THE CATHOLIC CHURCH—Its Social Structure

The Catholic Church has been instituted by Jesus Christ to lead all men to their eternal destiny. It exists but for one purpose and that purpose is the salvation of every man, woman and child in this wide world. The task before the Church is indeed a great one but at the same time a very difficult one. It, the Catholic Church must be able to convince and instill its message not only amongst the Latins but even amongst the Saxons. Not only should she preach in Europe but it is imperative that she go to the ends of the earth. Wherever a creature, a rational being capable of knowing and loving God is there to the church must be established. One does not have to ponder very long on this sort of a mission to realize the difficulties that beset the path of the Church.

The difficulties have a manifold sources: nationalities, races, forms of governments, political aspirations of different people the susceptibilities of races nations and classes etc. Yet the Church must overcome, must adapt itself to all these intricacies and yet her mission is to save Jew and Gentile, democrat as well as monarchist, European as well as Oriental. If the Church is to be one true Spouse of Jesus that Jesus Who died for all men, then she must wage Her all Unto for All, All for One.

Thus we can gather the necessity and the urgent call for organization. After all, the Church was made for men. It was instituted to lead men to God. It is in the hands of men. All those factors call for rules and regulations. Otherwise with so many different characters leading and being led the goal might well be missed.

Organization of Church

It is said that many great firms in the world have studied and have been fascinated with the Church in its human garb, its juridical dress. What sort of organization has this Church?

The Holy Father is as it were the fountain source of all power and authority in the Church. We see in the Successor of Peter one having full power legislative and executive and judicial. Those who read or hard the services of the installation of our new Bishop were wondering why a certain document called a Papal Bull was read at the beginning of the services. That was the voice of Peter. Of Pius XI giving Bishop Kearney his mandate to rule over the diocese of Rochester in the name of Jesus Christ. Jesus through the Pope spoke.

The Pope the vicar of Christ is the supreme government of God in the administration of the Church. The Church is rather of the monarchial type of government. Through Peter and His Successors is conferred both the deposit of faith and power for the government of the Church. But the Pope is not a haughty Ruler. He is the great White Father of Christendom who bears not a crown but a heavy Cross and Who points the Way that we may follow more quickly and avoid conflicts.

Therefore we consider the Holy Father as the source of Authority. All authority in the Church is exercised directly or indirectly in a greater or lesser degree in virtue of a mandate from the Holy Father. He is the source from whence springs all manification of Authority. The Pope is surrounded by many aids. The most important is called the Roman Curia. It is similar to different Secretariats of National Government such as the Department of Labor of State etc.

The Roman Curia

The Roman Curia always existed. But it owes its present form to Pope Pius X who reorganized and reorientated the different branches of the Curia in the year 1910. The Curia is divided into Congregations, Offices and Tribunals.

The Congregations attend to the disciplinary and doctrinal matters of the Church. Questions of discipline or doctrine of direction all referred to the respective Congregations.

The Offices attend to the administrative affairs or routine business office details.

The Tribunals handle all law cases. Anything to be decided in a juridical manner must pass through this specialized branch of the Curia.

But all these Congregations, Offices act in the name of the Pope and in virtue of the authority of the Pope. It is as were the Pope who acts particularly if the Pope approves the different decisions.

Supervision

In fact the Pope and most assuredly Pius XI supervises the work of the Curia and this in a very minute fashion. The heads of the different Congregations name these Congregations handle the important affairs of the everyday business, have audiences and hours set for them on the Pope's schedule.

Twice a month each Prefect who is usually a cardinal calls on the Pope and explains the different decisions that have been reached on the various questions that seems to be the most urgent business, what different inquiries have come in etc. Then the Pope approves or disapproves the decision. If it is a mere formality or an insignificant detail that never comes under the eyes of the Pope or the contrary anything of importance must be submitted to the Pope. Is this done in a serious manner? Anyone conversant with the workings of the Roman Curia will certainly answer affirmatively. It is known that the present Pope has [illegible] method of procedure.

It is said that once a decision that was formulated by two of the most distinguished men of Rome was presented to the Pope. The decision had been held in high regard by the authorities. However the present Pope was hardly satisfied with the conclusion. The application of the principles involved did not meet with his approval. He detailed the principles applied them and then asked that the two authorities criticize the Pope's solution. It was remarkable how the Pope had been able to turn the principles in a new light and thus to a solution that perhaps was more equitable than the patch speculative one that preceded it.

In the Concordat with Italy the hand, the mind, the spirit of Pius XI is clearly to be seen. The Pope attends to all those details. His day is an arduous one and not of the sort as is common to earthly monarchs. He exercises His Authority through others. This is indeed imperative but He does it with full knowledge of the affairs at hand and the reasons for the decisions.

