy Family High School, Ashland.

May 29, Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Graduation of Covington Latin School, St. Mary's Cathedral.

## Msgr. O'Boyle Named N. Y. Charities Director; Msgr. Keegan Resigns

New York, May 19.—(NC)—The resignation of Msgr. Robert F. Keegan, due to illness, as Executive Director of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, announced by His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, terminates 27 years of distinguished and brilliant leadership in the field of social welfare activities. With a deep understanding of the inter-relationship between private social welfare work and public welfare, Monsignor Keegan is recognized, nationally and locally, as an outstanding leader and administrator in the field of Catholic charity.

Msgr. Patrick A. O'Boyle, long associated with Monsignor Keegan in the work of New York Catholic Charities, and presently Executive Director of War Relief Services—National Catholic Welfare Conference, will succeed Monsignor Keegan as Executive Director of New York Catholic Charities.

## Kentucky Mountain Missions

### DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR KENTUCKY MISSIONS

Offerings of School Children of the Diocese:

Previously reported \$ 503.60  
Melbourne, St. Philip School 50.00  
Total \$ 553.60

General Contributions:  
Previously reported \$2,378.56

## SCHOLARSHIP BURSSES

In October of 1945 Bishop Mulloy founded a bursse in memory of Most Rev. Francis W. Howard, late Bishop of Covington, and in March of 1946, the Bishop founded a scholarship in honor of Rev. Henry B. Stober, a priest of the Covington Diocese who lost his life while in the service of his country as a Chaplain. The principal of each of these scholarships will be invested and the interest used in behalf of deserving candidates for the priesthood:

### BISHOP HOWARD SCHOLARSHIP:

Previously reported \$6,210.00  
K. M. W. 80.00  
Total \$6,290.00

### FATHER HENRY STOBER SCHOLARSHIP:

Previously reported \$2,225.00  
K. M. W. 80.00  
Joseph C. Healy 5.00  
Total \$2,310.00

Anyone who wishes to assist in this most worthy cause of the education of our seminarians may send his contribution to the Most Reverend William T. Mulloy, D.D., Bishop of Covington, P. O. Box 192, Covington, Ky.

Continued on page 5





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