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MOST REVEREND JAMES EDWARD KEARNEY, S.D., Rector

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Rev. John J. Ganey

Again the diocese mourns the passing of one of its favorites. The Angel of Death has summoned Father John J. Ganey from the scene of his earthly labors. Not old in years, he has been a veteran of long standing in the army of the Lord. His service has been in parish work, in care of those in institutions, and in the Army of the United States in World War I.

Father Ganey was one of that grand group of priests that Auburn has given to the diocese. He heard the call of vocation while still a boy in his native parish. He followed that call, entering St. Andrew's Seminary and later St. Bernard's Seminary. Devotion to the cause, zeal for the salvation of souls, dominated his priestly career. There was something very personal about Father Ganey's dealings with his charges. It was surprising how he could call so many of the children by their first name, how he was able to salute also their parents in the same way. They had a hold on his sympathy, a place in his heart. Something of the spirit of Christ went forth from him as he dealt daily with his spiritual children.

Now as his soul goes to God, his body is taken back to his native Auburn to be buried in the consecrated ground of St. Joseph's Cemetery, where lie so many of his fellow priests. A cherished memory of a very active life of service remains with his bereaved sister and his many friends among the clergy and laity. A priest of priests, a true soldier ministering to his fellows as their chaplain, a friend to all men, Father Ganey has held a high place in the Church, in the Army, and among his fellow men. Honor and dignity have been his, but most dear to him was always the zeal and charity with which he met every call made upon him.

May his place be in Holy Zion! May his be a share in the prayers of every soul he has helped, on its way to Heaven! Requiescat in pace!

A Seeming Schism

Moscow tells the world that the Ukrainians have severed their connection with Rome. There is an unholy joy in the wording of the message; an air of rejoicing at the accomplishment of a great deed. Stalin, that lover of religious freedom, that friend of all that is spiritual, sees a new spiritual vista for his millions of friends among the Ukrainians as they leave the place as Catholics to become members of the Russian Church. Freedom for their land, reunion with their fellows, Stalin has given them; now they petition their deliverer to receive them into the schismatic Russian Church.

No one is deceived. Stalin is no lover of freedom, especially no lover of religion or religious freedom. Another bond has been placed on one of the fine nations of the world. Persecution has perfected its plan. But not all its machinations can take away from God's Church a people so faithful to their religion! The Ukrainians will remain Catholic, will persevere as an ancient portion of the Catholic Church, in spite of all that Stalin and his fellow pagans strive to do.

Our prayers must be with our brethren in the Ukraine as they suffer for their faith. We still foster the hope that the four freedoms for which our men so bravely fought and died may still have a place in the memory of leaders in our State Department. Perhaps pressure properly planned may lead them some day to suggest to Russia that American cooperation, American Lend-Lease, American wealth and American military help, were never intended to destroy freedom in any form. Russia called on us in her hour of need; may she not get honest and decent treatment from her on behalf of her friends now suffering persecution?

Lawless Leaders

Cardinal Spellman minced no words in condemning militant atheism before the graduating class of Georgetown University last Sunday. The blood stream of mankind is poisoned by the poison of nations is imperiled by it. He told the world that they would be unlike the Godless, lawless, lawless nations with delusions and imperiling our peace, to our present day world; rather they would be like the lawless nations who will sham the cruel and crooked with truth.

They are in a campaign that takes in all the world. The world and religion are in for a terrible fight. We are fighting for Christ. We are fighting for Him under the banner of the XII, will enable us to win. They are fighting for Him under the banner of the XII, will enable us to win. They are fighting for Him under the banner of the XII, will enable us to win.

He, Who Is Not With Me, Is Against Me

There can be no twinges in dealing with Christ. There is no neutral zone in which we can say we are neither for Christ nor against Him. We are either with Him, or we are against Him. We are either His friend, or we are His enemy. We either accept His word, or we reject it. Those who say they drive out the devil do not realize that the possessed one has power of speech, untroubled at the wonder. Some have spoken to Him by His name attributed the act to the intervention of Beelzebub, the prince of devils. Any title to avoid accepting the Christ as Lord forever say that they have accepted to worship something other than Christ, but being willing to be with Christ, they insist on showing they are against Him.

To those who would be against Christ, by not receiving Him and His word, there can be no grace in this world, no salvation in the world to come. There will be no occasion of sinfulness, they will be no occasion of the obligation of turning to Him. There will be a definite striving for self-justification, that only them to cause which is Christ. There will be a striving of Christ's Church and its members.

Christ shows us salvation clearly. We must hear Him, we must love in His Word, we must obey Him. Heed, indeed, says the Holy Mother because she loved Him as her best but more beloved and all mankind with her, because she loved Him as her beloved and beloved to do just His word.

UNO Must Adhere To Right Principles

BY J. J. GILBERT

Washington — A year after it had its beginning on our western shores, the United Nations Organization undergoes its most serious test — perhaps its vital test — when its Security Council meets in New York.

A year ago it was said the United Nations Organization needed the utmost good will among its members to exist and function properly. That estimate of its possibilities is every bit as true today as it was then.

This seems like a platitude now, but it is worth repeating in view of the attitude apparently taken by some, that the settlement of the Soviet-Iranian question suddenly became easier and nearer when it was decided to refer the matter to UNO. This is not the case. The Soviet-Iranian problem retains all of its aggravating aspects, and its proper settlement requires the application of right principles just as much as it did before.