Names of the Congregations

We might all learn a very profitable lesson from the workings of the Curia. The decisions are well weighed and thought out. Well may the Pope be content with the final result and give His approval. When a difficulty arises as is the common term, comes up the matter is referred to its specific Congregation. Thus we have the Holy Office that takes care of any questions of Faith or Morals, on dispensations for Mixed Marriages or Disparity of Cult marriages, on cases of superstition religious or pious practices, the validity of questions of books as to orthodoxy, Faith and good Morals, etc.

Then there is another Congregation that is called the Consistory which attends to all questions pertaining to the diocese of the world to the nomination of Bishops to the reports of Bishops to the appointment of Auxiliary Bishops etc. Anything pertaining to a diocese as such is referred to the Consistory.

The Congregation of the Sacraments handles the questions pertaining to the Sacraments marriage questions excepting those of a judicial nature are referred to this Congregation. The question of ordinations, all questions pertaining to the Sacrifice of the Mass except those on the liturgical aspect etc.

The Congregation of the Council receives all difficulties pertaining to discipline. The questions of right and wrong in the manner of acting either in regard to the laws of the Church or the precepts of Christian Life is referred to the Congregation of the Council. It is the Vigilant Congregation always ready to curb abuses in the administration of the Church.

All the religious of the various Congregations Societies and Order have as their legitimate Superior the Congregation of the Religious. This Congregation decides all questions that interest this in Religious Life. If any question does not particularly interest its competency, then the Congregation will procure the decision for the Religious from the competent Congregation.

Propagation of Faith

The Missions have as their Superior a Congregation aptly styled the Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith. All matters, all difficulties and business pertaining to the Missions in the entire world must pass through its hands.

The ceremonies and ritual rites of the Catholic Church are supervised by the Congregation of the Sacred Rites. All questions on this subject are referred to it.

Whenever the Church must decide a question in which a Civil Government is interested and must be consulted, the matter is handed by the Congregation for Extraordinary Business.

The Seminaries and the universities of the Catholic World are subject to the direction of the Congregation of Seminaries and Universities.

The Oriental Churches have a special Congregation at their disposal and composed for Eastern difficulties and their affairs. Tribunals of the Rota, as is best known, Tribunals [illegible] the marriage case. If one has grounds for thinking that a marriage was not validly contracted he may petition this Tribunal to look into the matter. In fact this Tribunal offers [illegible] decisions of the court.

Marriage Difficulties

In the Catholic Church marriage difficulties have to be decided upon by at least two different Courts. Two Courts must render the same decision on the case. Thus a marriage difficulty arises here in Rochester. Somebody's marriage is thought invalid and there seems to be grounds to the effect that the Church Law was not adhered to in the strict sense. The trial is held in Rochester. If the marriage is found by the Rochester court to have been invalidly contracted that decision is not enough. The same evidence and the case must be submitted to a Court in New York. If that Court decides in the same fashion as Rochester then the marriage is declared null that is there never was a valid marriage because of such and such a defect. If on the contrary New York decides that the marriage [illegible] mation was proper and [illegible] the case would have to go [illegible] the Roman Rota. The best legal minds of all nations would give the consideration that it deserved and would render a decision that would be irreversible.

There is another tribunal called the Signatura Apostolica. This is somewhat similar to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is the Court of Last Appeal to which the most important and the most intricate question are submitted.

For the questions that belong to another side of the world that is not visible nor open to the eyes of man there is the Sacred Penitentiary. This tribunal is a tribunal of conscience. Difficulties of this nature are referred to it and they enjoy extraordinary privileges of secrecy and consideration. Souls that are perplexed about this or that, souls who perhaps during a certain time performed acts from which have resulted serious violations of the Commandments of God these souls perplexed for a solution to the intricacies of human acts and society may freely go to this Congregation and be assured that all will receive kind consideration and eminently fair attention.

This Congregation has to do only on the matter of Indulgences. The Offices are of much lesser importance such as the Chancery etc. that attend to ordinary routine affairs. It never was signal out the Office of Secretary of State. This Office corresponds very well to our own Secretary of State. The functions of both are the same. This Office attends to the relations of the Church with the various Governments of the world. The Secretary of this Office is the most intimate and the most important personage of the Pope's household.

Functioning of Congregations

Admirable is the functioning of these Congregations, a splendid example of administration. The competent Congregation then receives the difficulty. The data on the matter is handed over to at least two Consultors men who advise the Congregation on difficult points.

