

ON GUARD!
Who Pays for War?
The Times' Survey
New Wars Ahead
By REV. P. J. FLYNN

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Reading Matter
That's the substance of
a recent issue. Read the
story on Page 5.

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Sodalists Rally To Draw 3,000

World Sodality Day will be celebrated in Rochester by an estimated 3,000 Sodalists convening Sunday in Columbus Civic Centre for the Diocesan Sodality Rally.

Bishop James E. Kearney will be featured in a tribute to Mary, Queen of May.

Headliners on the rally program are the Rev. Francis LeBuffe, S.J., Eastern Sodality Director; Rev. Daniel A. Lord, S.J., National Director; and Rev. J. Roger Lyons, S.J., from national headquarters.

Sessions will get under way at 1:45 p. m. with the Rev. Roy E. Murphy, Diocesan Director, giving the opening prayer. Miss Barbara Davis, general chairman, will welcome the out of town sodalists.

Discussions Keynote

Formal opening will be the introduction of Father Lyons by Father LeBuffe. Father Lyons will discuss the sodalist as an atomic leader in the home.

The discussion period will continue with Father Lord's talk on the sodalist's place in world affairs. Questions from the floor will be answered by both speakers.

A procession will be formed of delegates from all the parishes and secondary schools through the city to the cathedral.

The procession will be led by the Rev. LeBuffe, prefect of the Aquinas Sodality, Thomas J. Ciera, De Sales High, Geneva, Thomas Agan, Holy Family High, Auburn, Ann Ernie, St. James Mercy Hospital, Hornell, Dorothy Marz, St. Joseph's Hospital, Elmira.

Aquinas Sodality will lend valuable assistance at the rally. In addition to singing, they will be in charge of the portable microphone and general set up of the auditorium as well as refreshments. Directing general arrangements is William Cluffo Attum Nowak in charge of refreshments. Both young men have been members of the steering committee which has been working for the past two months to make the rally a success.

According to Rev. Joseph Dorsey, C.S.B., moderator of the Aquinas Sodality and Prefect Dave Forward, the Aquinas Sodality has shown keen interest in their group since its recent formation.

Spelled out in simple language what does the Times' world military survey mean? It means that the greatest armament race in history is taking place right now. Will it end in war? It usually does.

Here we go again! This dismal and discouraging conclusion is forced upon us by the realism of the Times' report. Today peacetime conscription is universal throughout the world. Bankrupt nations in their attempt to maintain large armies are spreading impoverishment and opening the way to economic disaster. The mad race for armaments dooms the world's chances of economic peace and fashions a crushing burden of taxation which the common peoples of the world must shoulder.

Let us make our military forces so strong that no nation will dare attack us. This policy is being urged today by many Americans. At best it is only a defense measure. It cannot be a policy leading to world peace. Too often a heavy armament program for the purpose of a nation's defense breeds suspicion and fear in other nations. This is the way armament races start. This is why the peoples of the world must pay out this year more than 27 billion dollars. All the nations are striving to arm themselves against new aggressors. One of these days some nation may forget itself and become offensive. That means war. It's happened this way before.

What's the answer to this gloomy forecast? Is there a chance for the peace dreams of the common people?

Pope Pius XII has already suggested a solution to the curse and burden of world armament races. In order to free themselves from the servitude of arms and the perils of war, the Pope urges the nations to agree on a policy of worldwide disarmament.

When the Pope made this proposal on the dark Christmas of 1939 few paid any attention to him. Today his realistic grasp of the mechanics of peace has been vindicated by the history of World War II and the current postwar armament race.

Of course the Pope's disarmament proposal is idealistic but the time has come to try some Christian idealism. Otherwise we must seek ourselves for a new bankruptcy and another bloodbath.

Floral arrangements for any occasion always properly styled and always the best showing for four money at Standard Florist, 58 Lake Ave. (all Main 1936-00) Charismatic colored deliveries cover all sections everywhere.

Bishop Kearney Preaches at Rapid City



His Excellency, Bishop Kearney is pictured in the pulpit of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Rapid City, S. D., as he preached the sermon at the installation of Bishop William T. McCarthy, C.S.B., as coadjutor of the Rapid City Diocese. Bishop McCarthy is shown at the left of Bishop Kearney. Seated on the throne at the extreme left is His Eminence, Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York who installed Bishop McCarthy.

COLLECTION FOR SHRINE SET

Devotion to Our Lady will be materially demonstrated through out Rochester diocese Sunday, May 25, when in answer to the appeal of His Excellency Bishop Kearney the special collection will be taken up for the national shrine in honor of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady in Washington, D. C.

