

# Pope Thanks Diocese For 'Peter's Pence'

How Shameless  
Can Hollywood  
Get?  
(Read Wm. Mooring, Page 11)

THE CATHOLIC  
**Courier Journal**  
OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE ROCHESTER DIOCESE

Are We At  
War With  
Ourselves?  
(Read Gretta Palmer, Page 4)

\$32,703 Gift  
Very Generous,  
Says Holy See

63rd Year

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1951

2 Section

22 Pages

## Talk To Midwives

### Holy Father Warns Against Abuses Of 'Rhythm Theory'

Vatican City, Oct. 29.—Pope Pius XII cautioned against abuse of the "rhythm theory" in a lengthy review of the Church's doctrine on marriage. He spoke to Italian midwives who held a national congress in Rome.

The Pontiff's discourse stressed three points: (1) the value and inviolability of human life, (2) the lofty function of motherhood, and (3) the prime purpose of marriage. This he said, is the procreation of children and not the satisfaction of married couples.

THE HOLY FATHER posed the question "to what extent the obligation to have a ready disposition to motherhood is reconcilable with an ever increasing recourse to periods of natural sterility which seem a clear expression of a will contrary to that disposition."

HE LAID DOWN these norms: If married people simply desire to use their marriage rights during this period as well as at other times, there is nothing wrong for they do not impede in any way the natural act and its natural consequences, the Pope said.

"But if it is a question of permitting the conjugal act only on those days, then the conduct of the spouses must be examined more attentively," the Pope continued.

THE LATTER CASE has two alternatives, he said. The first is that one of the parties had the intention of restoring not only the use but even the very matrimonial right "so that on the other days the other party would not even have the right to request the act."

This the Pope stated, "would imply an essential defect in matrimonial consent which would carry with it invalidity of the marriage itself. The right deriving from the matrimonial contract is a permanent, uninterrupted right with regard to the other party and not an intermittent one."

THE OTHER alternative would be the limitation on "fertile" days of the use of the marriage right and not of the right itself, the Pontiff said. In this case the validity of the marriage remains beyond question. "But the moral licitness of such conduct would be approved or denied according to whether the intention in observing these days continues to be based on sufficient and serious moral motives or not," the Pope said.

Just the fact that the couple does not violate the nature of the act and is ready to accept and bear the child born despite their intentions would not be sufficient by itself to guarantee the licitness of the intention and the act."

(Continued on Page 8)

## Nuns Driving Auto Surprise Canadians

St. Hyacinthe, Que.—(NC)—A couple of Medical Mission Sisters from Philadelphia unexpectedly created a wave of neckcracking in a number of Canadian cities and towns as they journeyed here to take part in a missionary student week.

The nuns, Sisters Joanna and St. Anton, drove here from Philadelphia — through cities and towns where nuns seldom, if ever, are seen driving in automobiles. Sister Joanna, who is a native of Montreal, said she and Sister St. Anton took turns driving from Philadelphia and had a pleasant trip.

## Czech Children Taught Red Style 'Our Father'

London.—(NC)—"Our Father, who art in Moscow" These are the opening words of the new "Lord's prayer" being taught (Czech children in "religion" classes, according to a Vatican Radio broadcast heard here.

The new "prayer" is taught children in the state schools by laymen who have replaced priests as instructors in the limited number of "religion" classes still being carried on, the broadcast stated.

Vatican Radio added that the churches which have been assigned "patriotic" priests are avoided by the faithful. Catholics have repeatedly walked many miles to attend Mass offered by a priest, faithful to the Holy See.

## Senate Faces Clark Bid Next Session; Protestants Map Capitol 'Pilgrimage'

(N.C.W.O. News Service) Present indications are that President Truman will re-submit the nomination of Gen. Mark W. Clark to be United States Ambassador to the State of Vatican City, when the second session of the 82nd Congress convenes on January 8, 1952.

This apparently will be a necessary step. The White House has stated the belief that it would not have to be done, but out of the Standing Rules of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations seems to call for it. It is thought that the President will send the nomination to the Capitol once more, in order to see that all requirements are complied with.

Rule 33, concerning "Proceedings on Nominations" before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, says: "NOMINATIONS neither confirmed nor rejected during the sessions at which they are made shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without being again made to the Senate by the President."

