

Victory War Progress Motivated By Charity Seen Task of U. S.

NEW YORK—(N. C.)—Tasks facing the United States in the present war were outlined by the Most Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York, in opening the 1942 Archdiocesan Catholic Charities Drive here Sunday.

Father Cuddy Celebrates Mass At Army Air Field

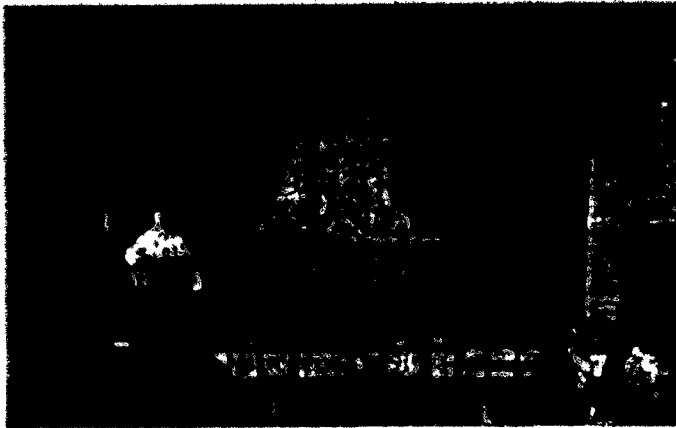


Photo by South East Air Corps Training Center

NAPIER FIELD, Dothan, Alabama—Religion, with its constant reminder of the duties of soldiers toward God, comes first in Army morale. High mass was celebrated Easter Morning in the Post Chapel at Napier Field by Rev. Paul J. Cuddy, Catholic Chaplain, who comes from the Diocese of Rochester. The Altar was decorated by army nurses and soldiers. Feature of the service was the Gregorian Mass of Angels as sung by a military choir composed of soldiers from seven different states and of eight nationalities, under the direction of Private John Harmon, who before entering the army was for fifteen years organist at St. Lawrence's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. Typical remark of the soldiers after Mass: "The Mass reminds me of home." Indicates the bond of union which the liturgy makes among members of families separated by war conditions.

Fr. Heindl Directs Good Friday Rites

ANNISTON, Ala. (NC) Services at Fort McClellan on Good Friday were attended by over 5,000 officers and men. The services were held in the Open Air Theater. Due to the war time pressure and the intensive training course only one hour could be devoted to the observance which was directed by Chaplains Louis J. Paquette, Cosmos Boyce, C.P., Paul Kosikowski and Elmer Heindl.

At the same time a similar service was held in the Silver Chapel, which was crowded to the doors for the Post Complement. This service was held by Chaplain John M. Bellamy, Post Chaplain, assisted by Chaplain Bartholomew J. Leahy.

NUN'S PIANO COMPOSITION WINS STATE GUILD AWARD

ST MARY OF THE WOODS, Ind. Sister Cecilia Clara, S.P., professor of music theory and composition at St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, has received the first award from the judges of the State Composers' Guild for her piano composition, *Sea Gulls*, in the 1941-42 state contest, according to an announcement by W.H. Bryant, of Indiana State Teacher's College, president of the Guild.

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Archbishop Spellman spoke at the Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral Sunday morning, marking the opening of the drive and in the early afternoon over the "Church of the Air" period of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"At the present hour in our lives," Archbishop Spellman said, "two great tasks confront us; two tasks, which, paradoxical though it may appear, must in their logical fulfillment be considered not only as compatible but as constituent parts of one full task. Seeds of Defeat

"One of these duties is the successful prosecution of this war, to final and ultimate victory. I do not think that I need to remind you that at the present time we are engaged in this war to maintain our existence. Nor do I need to remind you that charity tempered by justice and the merciful defense of the helpless millions of numerous enslaved nations constitute a Christian motivation for war. It is a motive that impels us to move onward to victory, and a victory, mark you well, that shall not have within itself the seeds of its own defeat. These seeds, hatred and revenge, bequeath to future generations only a heritage of all the evils that have followed in the wake of war; ill will, distrust, ignorance, distortion of historical facts, selfishness, greed, cruelty and savagery. With such camp-followers of war, there can be no real victory, no real or final peace."

