## world & nation

## **Catechism blends tradition, modern issues**

## Offers teaching on war, violence and sexuality

## **By Agostino Bono Catholic News Service**

VATICAN CITY - The newly published universal catechism mixes traditional Catholic views of sex with updated applications of principles on violence.

War and capital punishment are reluctantly accepted as last resorts, genocide is considered a mortal sin, and 'blind obedience" cannot be used to justify participation in war crimes.

Committing suicide, according to the catechism, does not automatically condemn a person.

Sex outside of marriage, commonlaw unions, artificial birth control, homosexual acts and masturbation are opposed. Sterilization is allowed only for therapeutic reasons.

On other contemporary issues, abortion and euthanasia are opposed, and genetic engineering is not permissible as a method of predetermining the sex and other specific characteristics of unborn babies.

The 581-page French-language text was published Nov. 16. Translations in other languages are planned during the coming months.

The new catechism is an exhaustive



collection of existing church teachings. It was written by a papally appointed commission to help bishops develop local catechisms.

"Every citizen and government must work to avoid wars," says the catechism. If peaceful methods fail, a nation can use military means in self-defense, but a strict "just war" criteria must be followed.

The catechism lists the criteria as:

■ "The damage inflicted by the aggressor to the nation or community of nations is lasting, grave and ascertainable."

All other means to stop the aggression "have proven to be impractical or inefficient.'

The defensive military action has a significant chance of succeeding.

The arms used do not cause evils and disorders worse than the evil to be eliminated. The power of modern means of destruction weighs very heavily in assessing this condition."

"Blind obedience is not enough to excuse" people from committing war crimes, the catechism says.

Genocide and other actions and orders "against the rights of people and their universal principles" is the catechism's definition of war crimes.

Genocide "must be condemned as a mortal sin," it says. "One is morally bound to resist orders to commit genocide."

Nations have the right to require military service of their citizens but must also respect conscientious objectors willing to perform alternative service, it says.

If methods short of capital punishment "suffice to defend human lives against aggressors and protect public order and the security of people, authorities should use these means because they better conform to the concrete conditions of the common good and to the dignity of the human person," it says.

Regarding suicide, the document acknowledges that external and mental factors can lessen a person's moral guilt.

"Serious psychic troubles, anxiety or a deep-seated fear of an ordeal, suffering or torture may make someone intending suicide less responsible for his action," it says.

"Eternal salvation for people who have killed themselves should not be despaired of. God can grant them the chance for salvific repentance, by ways known to him alone. The church prays for people who have made an attempt on their own life," it adds.

In the field of bioethics, the catechism opposes non-therapeutic genetic engineering "intended for the production of selected human beings according to sex or other pre-established criteria.

This goes against human dignity and violates the "unique, unrepeatable identity" of the human person, it says.

The catechism opposes producing human embryos for experimentation, but says that prenatal diagnosis and surgery on embryos is valid if they "respect the life and integrity of the embryo."

The indissolubility of marriage and opposition to artificial birth control are

means to ensure certain legitimate rights, such as the care of children or the safeguarding of property, it may be tolerated without constituting a moral fault," it says.

However, remarried Catholics whose first spouses are still alive have only limited participation in church life.

They are not cut off from the church, but they may not have access to Communion. The main way they may lead a Christian life is to bring up their children in the faith," it adds.

The catechism says it is legitimate for parents to want to space their children, but they must do this by periodically abstaining from sex or through natural means based on the woman's fertility

cycle. "The legitimacy of intentions of the spouses does not justify recourse to morally unacceptable means, such as direct sterilization or contraception," it says.

The catechism condemns artificial insemination, donation of sperm or egg, and loaning of the uterus.

Artificial insemination techniques practiced by the couple themselves ... are perhaps less worthy of condemnation, but they remain morally unacceptable," it says.

Married couples can enjoy sex because God wanted it to be "a source of joy and pleasure," it adds.

Nevertheless, spouses must know how to remain within the limits of a proper moderation," it says.

Homosexual acts are wrong but homosexuals "must be welcomed with respect, compassion and sensitivity," it says. "All types of unjust discrimination against them should be avoided," it

Catholic opposition is based on the Bible, where homosexual acts are "presented as grave deprivations," it says. The catechism notes that homosexual tendencies are a major trial for many

chastity" and should seek strength through the grace of the sacraments, it



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