These two men study the data, the difficulty. They write their decisions. Each one works separately and neither knows his colleague until after the affair is settled. The opinions of these two men are handed to the Prefect of the Congregation usually a Cardinal. He studies them and at a fair date he proposes the difficulty, the opinions etc. to an assembly of other Consultors who hold an open forum on the subject. [illegible] exhaustive discussion and [illegible] the direction of the presiding officer. Their decisions and opinions are carefully noted and kept. Then, in the last phase of the procedure the entire case is presented to the assembly of Cardinals who supervise the work of the Congregation. Everything is laid before them for their decision. In case itself the opinions of the two men who had carefully studied the affair the opinions of the Consultors who had discussed it. Then the assembly of the Cardinals are asked to ponder and weigh the various opinions and to decide just what should be the solution.

In the matters pertaining to particular countries the advice of citizens of that country is asked. People conversant with the nature and the aspirations and the customs of the country are asked for their appreciation and decision. Home does not try by any means to put all people in the same melting pot. It is not a foreigner to the nations of the world. Rome knows human nature and its susceptibilities. Rome knows that there are more ways than one of reaching the same point. Rome knows well the essentials to be held and the [illegible] points to be overlooked for the sake of good order and harmony.

Difficulties are always considered from a very objective viewpoint and every aspect of a question is examined before the matter is declared solved. The decision thus arrived at is brought to the Holy Father for His approval or rejection. Then it is published or signified to the one who had made the inquiry. Thus functions the Roman Curia.

The Tribunals

The Tribunals are much the same in their procedure. However the Penitentiary is not open to the same strict control. All these affairs are kept within the utmost secrecy and discretion. The Rota functions similarly to the Curia. The Signatura partakes of the same nature of functioning.

The Roman Rota receives the data on the marriage case. This is given over to three judges who study the affair each in a separate decision. Then there is an open discussion of the difficulty and each judge presents his case. The arguments for and against are weighed and the decision is taken according to the majority of votes. If the decision is [illegible] might be presented to the [illegible] staff of judges of the Tribunal and the decision would be [illegible] Judges [illegible] judge who is capable of holding [illegible] particular region [illegible]

The Signatura [illegible] Last Appeal [illegible] the Holy Father. It is the court of the world. Thus functions the administrative [illegible] judicial branches of the government of the Church.

The Legislative [illegible] Holy Father. With His [illegible] and sanction one of the Congregations might issue a decree or [illegible] a law in a certain field but the Congregations rarely do this. They apply the laws already [illegible] they safeguard them [illegible] different degrees and regulations. The Holy Father is [illegible] the Church with the [illegible] might well be called [illegible]

Our Canon Law

The Church has very [illegible] and precise codification of divine [illegible] Canon Law. This [illegible] promulgated in the year [illegible] the official code for the Eastern Latin Church. Every law [illegible] force is to be found in the [illegible] There are 2414 laws.

The Code is divided into [illegible] books. The first gives general rules, canons that are [illegible] throughout the Code. The [illegible] General Norms. The Second Book contains all the laws the canons that bear on the status of persons in the Church [illegible] religious and lay people. The Third Book is dedicated to a very general category under the name of Things. These are all the means used by the Church in the accomplishment of its destiny. Thus we find laws pertaining to the Sacraments to Sacramentals to Churches, Oratories to Chapels, Cemeteries and the like in this book of the Code. The Fourth Book contains [illegible] procedure such as legal procedure in ecclesiastical courts. The Fifth and last book of the Code deals with Penalties to be inflicted for the transgression of the different laws.

This one can see that the Code is very conveniently made up and that it embraces all the needs of a Perfect Society. Order and harmony is what be expected of a Society that has [illegible] a complete set of laws and [illegible] procedure. That Code of Canon Laws as it stands today represents the thought and the wisdom of ages. The legal culture that it partakes of had its genesis in the publication of the Decree of Gratian in the twelfth century. That Decree embraced all the legal efforts of the preceding centuries even to the very last century.

In some of the editions of the Code of Canon Law there are footnotes sometimes pages full for just one law. Those footnotes represent the sources the laws from which that present one was drawn and compiled from. Thus the Church has the consolation and the certitude that its laws represent the thought and the language as well as the wisdom of ages of its illustrious sons.

That Code is of universal application in the Latin Church. It is subject to authentic application only by a Special Commission which was office by Pope Benedict XV. This Commission interprets the laws, answers and decides all questions relative to the words and their meaning and the sense of the canons. All other courts in the Church may apply the laws but not interpret them officially.