Archbishop Francis J. McIntyre of Los Angeles: "The experience of our Government in the past decade has demonstrated that the absence of an ambassador from the United States to the Vatican means a serious handicap to the operations of American diplomacy in the world."

Therefore, as a citizen of the United States, I welcome the appointment of General Clark, since it will bring much assistance to the charitable relief and peace programs being conducted by our country abroad."

The New York Times: "The Vatican is one of the greatest listening posts in the world, a unique center of social and political information. It is, in addition, an ally in the world struggle against communism. . . . Putting the whole problem in commonsense terms, this is an experiment that is worth trying. . . . Mark Clark is a promising choice. In his capable hands the post will come to dynamic life."

BISHOP MICHAEL J. READY OF COLUMBUS: "It is well to consider that the action taken by our Government was based, as it was said 'in the national interest.' The Church did not request the recognition. The Church in the United States and elsewhere will not especially profit from diplomatic recognition. The advantage sought by our Government as stated at the White House, was to serve the purposes of diplomacy and humanitarianism. 'Direct diplomatic relations' the White House stated, 'will assist in coordinating the effort to combat the communist menace.'"

U. S. SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R-N.J.): "Speaking as a Protestant and as an American, I feel that it is most important that we have some means of bringing together the religious groups of the world to fight the Godless materialism that is our common enemy."

"I am terribly concerned with uniting Christendom and have hoped for some time that this contact with the Vatican could be made. I have had the pleasure of meeting the Pope personally when I was in Rome and I am impressed with the tremendous battle he is making against Communism. It is a noble fight and all Christians ought to do all they can to help him in it."

ARCHBISHOP JOSEPH E. BITTER OF ST. LOUIS: "It must be recalled that the Holy Father is the head of the Catholic Church as well as the sovereign ruler of the Vatican state and therefore is recognized in international law to have the right to receive diplomatic representatives of other countries and at the same time to send his representatives in return."

U. S. SENATOR PAT McCARRAN of Nevada called the nomination "most commendable," and said the President was to be congratulated for "recognizing the State of the Vatican where every other nation, regardless of religion, has long since had accredited diplomatic representations."

"Any formula for American representation at the Vatican is acceptable to me. I am not concerned by legalistic arguments as to (Continued on Page 7)

## Leaders Hail General Clark In Vatican Role

Here is a summary of statements by church and state leaders who have endorsed President Truman's nomination of General Mark Clark as U.S. Ambassador to Vatican City State:

Archbishop Francis J. McIntyre of Los Angeles: "The experience of our Government in the past decade has demonstrated that the absence of an ambassador from the United States to the Vatican means a serious handicap to the operations of American diplomacy in the world."

Therefore, as a citizen of the United States, I welcome the appointment of General Clark, since it will bring much assistance to the charitable relief and peace programs being conducted by our country abroad."

The New York Times: "The Vatican is one of the greatest listening posts in the world, a unique center of social and political information. It is, in addition, an ally in the world struggle against communism. . . . Putting the whole problem in commonsense terms, this is an experiment that is worth trying. . . . Mark Clark is a promising choice. In his capable hands the post will come to dynamic life."

BISHOP MICHAEL J. READY OF COLUMBUS: "It is well to consider that the action taken by our Government was based, as it was said 'in the national interest.' The Church did not request the recognition. The Church in the United States and elsewhere will not especially profit from diplomatic recognition. The advantage sought by our Government as stated at the White House, was to serve the purposes of diplomacy and humanitarianism. 'Direct diplomatic relations' the White House stated, 'will assist in coordinating the effort to combat the communist menace.'"

U. S. SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R-N.J.): "Speaking as a Protestant and as an American, I feel that it is most important that we have some means of bringing together the religious groups of the world to fight the Godless materialism that is our common enemy."

"I am terribly concerned with uniting Christendom and have hoped for some time that this contact with the Vatican could be made. I have had the pleasure of meeting the Pope personally when I was in Rome and I am impressed with the tremendous battle he is making against Communism. It is a noble fight and all Christians ought to do all they can to help him in it."

ARCHBISHOP JOSEPH E. BITTER OF ST. LOUIS: "It must be recalled that the Holy Father is the head of the Catholic Church as well as the sovereign ruler of the Vatican state and therefore is recognized in international law to have the right to receive diplomatic representatives of other countries and at the same time to send his representatives in return."