Declaring that American warfare must be "on a higher plane," Archbishop Spellman said "the motivation for our warfare must be consonant with the Christian ideals of charity, for thus will victory be assured not only over the corporate might of our enemies but also over the souls of their righteous peoples, when they come to know the truth."

The Archbishop further declared: "As a Catholic priest, I point out the best way that I know to preserve our country strong and free, as a fundamental basis of all victory: the upbuilding of the citizen as an individual, a man who knows God and keeps God's commandments."

The pure soul, which is now hiding from the eyes of the world, shall one day shine before the angels in the sunlight of eternity

Pilot Saved By Religious Medal In War Is Convert



Courtesy Rochester Times-Union

Above are Second Lieutenant and Mrs. Clarence Sanford of Auburn. Lieutenant Sanford is the young American pilot whose life was saved by a cruciform medal given him by Mrs. Sanford, he has reported from "somewhere in North Australia." Photo of Mrs. Sanford was taken at the time of her graduation from college.

By MARYROSE BARON

AUBURN—A three mile swim, a small South Pacific Island near Australia and a Silver Crucifix told the story of the dramatic and miraculous escape from death of Lieutenant Clarence E. Sanford, of Auburn, N. Y.

A tale as thrilling as any fiction writer has ever penned, with an ending that caused many unbelievers to pause and think that perhaps God does have an important part in this war after all, was the subject of much comment in Auburn during the past week.

A copyrighted news article in the New York Herald Tribune tells how Lieutenant Sanford, after surviving a fight far at sea against a superior number of Japanese air fighters and after swimming some three miles to a lonely island after the fuel in his plane was exhausted, was befriended by two savages armed with fierce looking spears. Swims Three Miles

An Associated Press dispatch from "Somewhere in Australia" said, "Clarence Sanford, a citizen of Auburn, N. Y., reported that his life was saved by a silver crucifix which he wore around his neck." After a fierce battle with the Japs, Sanford's plane ran out of fuel and he was forced to abandon it and swim three miles to

shore. After reaching shore, he collapsed and was aroused by three aborigines. One of the natives held a spear against his chest and asked if he wore a Jap. Sanford thought all was over for him when one of the savages spied the cruciform medal he was wearing and asked "Are you a Jesus Man?"

The natives upon hearing that he was became friendly and led the flier 25 miles afoot to the Bremer Island harbor and he was brought safely back to Australia. Sanford was lucky, considering that the natives find their way to that part of the island only once a week.

They gave him many souvenirs and a quantity of carved beads in the likeness of their relatives. Converted While in Service

Lieutenant Sanford is a convert to Catholicism. After joining the air corps and being stationed at Gunter Field, he formed a friendship with Jack Love, a former seminarian. Often he went to Mass with Mr. Love and after Lieutenant Sanford was transferred to Craig Field, he began taking instructions from a chaplain there. Later he was transferred to Morrison Field in Florida.

Lieutenant Sanford enlisted in the Air Corps in April, 1941, and was commissioned a lieutenant last December. He was graduated from Union Springs High School and attended Alabama University for two years, prior to his enlistment. He married Miss Margaret Bolger of 10 Mattie Street on Dec. 21, 1941, in Morrison Chapel, West Palm Beach, Florida, where he was awaiting his call to active service. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Byrne, Catholic chaplain, and was followed by a Nuptial Mass. Soon after the marriage Lieutenant Sanford went to Australia. Mrs. Sanford is a graduate of Holy Family High School in the Class of 1939 and the cruciform medal which her husband was wearing when he landed on the island was a gift from her. Mrs. Sanford obtained the cross which was a Miraculous Medal and a St. Christopher Medal shaped in the form of a cross last summer and asked the young pilot to wear it. He replied, "I will always wear it."