Periodically the decisions of this Commission are published and given out to the world that all interested may note the meaning and the mind of the Church on the matter. By means of the same Code and with the help of a central body of interpretation and application the unity and the concord of the Church is greatly enhanced. This Commission upon the advice of the different branches of the Curia might compile a new law with the permission of the Pope. This new law would become effective upon approbation and promulgation by the Pope Himself.

A Summary

Thus we have the Roman Pontiff the Successor of Peter not only in Primacy of honor but also in Jurisdiction-Authority. The Roman Pontiff is aided by the Roman Curia. This Curia is divided into Congregations, Offices and Tribunals. Each has its particular scope of activity and authority. All come under the direct supervision of the Holy Father. [illegible] as the Administrative, Executive and Judicial branches function. The Legislative is the Holy Father. It belongs to Him exclusively and very much more directly.

The Senate: The Cardinals

As his personal body of Consultors the Holy Father has the College of Cardinals. He feels free to call upon them to decide the most important affairs of the Church. In His public appearances He is surrounded by them. They grace His presence and His acts with their prestige and their sagacity. The College of Cardinals numbers 72 although it rarely attains the quota of its membership. The Cardinals are chosen by the Pope. It is the highest honor that may be conferred by the Sovereign Pontiff. The requisites of those to be chosen are most extraordinary. It is recognition of some outstanding accomplishment or ability. These Cardinals a good many of them must reside in Rome and take charge of the various Congregations and Offices. Others outside elsewhere and are the Bishops of the more important Sees. [illegible]

Papal Legates

[illegible] Church a representative in Its Capital [illegible] the Successor of Peter [illegible] Papal Legates. Sometimes the Papal Legate is accredited to the civil government, just as the Ambassadors of the various civil governments. If such be the case the Papal Legate bears the title of Apostolic Nuncio. The envoys of first rank in the world. In the nations of lesser rank where the Legate is accredited by the civil government he bears the title of Inter Nuntio. Thus in Italy, France, Spain, Germany, the representative of the Pope is called a Nuntio. In the smaller nations of Europe he is called the Inter Nuntio.

When the representative of the Pope has no official recognition from the government of the country to which he has been assigned he is called an Apostolic Delegate. His duties in this instance are similar [illegible] the interests of the Church and to keep the Roman Pontiff advised as to the status of affairs in the country of his jurisdiction. [illegible]

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The organization of the Church is a most interesting study. The Church is indeed admirable in its unity. Its organization is to no little measure conducive and responsible for that unity.

A Romance of Industry . . . A Saga of Science

By Herbert Walter Mason

ONE of the great names which have given Rochester a name for quality products is that of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company which has been in continuous operation for nearly eighty-five years. Occupying one twenty-seven acres of land and nineteen buildings along the Genesee River, this renowned scientific institution has grown from insignificant beginnings to the front rank of American industry, producing lenses and optical systems in greater variety than any other establishment in the world.

The beginning of this company is one of the romances of adventure. In 1853 John Jacob Bausch, a German immigrant, landed at Castle Garden in New York and moved into what was then termed "the West," Buffalo and Rochester. He had served an apprenticeship under his brother in Germany and worked in Switzerland before coming to the United States. In 1853 he opened the first optical shop in Rochester in a small space in the Reynolds Arcade. Here were ground the first spectacles made in Western New York.

THE BUSINESS of making eyeglasses was not precious. It was [illegible] the matter. Making them [illegible] of educating people to the [illegible] made progress slow and painful. This may be gathered from the fact that when Bausch came was then a city of 40,000 inhabitants. John J. Bausch [illegible] Germany [illegible] the city offers [illegible] [illegible] and equipped from [illegible] the Church has the consolation and the certitude that its laws represent the thought and the language as well as the wisdom of ages of its illustrious sons.

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M. HERBERT EISENHART, Pres. of Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.

the cinema industry, lenses for the cameras and projection lenses and condensers for projectors, rely on this Rochester plant for the finest optical parts obtainable. Biology and medicine come with their varied special problems involving optical instruments. Some of these instruments may require years to build depending on their complexity.

It was with a centrifuge microscope, built in the laboratories of Bausch & Lomb, that Dr. E. Newton Harvey of Princeton made his renowned studies of cell disintegration, in which he discovered that phosphorescence is [illegible] reproduction with only male cells present in [illegible] parts of the eggs of sea urchins which contained no female nuclei. It was discovered that these cells were capable of development by alarming into living organisms.

