

Courier Journal

Published by the Courier Journal Company, Inc., 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year in advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1902, Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., under No. 100,000. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 15, 1947.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to the Courier Journal, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright, 1947, by the Courier Journal Company, Inc.

Printed at the Courier Journal Press, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Published by the Courier Journal Company, Inc., 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year in advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1902, Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., under No. 100,000.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 15, 1947.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to the Courier Journal, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright, 1947, by the Courier Journal Company, Inc.

Printed at the Courier Journal Press, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Published by the Courier Journal Company, Inc., 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year in advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1902, Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., under No. 100,000.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 15, 1947.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to the Courier Journal, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright, 1947, by the Courier Journal Company, Inc.

Printed at the Courier Journal Press, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Published by the Courier Journal Company, Inc., 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year in advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1902, Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., under No. 100,000.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 15, 1947.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to the Courier Journal, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright, 1947, by the Courier Journal Company, Inc.

Printed at the Courier Journal Press, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Published by the Courier Journal Company, Inc., 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year in advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1902, Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., under No. 100,000.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 15, 1947.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to the Courier Journal, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright, 1947, by the Courier Journal Company, Inc.

Printed at the Courier Journal Press, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Published by the Courier Journal Company, Inc., 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year in advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1902, Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., under No. 100,000.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 15, 1947.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to the Courier Journal, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright, 1947, by the Courier Journal Company, Inc.

Printed at the Courier Journal Press, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Published by the Courier Journal Company, Inc., 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year in advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1902, Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., under No. 100,000.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 15, 1947.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to the Courier Journal, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright, 1947, by the Courier Journal Company, Inc.

Printed at the Courier Journal Press, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Published by the Courier Journal Company, Inc., 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year in advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1902, Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., under No. 100,000.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 15, 1947.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to the Courier Journal, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright, 1947, by the Courier Journal Company, Inc.

Printed at the Courier Journal Press, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Published by the Courier Journal Company, Inc., 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year in advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1902, Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., under No. 100,000.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 15, 1947.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to the Courier Journal, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright, 1947, by the Courier Journal Company, Inc.

Printed at the Courier Journal Press, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Published by the Courier Journal Company, Inc., 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year in advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1902, Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., under No. 100,000.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 15, 1947.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to the Courier Journal, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright, 1947, by the Courier Journal Company, Inc.

Printed at the Courier Journal Press, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Published by the Courier Journal Company, Inc., 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year in advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1902, Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., under No. 100,000.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 15, 1947.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to the Courier Journal, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright, 1947, by the Courier Journal Company, Inc.

Printed at the Courier Journal Press, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Published by the Courier Journal Company, Inc., 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year in advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1902, Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., under No. 100,000.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 15, 1947.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to the Courier Journal, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright, 1947, by the Courier Journal Company, Inc.

Printed at the Courier Journal Press, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Published by the Courier Journal Company, Inc., 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 per year in advance. Single Copies: 10 Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1902, Post Office at Rochester, N. Y., under No. 100,000.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 15, 1947.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to the Courier Journal, 111 N. 3rd St., Rochester, N. Y.

Copyright, 1947, by the Courier Journal Company, Inc.

Father Gillis Says:

No one needs to know whether Diogenes who went hunting with a lantern for an honest man ever found one. If he did, he must have



left as I did when I stumbled upon one who has something to tell me. He is in the current issue of the American Catholic, and he tells me exactly what they are going to do if they can't get it.

This honest man is Harold L. Thuma, who in an article entitled "What Matanuska Means" in Alaska Life for May, is trying to persuade farmers and others to leave the state and settle in Alaska. He has something to say about the "self" and he is anxious to "sell" it. But with rare honesty, he refuses to play up the advantages and opportunities of the Matanuska Valley without telling the inconveniences and drawbacks.

He says, for example, with somewhat of the skill of a poet in prose, "This valley is more than a great white wilderness, so still it can almost be heard. It is sometimes an art exhibit. Perhaps even now the Great Artist is in the far north, getting ready his majestic light of many mystic colors. If so, when darkness comes that light will illuminate the costume, jewels and lace of our lovely lady night."

