Urge Just Punishment For Those Guilty Of International Crimes

WASHINGTON (NC)—Penalties which are best calculated to discourage and deter the repetition of their offenses should be imposed upon those States and individuals that have committed international crimes, the Ethics Committee of the Catholic Association for International Peace declared in a statement issued here. The statement was titled "Retributive Justice After the War."

Extreme penalties, the statement says, should be imposed upon the leading culprits in Germany, Italy and Japan. "For the minor culprits" it adds, "imprisonment, banishment and other milder punishments would probably be sufficient to safeguard the international common good."

Promotion of Common Good

"Inasmuch as all punishment necessarily contributes toward repair of the violated moral order, retribution may be regarded as one end of civil punishment," the statement says. "But it is only an implicit end. The explicit, primary and essential end is the promotion of the common good. Inasmuch as the correction of the delinquent can safeguard the common good, it too may be regarded as a secondary and incidental end.

"The foregoing principles concerning the penal functions of the State in relation to its own members are completely applicable to whatever international organization possesses juridical power over its constituent States. The international authority has the right to punish for the common good of the nations and peoples of the world. Upon those States and individuals that have committed international crimes should be imposed those penalties which are best calculated to discourage and deter the repetition of such offenses. At the close of World War II, the Axis Nations should receive such punishment as seems best adapted to prevent any new assaults by any nation upon world peace and civilization.

"It can be objected that when the war ends, no international juridical organization will have come into existence, yet the international criminals ought to be punished promptly. If trial, sentence and punishment do not come within a reasonable time, the juridical process will lose much of its efficacy. Indeed, the process may be deferred for such long period that the imposition of adequate penalties will have become impracticable.

"The objection is invalid; for the most important States could be ready with, at least, the skeleton of an effective international organization as soon as the fighting has ceased. At any rate, the United Nations will be in existence with ample physical power and moral authority to punish. To deny them the moral right to chastise the Axis culprits is to assume that the present international crimes must go unchipped of Justice, regardless of the sanction injury to international order and peace. As noted above, St. Augustine stressed punishment of the guilty nation as a just object of war. That war is not only permissible as an act of self defense, but it may be waged for the punishment of injustice . . . " (Mark-Fitzsimon, Moral Theology, V, 121). If a single State may thus vindicate justice, a fortiori, several States acting collectively may do the same for the protection of international order.

1943 Published EVERY WEEK for More Than 40 Years 1943

Catholic Courier

Official Newspaper of The Rochester Diocese

With the Approbation of the

MOST REV. JAMES E. KEARNEY, D. D.

Bishop of Rochester

VOL. XV — APRIL 29, 1943 — NO. 17

Member Catholic Press Association of the United States

Subscriber to N.C.W.C. News Service, (Washington, D. C.)

RT. REV. MSGR. W. M. HART, V.G.

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Entered as second-class matter in the Postoffice at Rochester, N. Y., as required under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, $2.00 per year in advance, postpaid (6 months $1.25). Single Copies 5 cents (No prepaid will order.) Foreign $3.00 per year. NOTICE: Subscribers served by mail who may wish to discontinue the CATHOLIC COURIER must notify the publisher to this effect by written notice. Otherwise service will not be discontinued, and the subscribers will be held responsible for all editions sent to them after the expiration date of their subscriptions. This is in accord with Postal Law as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Published by

CATHOLIC COURIER and JOURNAL, Inc.

Main Business Office:

50 Clifford St.—Stone 1126 Rochester, N. Y.

Other Editorial and Business Offices:

ELMIRA, N. Y.

207 Renwick Bldg. 2-5400

Cor. Lake and East Water Sts.

AUBURN, N. Y.

2 Robertson Bldg. Phone 2413-J

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D. C. Board Considers Ousting Sex Education

WASHINGTON—(NC)—A proposal to remove sex instruction from a physical education course in District of Columbia public high schools for senior students is under consideration here by the Board of Education.

Dr. James K. Conner, physician-member of the board, urged the removal on the ground that sex education rightly belongs in the home and not in the classroom. He advocated the entire unit on "human reproduction" be eliminated from the course before the senior students get a chance to begin their studies of it next month.

The board instructed Assistant Schools Superintendent Robert L. Haycock to review the proposed sex instructions and to report to the board on May 3. Opposition to removing the sex instruction was voiced by Mr. F. C. Ellett, president of the Congress of Parents and Teachers and by Ray Everett, executive director of the Social Hygiene Society.