The centrifuge microscope, or cell centrifuge, is a streamlined tube mounted on the shaft of a fast electric motor. A special system of microscope optics has been installed in the rotor to throw the image of the specimen into the eyepiece of the microscope. At 10,000 revolutions per minute the light impulses reaching the eye are of the order of 1,000,000 of one second, and repeated 10,000 times a minute the impression of a continuous image reaches the observer. The force developed by this centrifuge is 12,000 times gravity. In other words, one ounce placed at the location of the specimen cells on the tube and traveling with a speed of approximately four miles a minute produces an outward pull of 12,000 ounces or 750 pounds. In biological and bacteriological work observations of specimens may be made while subjected to these tremendous forces. Microbes may be separated from their culture, molecular [illegible] may be separated on a microscope slide and the molecular weights of the [illegible]

Growth of Spectrography

The spectrograph, along with a [illegible] of experts in [illegible] in general and similar work [illegible] chemists are relying on it more and more for securing analytical results in the shortest possible time. With [illegible] makers and automobile manufacturers are tracing to minute impurities that affect various alloys and determining the approximate composition of materials where the amounts available for analytical samples are too small for chemical analysis. The growing use of such elements as lithium, sodium, copper, silver, [illegible], aluminum, thallium, antimony, manganese and nickel will [illegible] which will define identifying spectrum lines [illegible] the usefulness of the spectrograph and which each determination [illegible] made. And these determinations may be made when the concentrations are as low as a few parts in ten million.

The industrial need for this instrument is also being recognized. One of the great riddles of science concerns the extreme complexity of the biological units which by their nature produce health or illness. One of these units, porphyrin, has been analyzed by the spectrograph, with a sharpness, speed and simplicity unknown [illegible] from metals.

Biological Spectroscopy

Porphyrin is the base of red blood cells. It is also the base of Chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of plants which they use to synthesize food from sunlight. The two porphyrins differ mainly in that the blood one is combined with iron while the green plant substance is combined with magnesium. Because of this scientists have speculated on the possibility that far back in evolution the green of the plants and the red of man may have originated from the same source, thus indicating a link between plants and animals.

Spectroscopic investigation has also been of great assistance in the study of Hemoglobin, another vital body substance whose function is to transport oxygen from the lungs to various parts of the body. Dr. David Braiding of the University of Pennsylvania, has been able to carry out experiments far in advance of any of those previously made, and although the composition and structure of the plasma is still unknown, important work toward its solution has been done.

And then there is the continuous search for a cure for cancer in which spectroscopy is playing a part. Cancerous blood is different from that free of the disease, according to Dr. A. J. Allen and Dr. P. B. Sangar. These new qualities of cancerous blood were discovered by means of the spectroscope and although the work is admittedly in its early stages other workers may find this a new and interesting field of investigation.

Optical Glass Made

One of the most [illegible] contributions Bausch & Lomb has made to scientific progress was the production of optical glass at a period when the nation's requirements were abnormally large. Late in March, 1917, a small group of men were gathered around a table in Washington. The European conflict had been going on for three terrible years. The entry of the United States was imminent. The Naval Consulting Board had just disclosed the disturbing fact that optical glass was at the vital pinch point. Since big guns with long range [illegible] operated without fire control instruments, it was imperative that a source be found for optical glass.

When a committee of the Naval Board began to investigate the optical glass resources of the country they called in the directors of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution. Dr. Arthur L. Day, director of the laboratory, began an immediate survey and was surprised to discover that as early as 1912 William Bausch had begun experimenting in the production of this vital material. After many disheartening failures, including the destruction of one glass plant by fire, William Bausch succeeded in 1915 in successfully producing both light crown and dense flint glass. By the summer of 1916 Bausch & Lomb was able to exhibit several fine types of glass at the annual convention of the American Medical Convention and the American Optometric Association, thus allaying fears of the predictions due to sharply reduced supplies of imported optical glass.

For the optical instruments required by the government in April 1917, to control the gunfire on the sea and at the front, nine different types of optical glass were necessary, and but two of these had ever been successfully made in this country at any time. The seven others remained shrouded as mystery. However, experimental work was pursued with such vigor by William Bausch that when our troops were engaged in the crucial fighting of 1918 all demands had been met. And, indeed, certain types of optical glass were demanded because of new developments during the war.

New aerial mapping cameras called for lenses hitherto unknown. To secure these experiments were made with a baritous type glass which required totally different treatment from any type previously made. Nevertheless, within four weeks it was successfully made and the lenses were in use at the front before the conflict ended.

Complexity of the Industry

While Bausch & Lomb's contributions to many spectacular expeditions are widely known the public seldom realizes the great complexity of its normal business, with 25 [illegible] industrial research laboratories, hundreds of college laboratories and medical [illegible] and professional groups.

Removing pot of molten glass from furnace

A refractionist works to save eyesight using new type of perimeter

Capt. R. Scott Murray checks instruments before a jungle expedition