U. S. SENATOR PAT McCARRAN of Nevada called the nomination "most commendable," and said the President was to be congratulated for "recognizing the State of the Vatican where every other nation, regardless of religion, has long since had accredited diplomatic representations."

"Any formula for American representation at the Vatican is acceptable to me. I am not concerned by legalistic arguments as to (Continued on Page 7)

U. S. SENATOR H. ALEXANDER SMITH (R-N.J.): "Speaking as a Protestant and as an American, I feel that it is most important that we have some means of bringing together the religious groups of the world to fight the Godless materialism that is our common enemy."

"I am terribly concerned with uniting Christendom and have hoped for some time that this contact with the Vatican could be made. I have had the pleasure of meeting the Pope personally when I was in Rome and I am impressed with the tremendous battle he is making against Communism. It is a noble fight and all Christians ought to do all they can to help him in it."

ARCHBISHOP JOSEPH E. BITTER OF ST. LOUIS: "It must be recalled that the Holy Father is the head of the Catholic Church as well as the sovereign ruler of the Vatican state and therefore is recognized in international law to have the right to receive diplomatic representatives of other countries and at the same time to send his representatives in return."

U. S. SENATOR PAT McCARRAN of Nevada called the nomination "most commendable," and said the President was to be congratulated for "recognizing the State of the Vatican where every other nation, regardless of religion, has long since had accredited diplomatic representations."

"Any formula for American representation at the Vatican is acceptable to me. I am not concerned by legalistic arguments as to (Continued on Page 7)

U. S. SENATOR PAT McCARRAN of Nevada called the nomination "most commendable," and said the President was to be congratulated for "recognizing the State of the Vatican where every other nation, regardless of religion, has long since had accredited diplomatic representations."

"Any formula for American representation at the Vatican is acceptable to me. I am not concerned by legalistic arguments as to (Continued on Page 7)

U. S. SENATOR PAT McCARRAN of Nevada called the nomination "most commendable," and said the President was to be congratulated for "recognizing the State of the Vatican where every other nation, regardless of religion, has long since had accredited diplomatic representations."

"Any formula for American representation at the Vatican is acceptable to me. I am not concerned by legalistic arguments as to (Continued on Page 7)

## Jewish Rabbi Backs Clark Appointment

Manchester, N. H.—(NC)—A Jewish rabbi here joined in supporting the appointment of Gen. Mark W. Clark as Ambassador to the Vatican State.

He is Rabbi Abraham Hafferman of the Anshe Sephard Synagogue, who regarded the step as proper recognition of a prominent factor in world events.

Rabbi Hafferman stated: "I know some Protestant churches are not in agreement with the President in this matter because they believe it violates his affinity with other denominations. But I think Catholicism in this world holds such a prominent place that it deserves such recognition. . . ."

The President; and if the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than 30 days all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment or recess shall be returned by the Secretary to the President and shall not again be considered unless they shall again be made to the Senate by the President."

The Senate did not act upon General Clark's nomination, sent to the Capitol a few hours before the first session of the 82nd Congress adjourned on October 20. It was simply referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

When General Clark's nomination to be the first U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican is taken up in Congress, a two-fold action will be called for:

(1) THE SENATE, alone, will be asked to confirm his nomination as ambassador. The Senate will act only after the nomination has been considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, chairman of this committee, has said that he opposes the appointment, because he does not consider General Clark "fit" for the post.

(2) Both houses of Congress will be asked to pass a companion bill, specifically permitting General Clark to accept this civilian post in Government without relinquishing his military status. It is thought General Clark would prefer not to retire from active military service in order to accept the diplomatic assignment, and the President has said that he would not be called upon to do so.

A SIMPLE majority is needed to pass either of these measures. The White House announcement that President Truman would not make a recess appointment of General Clark to the Vatican post definitely left the matter up to action by Congress some time after January 8, next.

It was made clear that the President would not make the recess appointment because General Clark could not remain in the army and accept it, because Congress would not have had a chance to pass the special legislation authorizing him to do so.

Express your sympathy with Flowers, Call BA. 5194, Blanchard Florist at 58 Lake Avenue, where you really get best value. Daily deliveries to all sections, including hospitals.—Adv.

