

# Red China Nears Seat In U. N.

The United Nations General Assembly opened its 13th year this week faced with the eight-year-old problem of what to do about communist China.

Every year since Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai took over control of the China mainland, their demands for world recognition have grown crescendo-like and each year more and more nations line up against the United States which has led the fight to keep Red China out of the United Nations.

Estimates indicate that a roll-call of present U.N. delegates would give our country a slim three or four vote majority to block Red China's admission this year. A few years ago, we could count as high as forty nations in agreement with us.

**OUR DWINDLING NUMBER** of stand-by allies is graphic proof that the communist technique of relentless propaganda pays off in the long run. Our American dollar diplomacy—often seems like a multi-billion waste as nation after nation we have aided turns its U.N. vote against us.

Apparently sensing this switch in the tide of world opinion, communist China decided on a more dramatic bid for U.N. recognition and flaunted its power against the off-shore islands still held by free China forces. The Reds were right in their surmise as America's vaunted allies promptly stated the little islands are not worth defending if it meant risking war thereby.

What an invitation to the communist military bosses! Now all they need do is launch their attacks as they please and the free world must retreat lest we risk war in defending ourselves.

An on-the-spot authority with a view quite different from our so-called allies is Archbishop Joseph Kuo of Taipei, Formosa.

"Quemoy and Matsu are symbols of liberty," he said. "Their continued liberty is a guarantee that the free world is willing to stand firm in the defense of cherished principles."

"To surrender these islands to the communists would abandon 65,000 inhabitants, destroy their human rights and their religious freedom. To surrender these islands would mean the free world retreated in fear at the sound of aggressors' guns," the prelate said.

The pattern of communist conquest should be clear for all to see by now. There can be no hope in written agreements with the Reds (Soviet Russia had a "friendship pact" with Nationalist China signed in 1945 and promptly repudiated in 1950 when Soviet-supplied Chinese communists over-ran the country in the latter part of 1949).

Any bargain now to barter the islands for a promise of peace would only be a lull before an attack is made on Formosa, and then where . . . the Philippines? . . . Japan? . . . the Pacific Islands? You name it, and you have the target for the next threat to freedom unless we are willing to halt aggression at the point where it starts.

## Equality For All

Pope Pius XII told an international organization of teachers this week that Catholic schools do not receive the support they deserve from governments of the world.

At the same time, newspapers in this country reported public schools in Monroe County received over \$5,000,000 in state aid annually. Other counties received proportionate amounts according to the number of pupils enrolled.

Catholic schools, of course, received nothing.

We don't think a country that boasts of "liberty and justice for all" should divide school aid on the simple basis of millions for one system of schools and nothing for the other. We thought America meant equality for everybody.

## Faith On Formosa

By FATHER IVAR S. McGRATH  
Society of St. Columban

Taipei, Formosa—(NC)—Franciscan Father Bernard Druetto, has returned to his post on Quemoy island which has been under intensive bombardment from the communist Chinese mainland since last August.

Seeing the possibility of an endangered supply line before the heavy attacks began, the sole Catholic missionary on the island, had left Quemoy to fly to Okinawa to replenish his stock of medicines for his dispensary.

Hearing about the start of the heavy shelling while on Okinawa, the priest rushed to return to his post. Flying through Taipei to the Pescadore Islands where he joined a group of news correspondents who were able to reach Quemoy in a Navy ship.

Father Druetto, who along with the islanders have grown accustomed to sporadic shelling since his arrival on Quemoy in 1951, was once before a victim of Red violence. The French missionary was imprisoned by the communists for eight months before his expulsion from the mainland China in 1952.

Now he is again caring for the spiritual and material needs of his 400 faithful, moving from mission station to mission station on the 70-square-mile island in a truck donated by U. S. Catholic Relief Services-National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The recent Red action in the offshore islands area has had no visible effect on the peaceful daily lives of the people here on Formosa. Archbishop Joseph Kuo of Taipei, however, instructed all pastors to offer Sunday Mass on the offshore islands, for world peace and the successful outcome of the struggle against atheistic communism.

**IN THE OPINION** of a high Church authority here, whose views are shared by many observers, the recent Chinese communist attacks are aimed at forcing the entry of Red China into the United Nations. It is believed here that the Soviet Union will make a stronger than usual effort at the coming session of the U.N. General Assembly to compel debate on the issue of seating the Peking regime.

The communist tactic of increasing tension in the Formosa Straits to the breaking point is having a measure of success, observers here note. They point to the many recent demands in neutral nations and even in countries allied to the U.S., whose Seventh Fleet has begun to convoy Nationalist Chinese supply transports to within a few miles of Quemoy, that a seat be given Red China to avoid the threat of war.

These demands are being made, missionaries here with long years of experience of communist methods point out, despite the fact that retreat or compromise in the face of Red attacks has never yet curbed communism's imperialist ambitions.

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Men Who  
Can't Lie

The world, I think, has never seen a good humor more gargantuan than G. K. Chesterton's. Some-where in his unblemished writings, this very great English man once remarked that George Bernard Shaw could not tell a lie unless he thought it was the truth.