Chaplain Woloch Now At Newport

AUBURN. — Chaplain John P. Woloch, U. S. Navy, is at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I. He was formerly stationed at Pearl Harbor and was at Midway when things were hottest. He left Midway Island on June 11, 1942, by seaplane tender, stopping enroute to pick up some American flyers from Guadalcanal. The ship made the run in 6½ days, zigzagging by day and running a straight course at night. Chaplain Woloch recently spent a furlough in Auburn. Father Woloch is a priest of the Rochester Diocese.

Small Fire

Even so the tongue is indeed a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold how small a fire kindleth a great wood. James, 3, 5.

Japs Slaying of Flyers Seen Result of Discarding Morals

WASHINGTON (NC)—The wave of horror and hatred following in the wake of the announcement of the execution of the American fliers in occupied but it is quite evident that the barbaric act will not soon be forgotten by official Washington. It has brought home to [illegible] that the present war is one of annihilation savagery. It is a logical outcome of the question of moral standards and a revolution in an order of existence which pre-dates the dawn of civilization. It is the cast of those that suppose to a purely materialistic universe in which might is right and moral principles are [illegible].

Those written in the ancient world are not only of horror but a spirit of retaliation. There were the stands that the Japanese [illegible] with the [illegible] with the [illegible]. Authorities [illegible] of [illegible]. Some members of Congress insisted that Japan be devastated and its cities laid in ruins. Others proposed that all Japanese be [illegible] in prison camps without trial as well as others.

Fortunately, cooler judgment came to prevail. Some Congressional authorities take the attitude that it would be a mistake to [illegible] to [illegible] the Japanese moral standards applied [illegible] Americans. As Times Washington [illegible] indicate, protests for the [illegible] directed against the Japanese [illegible] in our hands would lower us to the level of our enemies, without touching the real individuals who are alone responsible.

The president [illegible] seems to be that this should not be taken as an instance indicated but one of many which illustrate the [illegible] to which warring nations will go when all moral restraints are [illegible]. This is not the first time [illegible] has been reported to [illegible] of hostages, [illegible] have been executed. Whole people have been starved. Others have been driven out of their homes into the ocean. All of this is putting an end of war as was it executed by the totalitarian powers. The Reich is [illegible] and to [illegible] of the moral and religious [illegible]. Law had to be abolished. Religion had to be suppressed. Treaties and agreements were made only for purposes of [illegible]. The whole fabric of Christian civilization had to be destroyed. Fundamental moral principles which had been the guide posts of society progress had to be uprooted. In this sense the war is not merely a war between nations. It is a revolt against all the recognized standards of moral conduct and against civilization itself.

The conclusion is that the United States cannot conceivably hope to maintain these principles and at the same time ignore them by resorting to the practices the enemy has followed. Murder is a crime in every setting. The determination of the United States Government to impose it on such is important. The perpetrators of the crime, wherever it is committed, will be punished. That has been made clear by the President on various occasions. There is to be no retaliation in kind. It would probably lead to further atrocities and fall far in the future of the time and remorseless.

STUDENTS HEAR LORD HALIFAX

The Nazi terror has destroyed free government in many countries where before it seemed secure, declared Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, when he addressed the School of Law of Catholic University of America recently. He is pictured on that occasion with Floyd P. Sullivan (left), Proctor of Law School Student Council, and Dr. Brendan F. Brown, head of the Law School. (Staff photo, N.C.W.C.)

Education Developing Character Lauded By Lord Halifax At C. U.

WASHINGTON (NC)—Discussing "Democracy as Related to the Present and Future World Orders" Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, in addressing the April social meeting of the School of Law of the Catholic University of America, eliminated the idea of democracy to the Greeks and the destruction of free government to the Nazis.

Following the ambassador's talk, a reception was held with the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Patrick J. McCormick, Acting Rector of the University, and the faculty of the Law School joining the distinguished guest in the receiving line.