He saw several benefits deriving from capital being brought together with competent planning. The crisis which holds the world of labor would be reduced somewhat because the worker would find work more easily; increased production would permit the moving, however slowly, toward an economic balance; and many deplorable disorders resulting from strikes would be lessened through the greater good of a domestic life which is healthy, social and therefore moral.

The Pope regretted that money is often left fruitlessly dormant and urged credit men to encourage putting it to work for the benefit of all, for cultural and charitable undertakings to benefit humanity.

It does not matter whether money is invested in stocks and bonds, he said, or industrial or agricultural activity, public works or low-cost housing, cultural or educational institutions or charitable social works.

He saw several benefits deriving from capital being brought together with competent planning. The crisis which holds the world of labor would be reduced somewhat because the worker would find work more easily; increased production would permit the moving, however slowly, toward an economic balance; and many deplorable disorders resulting from strikes would be lessened through the greater good of a domestic life which is healthy, social and therefore moral.

The Pope regretted that money is often left fruitlessly dormant and urged credit men to encourage putting it to work for the benefit of all, for cultural and charitable undertakings to benefit humanity.

It does not matter whether money is invested in stocks and bonds, he said, or industrial or agricultural activity, public works or low-cost housing, cultural or educational institutions or charitable social works.



HIS HOLINESS, POPE PIUS XII  
SECRETARIATE  
of  
HIS HOLINESS  
Vatican City, October 22, 1951

Most Rev. James F. Keane  
Bishop of Rochester  
Your Excellency:

The paternal heart of the Holy Father was deeply touched by the very generous offering of Peter's Pence for the year 1951 in the amount of \$32,703.08 which you forwarded to Him recently through the Apostolic Delegation.

In bidding me convey to Your Excellency the expression of His deep gratitude for this gift, His Holiness would have me assure you too of His heartfelt appreciation of the spirit of true Christian charity which prompted His beloved children of the Diocese of Rochester to contribute in so generous a manner to the relief work being undertaken by the Common Father. As the Pontiff kneels in prayer and on His hands at the Altar of sacrifice He will have Your Excellency and your priests and people in grateful remembrance, that the grace of God in measure abounding may reward you all for your generosity and devotion.

An aim earnest of that celestial benefactor and in further token of His benevolence, the Holy Father lovingly bestows upon Your Excellency and upon the clergy and faithful of the Diocese of Rochester His special paternal Apostolic Benediction.

Gladly availing myself of this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high esteem and cordial regard, I remain,

Sincerely yours in Christ,  
J. B. Montiel  
(Monsignor Montiel)  
Substitute Secretary  
of State

## Credit Men Hear Pope On Fruitful Money Use

Vatican City.—(NC)—His Holiness Pope Pius XII briefly discussed the moral and social importance of credit and encouraged its fruitful extension, in an audience granted to delegates to the International Credit Congress meeting at Rome.

Delegates from 45 nations attending the congress journeyed to Castiglionchio and heard the Pontiff declare that they marked the frontier and even the meeting point between capital, management and labor by establishing contact between these three and making them mutually useful.

The Pope regretted that money is often left fruitlessly dormant and urged credit men to encourage putting it to work for the benefit of all, for cultural and charitable undertakings to benefit humanity.

It does not matter whether money is invested in stocks and bonds, he said, or industrial or agricultural activity, public works or low-cost housing, cultural or educational institutions or charitable social works.

He saw several benefits deriving from capital being brought together with competent planning. The crisis which holds the world of labor would be reduced somewhat because the worker would find work more easily; increased production would permit the moving, however slowly, toward an economic balance; and many deplorable disorders resulting from strikes would be lessened through the greater good of a domestic life which is healthy, social and therefore moral.

The Pope regretted that money is often left fruitlessly dormant and urged credit men to encourage putting it to work for the benefit of all, for cultural and charitable undertakings to benefit humanity.

It does not matter whether money is invested in stocks and bonds, he said, or industrial or agricultural activity, public works or low-cost housing, cultural or educational institutions or charitable social works.

He saw several benefits deriving from capital being brought together with competent planning. The crisis which holds the world of labor would be reduced somewhat because the worker would find work more easily; increased production would permit the moving, however slowly, toward an economic balance; and many deplorable disorders resulting from strikes would be lessened through the greater good of a domestic life which is healthy, social and therefore moral.