Then, with a roar of laughter that came right through the printed page, G.K.C. added: "I find myself laboring under the same intolerable handicap."

Chesterton and Shaw disagreed about almost everything except that they cared for each other. Two men more unlike can hardly be imagined; but they were alike in this—their tongues were not forked. They were not false. They were sincere, as most men are, thank God. Of the vast majority of us it can also be said that we cannot tell a lie unless we think it is the truth.

**THIS IS THE BASIS** without which decent human relations are impossible. This is the foundation on which stands the house of mankind, in which we can live together in reasonable brotherly harmony, however much we may disagree about one or many facts, one or many principles, one or many judgments. Honesty is what makes the world go round, and prevents it from shattering into fragments.

Loose on earth today, however, there is a philosophy which makes a dogma out of malicious lying. Its disciples are taught to be honest only when honesty suits their wicked purposes better than dishonesty. Thus even honesty is made dishonest; thus even truth becomes a lie in the mouth of the communist propagandist. Thus malice becomes a way of life, and falsehood the very cast of a man's mind.

**ERNEST HEMINGWAY**, like G. K. Chesterton, is a man of huge good humor and luminous sincerity. Like Chesterton and Shaw, he is incapable of telling a lie unless he thinks it is the truth. That is to say, he cannot lie at all. He is a man of intellectual integrity. And so he took legal action not long ago to prevent the republishing, in an anthology, of several short stories he wrote in the late 1930s.

At the time he wrote those stories, Hemingway, like countless other intellectuals of all stripes, had been deceived by a conspiracy of lies. His stories concerned the Spanish "civil war" which was in fact the first Soviet military aggression against what it is now fashionable to call the West, although in truth the right name for it remains Christendom.

Thousands have taken part in the Way of the Cross, a long and painful journey up a hill as rocky as Calvary. Some of the more rugged pilgrims have moved from station to station on their knees. Others have followed the Way of the Cross barefooted.

Two or three times a week, the traditional procession of the Blessed Sacrament takes place along the Esplanade. Along the route are not only crowds of pilgrims, but rows and rows of stretchers and wheel chairs. Also held two or three times a week is a torchlight procession in which thousands of faithful take part, singing hymns and reciting prayers as they move slowly around the town.

The huge underground basilica—named in memory of St. Pius and solemnly opened on the Feast of the Annunciation last March—has been regularly taxed to its 30,000-person capacity every time some big pilgrimage has come to Lourdes.

There have been many such pilgrimages this year. The annual army pilgrimage became this year a huge international manifestation of faith and devotion to Mary as 25,000 members of Europe's armed forces, joined in prayers for peace.

In August, 30,000 workers converged on Lourdes to pray and meditate on the role of the Christian in the modern world.

**SMALLER GROUPS** of pilgrims arrive every day. They usually number from 2,000 to 3,000 and remain for three days. One of the largest American groups was led by Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York. The Gypsies of Europe came, 5,000 strong, to pray to the Virgin. Other special groups have included the



Children's choirs from a dozen nations were one of largest pilgrimage groups at Lourdes

## Four Million Pilgrims

The Lourdes centenary celebration reached its high point this week as church theologians from a score of countries stressed the importance of devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

World famous churchmen, including Cardinal Spellman of New York, took part in an international "Mariological" congress at the miracle shrine in southern France, general theme of the three-day meeting was "Mary and the Church."

A special feature of the congress was a panel of medical doctors who discussed the miraculous cures reported at the shrine since our Lady appeared there to St. Bernadette Soubirous in 1858.

**POPE PIOUS XII** directed that Catholics throughout the world observe 1953 as a year of devotion to our Lady of Lourdes. Parish churches in every nation scheduled special rites, especially in May and planned again for October, to stress the Catholic doctrine of honoring the Mother of Jesus.

At the Lourdes shrine itself, more than 4,000,000 people have come this year as pilgrims to the spot where our Lady spoke to the peasant-girl Bernadette 100 years ago.

Since February 11, when the centenary observance began, according to Religious News Service, day after day, week after week, trains, cars and coaches, as well as airplanes, have brought pilgrims and the sick to the shrine. Day and night, seven days a week, Masses have been celebrated before the holy grotto.

There, too, a succession of pilgrims have knelt with arms outstretched in prayer.

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Members of French Parliament prayerfully visited Lourdes grotto where Blessed Virgin Mary appeared a century ago.

hand, has been edited and improved by the work of volunteer helpers, who spend their holidays as stretcher bearers and nurses. Many of these dedicated helpers travel with the sick, ministering to them in the trains and looking after them when they arrive in Lourdes in search of a miracle, perhaps, or new spiritual strength to support them in their affliction.

**THE EXTRAORDINARY** resignation of the sick and the comfort they appear to draw from a visit to Lourdes is something that invariably impresses every visitor. Though only a favored few are blessed with the cure for which they

offer silent prayer, there is never any discouragement among those who must return as sick and infirm as when they arrived.