So far so good. In fact so far too good if you think that Alaska is all "majestic light," "mystic colors," and "lovely lady night." But Mr. Thuma is too honest to paint in only the glowing colors of the picture. So he goes on to say: "Tomorrow the Wind Man may send his peerless Matanuska wind. Then nature's 14-inch blanket will be ripped away. Black soil, the mother of our prosperity, will be carried into the sky. Wild foxes will hide in their dens. Day after tomorrow the sun for its successive hours will cheer our virgin soil. Then one army of cut worms and another of root maggots will help the weeds in the battle of the garden. A million mosquitoes will chase the cows from the clover, and Jack Frost will sample the ripening grain."

He tells a commission appointed by the Federal Government to look into the expenses incidental to clearing land and establishing a

home in the Matanuska Valley, and of how that committee sent in the report, bought no cattle, cropped no land but went home.

And this salesman has the honesty to warn away any prospective settlers except those who are rugged enough to endure the inevitable hardships.

But what purpose can I have in this reference to an article appealing for not appealing to prospective Alaskans? I have no purpose except to say that I don't care whether people go or don't go, whether Mr. Thuma's presentation of the case seems to them a "come on" or a stay away. What interests me is the honesty of the man.

I found myself asking, "Why don't those who have something else to sell, not to a small group but to all American people, emulate the truthfulness of that propagandist? Why don't those who 'sell' us a war, or intervention in Europe, or a League of Nations, or a U. N.—why don't they who sell us something that costs billions of dollars and rivers of blood tell us, and tell us beforehand, just what we may expect to get? Why don't they balance the good with the bad, the advantages with the dangers?"

Instead of doing so they lead us on, lure us in. They browbeat and bulldoze any man who asks a question or who says, "Let's look before we leap." They tempt our credence and treason to those who demand to know our long range policy of intervention and who object to the piecemeal method of helping the rest of the world.

If before we give our "O.K." to the Greece-Turkey program, we ask "What about Poland?" "What about Hungary?" "What about Italy?" they cry us down as obstructionists, and perhaps even fascists. In other words, they sell us a bill of goods (as the saying goes) but they don't permit us to quote the old warning, "Buyer beware." It isn't fair. It isn't honest.

I don't say that in the end we should not buy, but I do think that we should not be asked to buy a pig in a poke. Why cannot or will not those who ask us to leap in and manage the affairs of the world, even if it break us, have the honesty to confess the magnitude of the task? We could do with some such fellow as a Harold Thuma in the Department of State.

An Honest "Salesman"

The Yardstick By Rev. J. J. Higgins

William Z. Foster, Mister Big of the Communist Party in the United States, has just published a book in which he says that the Catholic Church is "basically hostile to the labor movement."



The Catholic Church is coupled in Foster's imagination with the "capitalist parties... the capitalist press, and various other non-working class institutions," which "interfere actively in the trade unions."

And what about the Communist Party? Stupid question. There is no such thing as Communist interference in the affairs of unions—and that's not a joke, son. The difference, children, is that whereas the Communists, who are themselves workers and as such are active trade union members, work and fight for the best interests of labor, the other institutions noted are basically hostile to the labor movement.

It doesn't do any good to get mad at a man like Foster. He is to be pitied—if only for the reason that, by his own admission, he and his fellow-Communists have so obviously labored in vain these many years. In one of his rare moments of complete accuracy, he openly concedes that, for all practical purposes, the Communists have been wasting their time and (Russia's) money.

Outside of the handful of Communist union officials, Foster reluctantly confesses, "there is practically no acceptance of socialism in the top trade union circles, even in the progressive C. I. O."

Too bad, Mr. Foster, but at least it can't be said that you didn't try. Perhaps you can shift the blame to Browder, that decadent old bourgeois from the conservative state of Kansas.

Seriously, though, what does Foster mean when he says that the Catholic Church is basically hostile to the labor movement? Does he mean that the church is basically hostile to Communism? But, by his own admission, the American labor movement is also basically hostile to Communism.