Declaring that the Nazi tyrant has extinguished the democratic form of government in many countries where before it seemed quite secure, Lord Halifax said:

"If democracy is to work, there must be in all constituents a great sense of shared responsibility. The whole thing rests on a balanced compromise. You cannot grant either the claims of the State so far as to repress the freedom of the individual, nor can you allow individual freedom to lead you into license. However, the ultimate purpose of the whole affair is the development of ordered personality and for that one of the principal instruments which democracy must always use is education — education not in the sense of endeavoring always to fit those who are doing with it to pass examinations or to be living encyclopedia, but first and safest and last, education which will thoroughly equip men and women with some working knowledge of their relationship to the world of mystery in which they live, and education which will develop that virtue which may be called character. Character is not acquired by information."

BISHOP McCARTY TO SPEAK AT MILITARY MASS AT UNKNOWN SOLDIER'S TOMB

WASHINGTON.—The Most Rev. William T. McCarty, Catholic Military Delegate, will preside and deliver the sermon at the 19th annual Solemn Military Field Mass at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery on Sunday, May 23. The ceremony is being arranged by the Knights of Columbus and the National Capital Committee of Catholic Societies.

Following the Mass more than 20 national and local societies will gather at the tomb and place wreaths there in tribute. The wreaths will be blessed by Bishop McCarty.

At the mass ceremony a plaque will be presented by the Catholic Central Verein of America and the National Catholic Women's Union. The presentation will be made by the National presidents of the two organizations, William R. Maten and Mrs. Mary F. Lohr. The trophy room already contains plaques presented by the K. of C. and the Catholic War Veterans.

Ex-Boys Towner Cited

Boys Town, Neb.—The Silver Star Medal and a citation for bravery have been won by Wesley Burton Haggard, who was at Boys Town from 1936 to 1939, for extraordinary service in the Guadalcanal area, according to word received here. He is a pharmacist's mate, first class, in the Navy. His [illegible] wife, employed at the Machine Shop, Quantico, Va., and a baby daughter, whom he never has seen.

Soldiers Hail Fr. Bolger For Work With Regiment

CAMP LIVINGSTON, La.—"Grateful beyond expression for the splendid work and endless efforts." This is how the 152 Infantry Regiment, here, feels about the Rev. William P. Bolger, Priest from Rochester Diocese and Catholic Chaplain.

Father Bolger was assigned to the 152 Infantry in Nov., 1942, as the first Catholic Chaplain in the Regiment's history. Since that time he has won the friendship and admiration of every man in it. Each Sunday, at Daily Mass, or special services there is a continuous increase of attendance with many non-Catholics present.

First Communicants

Sunday, Apr. 4, was one of the most beautiful and impressive celebrations of the Mass imaginable when seven soldiers went to the altar to receive their First Holy Communion. As a result of special instructions and previous preparations by Father Bolger working with the soldiers after duty hours and night classes over a period of several weeks, they were prepared to receive the Sacraments of Baptism and Holy Communion.

Because of the influence exerted by the zeal of these seven soldiers, it is stated here, and the indelible impression of the services that Sunday on the whole organization, it is expected beyond any doubt, there will be many more to follow.

To celebrate the occasion, Father Bolger, his altar boys, Lt. Eugene Karsting of the 1st Inf. Reg., Lt. James Davis of the 152 Inf. Reg. and the seven converts enjoyed a steak dinner at the Bentley Hotel in Alexandria, La. An enjoyable afternoon, one long to be remembered, was spent there.

At the camp here, "everyone heartily thanks God for having such a wonderful priest as Father Bolger to direct the Catholic Activities for the Regiment. Each enter can well be proud of the work he has only begun to do."

Student Gives $500 Indian-Head Pennies In War Bond Payment

NEW ORLEANS. — Fred J. Chaplain, university pre-medical student at Loyola University of the South, handed over 1,000 Indian-head pennies in part payment for a War Bond in Loyola's part of the current bond sale. His father, who operates a service station, began saving Indian Head pennies eight years ago, and used them at them to pay a bill. When Loyola's bond drive started, the mother said, "my dad suggested that I use most of his remaining Indian-heads to buy bonds. We never have tried to determine whether any of them were worth more than their face value. Dad is saving just a few of his oldest. One of them is dated 1909."

Eugene F. Meyer, Jr., a Loyola arts and sciences junior, used 1,000 dimes as part payment for two $25 bonds.

Tenth in Service

Puerto Rico.—Tenth priest of the diocese of Puerto Rico to enlist in the armed services as a chaplain, the Rev. George J. Dubnick, assistant pastor at the Hungarian Church, La Salle, has been commissioned in the Army and now is stationed at Fort Monmouth, N. J.