Vatican-Japan Relations Explained

WASHINGTON (NC) The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Japan, on the latter's request, led to some speculations and comments in the press that proved to be particularly interesting. Actually, the matter was not reported by the American newspapers in anything like a sensational manner. But in some publications, where a certain editorial leeway was used, things were said which, as it turned out, had no warrant, and some editorials expressed alarm.

Such "viewings with alarm" as were engendered, it now develops, have been quite unnecessary. Veiled insinuations have been proved untrue, and the matter has come down to a routine—although important—development.

There are set down here the various guesses and assertions, together with the developments that have discredited them:

1. That the U. S. Government made diplomatic representations against the conclusion of relations between Vatican City and Tokyo. Later President Roosevelt himself, asked the direct question whether or not such representations had been made, replied in the negative.

2. That the recognition was a project of the moment and to be gauged as a war-time move. But the truth is that since 1922, long before the present war, Japan had more than once asked for diplomatic recognition and the Vatican had agreed; so that the Holy See simply continued to adhere to its previous acceptance. In 1922 the Japanese Diet failed to ratify the agreement entered into. When the last request was made, the Vatican was merely consistent in not reversing itself.

3. That diplomatic recognition at this time represented an unneutral act on the part of the Holy See. But it has been pointed out that the same recognition was accorded

Great Britain by the Vatican after the outbreak of the first World War in 1914. Thus not only was the Holy See consistent, but had it changed its position on Japan's application, then indeed it would have laid itself open to a charge of un-neutrality.

4. That—and this was presented as a most serious charge—the Vatican, by according diplomatic relations, recognized the occupations made by force by Japan in the present war. It was specifically noted in some articles that there are more than twelve million Catholics in the Philippines, and some writers jumped to the conclusion that the Holy See had recognized Japanese sovereignty over the Islands. But the truth of the matter was, the status of the Holy See's Apostolic Delegation to the Philippines had not been changed, nor is any change contemplated. This is the Delegation that has represented the Vatican in Manila since 1902. Of course, it has no relations with Japan.

As a matter of fact, no shadow of recognition of Japanese occupation is involved in the relations now established with the Holy See. These are for Japan proper, Korea and the island of Formosa. These three areas were the ones for which the Apostolic Delegation in Tokyo has been previously maintained. They do not include Manchukuo, conquered by Japan before the present World War.

Those who have been so willing to believe the Holy See was eager to recognize occupation while the war still goes on, might have looked at the record: In the cases of France, Belgium, Holland, Poland, the Baltic republics—indeed all countries overrun in the war—the Vatican has continued its functions, thereby refusing to recognize occupation by force. Even when its diplomatic representatives have been expelled by the Nazis, it still has maintained them on its diplomatic list.

'I AM AN AMERICAN DAY' PROCLAIMED BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Federal, State and local officials, civic and educational organizations were called upon by President Roosevelt to take part in exercises in observance of "I Am An American Day" in a proclamation issued at the White House. The day designated is Sunday, May 17.

The observance, the proclamation said, is "designed to impress upon all our citizens, both native-born and naturalized, the duties and opportunities of citizenship and its special responsibilities in a nation at war."

"America Fights for God-Given Rights."

Liturgical Summer School Planned At Conception Seminary

CONCEPTION, Missouri—The Rt. Rev. Stephen Schappler, O.S.B., announces that Conception Seminary will conduct a Liturgical Summer School for Seminarians. The school will open on Aug. 6.

Details of the proposed courses will be announced later, Abbot Stephen said. Certain members of the Conception Seminary faculty, and other prominent leaders of the Liturgical Revival, will be invited to conduct the courses. A detailed description of the courses to be offered will be available when a suitable faculty has been engaged.

U. S., BRITISH SOLDIERS ATTEND MASS IN LONDON

LONDON—U. S. and British soldiers attended Mass together at the Church of SS. Peter and Edward, near Victoria station here.

Many women serving in the forces were also present, and after Mass all joined in singing "Faith of Our Fathers."

Plans Speed-up

New Orleans—St. Mary's Dominican College here has announced an optional accelerated program of studies to begin with an extended summer session this year.