The collection on a national basis was scheduled for Mother's Day but because of the Community Chest campaign opening in Rochester, the bishop designated May 25 for the collection, "The last Sunday in Our Lady's month."

In an appeal for the national shrine which was begun many years ago and never finished, the bishop calls for generous support of the national cathedral especially from those devoted to Our Lady.

"Because the centenary of the definition of the dogma of the immaculate Conception is proclaimed in 1954 should find this shrine completed, the bishops of the country are inaugurating this year on Mother's Day a five year program to raise funds to complete the cathedral," Bishop Kearney states.

"The present unfinished condition of the shrine is a national reproach," the bishop declares "certainly this definite effort to do something about it deserves generous support."

Cardinal Spellman, who leads to your Cathedral throne his own assistant in the Military Ordinate, has written into the history of our Church in this country one of the most impressive and inspiring chapters in the story of the Chaplains Corps which he directed with such outstanding success, and at the same time with such unselfish devotion and self sacrifice.

By his side through these trying years," continued Bishop Kearney "was a man who had been previously chosen leader of his own religious community and who brought to that new post all that equipment of mind and heart which had endeared him to his fellow Redemptorists. Now that man becomes your Bishop."

Alluding to the unity of all Catholics with the Holy Father, Bishop Kearney pointed to the new Rapid City Bishop as a symbol of the spiritual unity of the Black Hills of America with the Seven Hills of Rome.

He concluded by asking the congregation present to pray that God will inspire Bishop McCarthy "with wisdom to devise, and strength to carry out, what will most contribute to the exaltation of His Church, the welfare of the community and the sanctification of His people."

At a luncheon following the Mass, Sioux Indian Chief Stuber of Oklahoma made Cardinal Spellman and Bishop Kearney honorary Sioux chiefs and presented both prelates with leather head dress and regalia, traditional attire of the Sioux tribe.

Cardinal Spellman was given the Indian name of Chief Brave Eagle. In tribute to his sermon at the Pontifical Mass the Indians gave Bishop Kearney the name of Chief Strong Talker.

A Military Delegate during the war Bishop McCarthy visited Rochester and at Bishop Kearney's invitation celebrated the annual Field Mass for 12,000 boot trainees at Sampson Naval Training Station.

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Card. Spellman, Bp. Kearney Honored by Sioux Indians

Rapid City, S.D. — (Special) — Here for the installation of Bishop William T. McCarthy, C.S.B., former Military Delegate to the Armed Forces, His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York and Bishop James E. Kearney of Rochester were greeted by Dakota's colorful Sioux Indians and made honorary chiefs of the tribe.

Catholics of the diocese welcomed their new Bishop at a Pontifical rite held Thursday morning in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Cardinal Spellman presided and Bishop Kearney preached the installation ceremony.

The new Rapid City prelate, a member of the Redemptorist Congregation and former Provincial of the Eastern Province of the Community, served as a military bishop during the war and assisted Archbishop Spellman in the spiritual direction of Catholics in the Armed Forces.

In his sermon Bishop Kearney explained the authority and responsibility of the episcopacy. "Hailing the new Shepherd of the Black Hills," Bishop Kearney recalled Bishop McCarthy's war time efforts as assistant to Cardinal Spellman in the Military Ordinate.

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Bus, Health Services, Lunches For Catholic Students Seen Doomed by Proposed Measure

Notre Dame Nuns Mark Centennial

Centenary of the coming of the School Sisters of Notre Dame to the United States will be observed in Rochester with Solemn Pontifical Mass celebrated by His Excellency Bishop Kearney in St. Joseph's Church at 10:30 a. m. Saturday, May 17.

Two jubilee sermons will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Joseph L. Gelfo, chaplain at Nazareth college. Father Gelfo was pastor of Holy Family Church, Rochester, when the school anniversary of the founding of the School Sisters of Notre Dame was observed in 1933 in his church.

Archbishop Mooney, then bishop of Rochester, celebrated the Mass. Officers of Mass.

Assisting Bishop Kearney in the Mass Saturday will be: Assistant Priest, the Rev. Mr. William T. Hart, V.G., Assistant Deacons to the Bishop, the Rev. Dr. J. Emil Gelfo, and the Rev. Arthur P. Floeck; Deacon of the Mass, the Rev. William W. Holsch; subdeacon, the Rev. Albert J. Gelfo; Master of Ceremonies, the Rev. Dr. John E. Manney; Second Master, the Rev. Edward H. Lypell.

Thurston, the Rev. William O. Lammer; Acolytes, the Rev. Robert Kiers and the Rev. Walter Carron; Book Readers, the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Mahoney; Cantors, the Rev. Charles V. Boyle; Miter Bearer, the Rev. Francis Taylor; Cross Bearer, the Rev. Raymond Wolff; flame Bearer, the Rev. Jerome Schiltzer.