Does he mean that the church is basically opposed to the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and the Railroad Brotherhoods? Perhaps he does. But the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and the Railroad Brotherhoods are so thoroughly fascist.

Inconsistent Philosophy

mined that they happen to disagree with Foster's opinion.

Add it all up, then, and it comes to this. Foster himself is basically hostile to the American labor movement because it's anti-Communist; the church is basically friendly to the American labor movement; Foster, therefore, is jealous and probably rather lonesome. He has a right to be.

The best that can be said for Foster's latest publication is that it is brutally frank about the Communist philosophy of trade unionism. The Communist philosophy, when stripped of Browder's cowardly "deviationism," is the philosophy of the class struggle pure and simple.

"The Communists," says Foster, with the full authority of his office behind him, "... have always been inordinate opponents of the harmony-of-interests-between-capital-and-labor conception of labor leaders of the Gompers school—of whom unfortunately many are still with us."

Thanks for the information, Mr. Foster—but please say it over again until all of the trade unionists in the United States have become convinced of the truth.

P. S.: On June 12 the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference issued a statement in opposition to the Taft-Hartley Bill on the grounds that the bill would foster, rather than prevent, class conflict. The statement called upon Congress to "concentrate seriously on discovering ways and means of going beyond the limits of traditional collective bargaining into an organized system of labor-management cooperation on the whole range of industrial and economic problems."

Collective cooperation, as called for in this passage, is just another name for what Foster refers to so contemptuously as "class collaborationism." It is to be expected, therefore, that Foster and his fellow-Communists will be displeased by the statement.

But it is to be hoped that the rest of the community will look upon it as a sincere non-partisan attempt, not to curtail labor's rights, but rather to hasten the establishment in the United States of a system of democratic economic cooperation through which labor and management alike, in cooperation with the government, can serve their own legitimate interests by working for the general economic welfare.

AS WE SEE IT The Taft-Hartley Law

By DAN PATRICK

From the legislative whirlpool this week emerged the Taft-Hartley labor law — for better or for worse.

Only time will tell whether the law will cure our labor-management ills as Senator Taft and his supporters hope or whether it will prove as unworkable as President Truman predicts.

Certainly no single piece of domestic legislation in recent years stirred such a controversy as it rode through the halls of Congress and surmounted a presidential veto with the majority support of both political parties.

To labor, the new law is a "slave" measure. To industry, it is the answer to a twelve-year cry to restore a balance of responsibility in employer-employee relations since the enactment of the Wagner Act.

That there are some objectionable features in the new law is a fact which even its most ardent advocates must concede.

In a letter to the President, the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference protested the inclusion of a requirement that all union officers certify that they are neither Communists nor have any Communist affiliations. This, we feel, will be most difficult to enforce and the results highly questionable.

We have too many Communist sympathizers and fellow travelers who would gladly sign such a declaration and continue on their merry way.

We could cite other instances in the law which probably will need revision at the next session of Congress. That such revisions must be made to remedy these defects is the clear duty of those who supported this measure.

The reaction of organized labor to passage of the Taft-Hartley bill is interesting.

A large number of miners walked off the job in protest. Scattered strikes were mounted for general strikes. These moves typify the shallow thinking of a certain element of the labor movement — a thinking that has been responsible in no small degree for enactment of the present law.

Other union representatives reacted in a more common-sense fashion. They promised to seek immediate court tests of the new law and pledged their every effort to defeat those sections and representatives who voted it on the statute books. That is the practical American way to proceed — a way which will prove far more effective in the long run than without strikes and paralyzing walkouts.

What labor means at this time is nothing less than a complete re-examination of the negative lack of status which is displayed in the congressional battle over labor legislation.

Any fair-minded labor leader will concede that certain corrections are necessary to smooth out the loughed path of employee-employer relations. For instance, practically every body—even Mr. Truman—conceded the need for legislation to outlaw those "in-house"

STRANGE BUT TRUE

Little-Known Facts for Catholics

By M. J. MURRAY



During St. Francis of Sales' last stay in Paris (1665-1666) he was compelled to preach every day to satisfy the crowds wishing to hear him.

