

and of persecution, until Protestantism was almost entirely rooted out of a land in which it had made as good a start as in almost any country in Europe. Similar measures of persec^ution put an end to the great Huguenot movement of France, which at one time covered more than a third of that country. Roman Catholic activities through the centuries have not by any means been confined to peaceful efforts, but have often involved political action which has destroyed freedom of speech and of religion. Recently, Cardinal Segura, head of the Spanish branch of the Roman Catholic Church, publicly rebuked the Spanish governmental officials for allowing Spanish Protestants even the extremely restricted measure of religious freedom which they now possess.

Are American liberties in danger from rising Roman Catholicism in this country? Is there a possibility that the Roman Catholic hierarchy is really trying to get control of American political activities? Is it a movement whose success would eventually lead, whether in twenty years or in two hundred, to the end of freedom of religion? Judge Levitt believes that this is the case. He feels that the statements of the Popes and the attitude of the Roman Catholic hierarchy today give clear evidence of such an attitude.

It is generally difficult to get a book published which speaks out plainly about Roman Catholicism. Booksellers are apt to keep such a book under the counter, fearing to display it publicly. Most of our magazines and newspapers are afraid to print anything that is the least bit critical of the Roman Catholic Church. The very existence of such an attitude should give rise to heart-searchings on the part of Americans, and to questionings as to whether there is a danger here, which needs to be looked into.