It is to be hoped that UNO will settle this matter, and promptly. But this goal is not brought any nearer if individual nations, and the people of those nations, divert themselves of all interest in seeing justice done. The world is watching to see whether this question is to be settled on the basis of principle, or on the basis of expediency. Therein lies the test — and possibly the future — of UNO. We have said that we will not let the United Nations Organization down. We probably shall get the chance very shortly to show just how earnest we were in giving this pledge.

There are some observers who believe that international diplomacy has in some areas settled on a basis of almost pure expediency. That is, they say, it has become popular to settle today's problems the best way you can get them arranged, and without reference to any long-range view or program.

Something of this kind may be behind the recent phenomenon of obvious Government efforts to discourage loose talk regarding one country, without apparently being concerned over disparaging things said about another nation. Of course, it is pointed out, that particular country is a great power, and if offended, offers a far greater threat to world peace than does a smaller country. This, it is sometimes said, is the realistic view.

Now, nobody wants war. And just about everybody would agree that maybe it's a good thing to "soft pedal" inflammatory talk that might lead to war. But, if we believe this as a matter of principle we don't want war with anybody, or inflammatory talk against anybody. If we say it's all right to say pretty serious things about a small country, but not all right to say less serious things about a big country, then we can be accused of not acting on principle but expediency.

A great deal can be said on this point which we don't solve international affairs simply by formulating organizations, any more than you settle national or organizational problems by appointing committees. We have to stand behind the world organization, and we have to stand behind the committee. Principles that are inherently false when they are applied by nations individually are false when they are applied by a group of nations acting together. The UNO must establish itself in the hearts of men as well as in the affairs of nations. It can do that only by meeting its problems unflinchingly and settling them on right principles. It is this country's obligation to UNO, and the world, to help it do just that.

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Special Correspondent By Rev. James M. Gillis, C.S.P.

Would Destroy Our National Honor

The insolent and aggressive minority now demanding the United States intervene in Spain seem to have forgotten that we have promised not to intervene.

While the World War was on, we needed the friendship of Spain. It would have been to our disadvantage if Spain had invited Germany to occupy the Iberian Peninsula. To her credit be it recorded (even though the advocates of intervention care nothing for the record) that Spain served notice on the Germans, as on all others, that if her territory were invaded she would resist to the last ditch. Hitler must have been tempted a hundred times to brave the wrath of Spain. Gibraltar would have been a magnificent prize. In fact while Italy was still in the war the possession of Gibraltar would have meant control of the Mediterranean. In that case our landing in North Africa would have been either impossible or too costly in blood to attempt. Hitler, knowing that Franco would have fought, didn't dare risk the adventure. In other words we owe the shortening of the war if not its actual winning to the stand taken by Spain.

President Roosevelt constantly encouraged Spain to hold firm and as an incentive to her friendship, he promised Spain again and again that we would not interfere in the internal affairs of the Spanish people. Doing so, he was following the traditional American policy.

We have been committed to non-intervention in European affairs ever since the days of James Madison, indeed since the foundation of our republic. It is interesting to know — again for the sake of the much neglected record — that in the Monroe Doctrine, embodied in the President's message to Congress on December 2, 1823, Spain was mentioned. Monroe wrote:

"The late events in Spain . . . show that Europe is still unsettled. . . . Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the war, which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the Government of facts as the legitimate Government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none."

When President Roosevelt, almost one hundred and twenty years later sent Professor Carlton Hayes to Spain as Ambassador, he gave him orders to reiterate the Monroe Doctrine. When we were about to make the landings in North Africa Mr. Roosevelt wrote to Franco to assure him that we had no designs on Spain and no intention of interfering with her affairs. He said:

"Dear General Franco: It is because your nation and mine are friends in the best sense of the word and because you and I are sincerely desirous of the continuation of that friendship for our mutual good that I want very simply to tell you of the compelling reasons that have forced me to send a powerful American military force to the assistance of the French possessions in North Africa."

After the explanation he repeated his assurances:

"I hope you will accept my full assurance that these moves are in no shape, manner or form directed against the Government or people of Spain or Spanish Morocco or Spanish territories — metropolitan or overseas. I believe the Spanish Government and the Spanish people wish to maintain neutrality and to remain outside the war. Spain has nothing to fear from the United Nations."

"I am, my dear General, your sincere friend Franklin D. Roosevelt."

These were not the only expressions of that same assurance. Franco was given to understand that our friendship was permanent. Now the Franco of that day is the Franco of today, except that today — and indeed since 1943 or at the latest 1944 — his attitude has been one of benevolent neutrality instead of mere non-belligerency.

But now that the war is over and we don't need him any more, a group of militant and vociferous U. S. Reds are howling for Franco's deposition. The fact that if we do depose him or take any part, directly or indirectly, in compelling his people to get rid of him, we shall make bars of ourselves is of no importance to the agitators. They have no more regard for truth than has Moscow, and at Moscow the doctrine is that truth is a "bourgeois virtue." Nor have these home grown communists any scruple about national honor. To them neither truth nor honor nor any virtue whatsoever has value if it stands in the way of the communist plan for the conquest of the world.

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