To many observers, the permanent miracle of Lourdes is that no sick person seems to suffer from the hardships of a long journey or from immersion in water so cold that normally it would be a danger even to the healthy.

Since March 25, 22 sick pilgrims have notified the Lourdes Medical Bureau that they have been cured. But of these probably only one or two cases, if any at all, will be finally recognized by ecclesiastical authorities as miraculous cures.

In 100 years, only 56 cures at Lourdes have been recognized as miracles. But there are many thousands of grateful pilgrims who are convinced in their own minds that miracles have happened to them. Witnesses to this are the crutches, orthopedic boots and bandages hung around the grotto.

Doctors from all parts of the world have visited the Medical Bureau to help in examinations and to study case histories. So far this year, a record total of 1,830 doctors, professors and surgeons have come, some from such remote places as India, Tahiti, Cuba, Australia, Africa and Asia.

## The Bell Tower

Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts told this one when speaking at a banquet in Connecticut.

"Just about the time we were having all that trouble trying to get a satellite up in orbit, a fire broke out in the Washington monument."

"A man who had had too much of the juice of the grape wobbled by as smoke poured from the windows of the monument."

"He took one look and shouted, 'You'll never get it off the ground.'"

Joe mistakenly believed that he had musical talent. He couldn't read a note, but he spent hours listening to recordings of symphonies. He would gesticulate wildly, imagining that he was conducting a great orchestra.

When he suddenly inherited a fortune, he decided to fulfill a lifelong ambition. He rented a rehearsal hall and hired exactly 50 musicians: a drummer, two clarinetists, and 47 violinists.

As they attempted the first selection, Joe's aimless conducting caused so much confusion that the "orchestra" stopped playing.

After some argument, the selection was begun again, and again the conductor couldn't keep time. The drummer became so enraged that he pounded on his bass drum, causing a complete cacophony for several minutes. Then he stopped, and the silence was shattering.

Joe put down his baton and glared at the musicians. "All right," he said, "Who did that?"

● Making a Decision. The first director of the Smithsonian Institute, as a small boy, went to the local cobbler to have a pair of shoes made. His grandmother told him he might select the style he preferred, round-toe or square-toe, but the youngster could not decide upon a choice. Meanwhile the cobbler had taken his measure and begun work upon the shoes.

Each day young Joseph Henry visited the cobbler's shop, and each day departed without having reached a decision. One day the cobbler handed him his shoes, finished and ready to wear. One had a round toe and the other a square toe!

"I had to wear those monuments to indecision a long time," Henry related, "and they taught me as nothing else could, the penalty one may pay for failing to make up his mind. I became a person of decision after that!"

## Daily Mass Calendar

Sunday, Sept. 21—St. Matthew, apostle (red), Gloria, 2nd prayer of 17th Sunday after Pentecost, Creed, Preface of Apostles.  
Monday, Sept. 22—St. Thomas of Villanova, bishop (white), Gloria, 2nd prayer of St. Maurice.  
Tuesday, Sept. 23—St. Linus, pope (red), Gloria, 2nd prayer of St. Thecla; V.  
Wednesday, Sept. 24—Our Lady of Mercy (white), Gloria, Creed, Preface of our Lady.  
Thursday, Sept. 25—Mass of 17th Sunday after Pentecost (green) except no Gloria, no Creed, common preface; V.  
Friday, Sept. 26—Jesus Mary (red), Gloria, 2nd prayer of St. Cyprian and St. Justina.  
Saturday, Sept. 27—Saturday Mass of our Lady (white) or of St. Cosmas and St. Damian, martyrs (red), Gloria, 2nd prayer of the other Mass.  
VR—Votive or Requiem permitted.

## SERMONETTE

Charity Envieth Not. I Cor. 13, 4  
By THE REVEREND MICHAEL J. BENEDICT

Neither least nor last among the vices which beset man is the unlovely sin of envy. It was so almost from the very beginning: "Cain rose up against his brother Abel, and slew him." The first murder on record is born of jealousy. So also was the most tragic and meaningful murder in man's history,

the Crucifixion. "For he (Pilate) knew that they had delivered him (Christ) up out of envy." In humanity's history then, envy is no small matter.

If it is true that envy has muddled the waters of the world, it is no less true that the tranquility of the individual is sabotaged by jealousy. Envy is the stealthy saboteur of personal peace and joy. Stealthy, because it does its work undercover . . . rarely in the open. It may inspire, and does, many a wide open malicious act, but always clothed as something else . . . righteous anger . . . a just measure of retaliation . . . a "he-deserved-it" tongue lashing.

The jealous man is a miserable man. He cannot live at peace with himself, nor with others. Reflecting inward on himself, always in relation to others, he sees nothing but his own inadequacy where he would like to find superiority. And this saddens him. When he contemplates the success of others, this too saddens him. His only joy is an ersatz and short lived sort of joy because it derives from the misfortune and failure of others.

"I have come that your joy may be filled." Thus spoke the Lord of love. If you would have this joy, you must love. That's what St. Paul meant when he said,

"Charity envieth not."

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