Arrangements for the public observance of the jubilee are under the direction of the Rev. Charles Guttenberger, C.S.B., rector of St. Joseph's Church.

Elstra who lived at St. Joseph's commercial and grammar school, 33 Peter and Paul, St. Boniface, Holy Family, Holy Redeemer, St. Michael's School, Rochester, and at Holy Ghost School, Colwater, will be represented at the Centenary celebration.

The School Sisters of Notre Dame in the Diocese of Rochester number 65 with 4,000 children in their care.

With 6,000 members of the community in the United States, the School Sisters are looking back on a century of service in this country which began in 1847 when Reverend Mother Caroline and five companions founded schools within four months of arrival, one at St. Mary's, Pa., and three in Baltimore.

The sisters are recalling that progress was based on the broad vision and indefatigable energy of Mother Caroline.

Looking forward to the future the School Sisters of Notre Dame prepare for the growing necessity of an increase in secondary schools. This work they give a necessity that the care and guidance of the younger children of grade schools may continue in its deeply spiritual principles throughout the formative years of adolescence.

First community of the School Sisters was started in Rochester in 1854 at St. Joseph's Church. Succeeding years convents opened as follows: St. Peter and Paul, 1853; St. Boniface, 1865; Holy Redeemer, 1867; Holy Redeemer, 1867; St. Michael's, 1872, and Holy Ghost, Colwater, 1919.

Imbued with the spirit of their founder, Venerable Mother Mary Teresa of Jesus who founded the community in Germany in 1833, the School Sisters in Rochester deserve the tributes which will be paid their community at the Centenary Sunday.

Health examinations, school lunches, free bus transportation, these and many other public welfare services, would be denied children attending parochial schools under the

centenary of a constitutional amendment which has been proposed by Congressman Joseph R. Bryson of South Carolina.

Introduced in the name of democracy, the proposal would ignore the child's need because of its creed. The purpose of basic religious convictions would be heretofore result in a civil disability.

Briefly, the amendment prohibits the Congress and the several States from granting public aid to "any educational institution wholly or in part under sectarian control" or "to pay any of the educational expenses of any person" attending such an institution. Exceptions are made for veteran and for scientific projects.

This is not the first time that such an amendment had been proposed to the Congress. House Document 331 of the 74th Congress, listing proposed amendments to the Constitution, discloses that similar proposals were made on 20 different occasions between 1875 and 1939. The only time that such an amendment was reported out of committee was in 1879. After a heated debate, it was defeated in the Senate after having already passed the House.

Even if the current proposal should clear the congressional hurdle, it would still have to be adopted by three-fourths of the States. But while this is not an easy task, the result would give the support of many influential organizations.

For instance, the National Committee of the League Opposed to Sectarian Appropriations, whose avowed aim is to secure the adoption of such an amendment, claims a membership of eight million citizens. Moreover, it asserts that organizations whose total membership exceeds 20 million have indicated an attempt to secure a constitutional amendment such as Congressman Bryson has introduced.

Support would, undoubtedly, also come from those organizations which are voicing alarm over the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court which upheld the constitutionality of the New Jersey statute providing for free school bus transportation for children attending non-profit schools.

As a matter of fact, the amendment would nullify this decision (Everson v. Board of Education) of the Supreme Court and the principle enunciated by the Court in arriving at its decision: "The language of the First Amendment commands that New Jersey cannot hamper its citizens in the free exercise of their religion; consequently, it cannot exclude Catholics."

The proposed amendment would limit the benefits of general welfare legislation to those children who attend educational institutions conducted by the State. In effect it would not only make the exercise of a person's religious convictions in the field of education a civil liability, but parents acting in accordance with a religious as well as a civil motivation would be reduced to the status of second-class citizens.

Thus final approval of such a change in the supreme law of the land would constitutionally establish a wholly negative concept of the separation of Church and State, rather than one which is capable of positively supporting religious liberty.

Washington (NC) — The following is the text of the constitutional amendment, proposed by Congressman Joseph R. Bryson of South Carolina as House Joint Resolution 187, barring Federal or State aid to schools "under sectarian control" of their students:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (Two-thirds of each House concurring therein) That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

"SECTION 1. Neither the Congress nor any of the several States shall grant any of the

Radical Secret Waits Until '60

London (NY) — Anti-Communist Michael S. Sullivan, of Chicago, who recently returned from a tour of Spain and Portugal during which he visited the children of the family of the late John F. Kennedy, has revealed that the secret of the Kennedy family's death is being kept until 1960.

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