JOHN XXII—ONLY 5 FT. TALL—WAS SUCCESSFUL BY ONE OF THE TALLEST POPES, BENEDICT XII (OVER 6 FEET).

Medieval knights dying in battle and being buried in armor were a common sight in the Middle Ages.

Just Between Us

What's Heaven Like?

By Father Ginder

The question came piping from a tow-headed child of six—and it made the mother think.

"Heaven," she began hesitantly, "is a place where you will be able to play forever and ever. There will be whole streets full of toy shops and you'll be able just to walk in and take what you want for nothing. The candy stores and bakeries will be loaded with gumdrops and cookies—all yours for the asking."

"What's heaven like, Dad?" This time it's a twelve-year-old, looking up with solemn eyes.

"Well, son, it's a place where you'll be able to fish in well-stocked streams just as much as you please. There'll be tall trees for you to climb. You'll have a horse all your own to keep and ride. There'll be swimming pools and—no school—ever!"

It's quite obvious what's going on. Each parent is trying to interpret perfect happiness for the child—for that is heaven, really: perfect joy and peace—the complete satisfaction of our every desire. And the children are content with that explanation.

It would be a mistake for the child, growing up and tired of toys and cookies, to decide that heaven must be a dull place—for his idea of heaven was deliberately cut down to suit his size. He has to develop that idea and bring it to maturity.

Washington Letter

The Pope's Counsel

By J. J. Gilbert

Washington. The counsel of His Holiness Pope XII that it is still possible for states to renew normal relations with each other, "even after the Second World War" has been recalled in a striking, but seemingly inadvertent, way just when the world has before it the plan of Secretary of State Marshall for the rehabilitation of Europe.

Some writers in this country attached extraordinary significance to two articles which recently appeared in *Quadragesimo Anno*, the newspaper of Vatican City. Some writers saw these articles as chiding both the United States and Russia for permitting relations between the two countries to steadily worsen. Some professed to see a change in the Vatican's attitude towards Communism.

Advices from Vatican City have declared that the two articles in question in no sense represented an official Vatican position, as many persons outside the Eternal City had taken it to be. It was said that the author of the two articles was simply presenting a commentary on Pope Pius XII's Name Day discourse. They could in no sense be taken to involve a change in Vatican policy.

This made it important to recall what His Holiness said on his Name Day, June 2, the Feast of St. Eugene, when 17 Cardinals came in a traditional ceremony to extend their felicitations. What the Holy Father said that day had to do with the prospects for peace in the world, and it is of special interest at this time when the Marshall plan is so much in the public mind. Secretary Marshall, it will be recalled, urged the nations of Europe to work together for their individual economic recovery and for the recovery of Europe as a whole. He said that any European government that is willing to assist in the task of recovery will find full cooperation on the part of the United States.

To those who are hesitant to work for the recovery of Europe, and through Europe, the recovery of the world, it might be recalled that in his Name Day address, Pope Pius XII said that "the rulers of the states not let slip this opportunity; it may be—God forbid—the last opportunity." (The Pope was not speaking of the Marshall plan itself at that time, because the U. S. secretary of state did not make his proposal until some days later.) It might be recalled, too, that His Holiness said "the future belongs to believers and not to skeptics and doubters;" that "the future belongs to those who love, not to those who hate;" and that "the task confided to you by Providence in this crucial hour is not to conclude a weak and timid peace with the world, but to establish for the world a peace really worthy in the sight of God and man."

The Pontiff added to this exhortation a challenge and a warning when he called for "fearless courage" in following the path of the church's social doctrine, and warned that "no anxiety over temporal

Take Stock

We should all stop once in a while and ask ourselves whether we have been eating the peelings of life or throwing in its rich fruits away.

—O. A. Battista

QUARRELS

In marriage one quarrels over whether the bedroom window should be open or shut, not about the destiny of the race or the future of mankind.

—Anon.

Worth Quoting

FLATTERY

The most skillful flattery is to let a person talk on, and be a listener.

—Addison

Enduring Qualities