

# Is The United States Still English?

### Bishop Kearney's Appointments

**SEPTEMBER**

8 Saturday — Park Sheraton Hotel, New York City — Address: State Officers of Knights of Columbus.

10 St. Mary's School of Nursing — Mass of the Holy Ghost — 4:00 p.m.

11 Friday — Our Lady of Mercy High School — Mass of the Holy Ghost — 8:00 a.m.

12 Saturday — Nazareth Convent and Motherhouse Chapel — Nazareth College Alumnae Mass and Communion — Breakfast — 10:00 a.m.

St. Francis of Assisi Church — Family Rosary — 7:00 p.m.

13 Sunday — St. Mary's Church, Horseheads — Blessing of New School — 5:00 p.m.

14 Monday — Notre Dame High School, Elmira — Mass of the Holy Ghost — 8:00 a.m.

15 Tuesday — Nazareth College — Mass of the Holy Ghost for Freshmen Class — 11:00 a.m.

St. Francis of Assisi Church — Family Rosary — 7:00 p.m.

16 Wednesday — St. Joseph's Church — Annual Lawyers' Red Mass — 9:00 a.m.

Our Lady of Mercy High School — Mercy Alumnae Banquet — 6:30 p.m.

17 Thursday — Nazareth College — Mass of the Holy Ghost — 8:00 a.m.

18 Friday — McQuaid Jesuit High School — Mass of the Holy Ghost — 8:00 a.m.

19 Tuesday — St. Agnes High School — Mass of the Holy Ghost — 9:00 a.m.

20 Wednesday — Sacred Heart Academy — Mass of the Holy Ghost — 8:00 a.m.

21 Thursday — Our Lady of Mercy Motherhouse Chapel — Solemn Pontifical Mass for Patronal Feast — 10:00 a.m.

St. Francis of Assisi Church — Family Rosary — 7:00 p.m.

22 Friday — St. John Fisher College — Mass of the Holy Ghost — 9:00 a.m.

23 Sunday — St. Alphonsus Church, Auburn — Pontifical Low Mass for Catholic Central Union of America Convention — 12:00 Noon.

Blessing of new Decalogue at Nazareth College — 8:00 p.m.

24 Monday — St. Andrew's Seminary — Mass of the Holy Ghost — 9:30 a.m.

25 Tuesday — Rochester War Memorial — Address: Teachers' Convention — 3:00 p.m.

26 Wednesday — Mt. Carmel High School, Auburn — Mass of the Holy Ghost — 8:00 a.m.

St. Boniface Church — Men's Club 50th Anniversary Dinner — 6:30 p.m.

### Bishop Casey's Appointments

**SEPTEMBER**

1 Sunday — Camp Beechwood — Mass for Sacred Heart Girl Scout Troops — 9 a.m.

2 Tuesday — Sacred Heart Cathedral — Mass of the Holy Spirit, Opening of School — 9:00 a.m.

10 Thursday — Sacred Heart Hall — Men's Club Testimonial Dinner for Father Francis Taylor — 6:30 p.m.

11 Saturday — St. Mary's, Waterloo — Address, Opening Building Fund Campaign — 6:15 p.m.

14 Monday — Sacred Heart Cathedral — Blessing of Expiatory Tablets — 7:45 p.m. Rosary Guild — 8:15 p.m.

15 Tuesday — Nazareth Academy — Mass of the Holy Spirit — 9:00 a.m.

16 Wednesday — Aquinas Institute — Mass of the Holy Spirit — 9:00 a.m.

18 Friday — St. Bernard's Seminary — Tonsure, Minor Orders — 4:00 p.m.

19 Saturday — St. Bernard's Seminary — Minor Orders, Subdiaconate — 6:30 a.m.

20 Sunday — Holy Sepulchre Cemetery — Blessing of the Graves — 8:30 a.m.

21 Monday — St. Bernard's Seminary — Diaconate — 8:30 a.m.

22 Tuesday — St. Mary's, Scottsville — Forty Hours' Procession — 7:30 p.m.

23 Sunday — St. Michael's, Penn Yan — Confirmation — 1:30 p.m.

St. Gabriel's, Hammondsport — Confirmation — 3:15 p.m.

St. Mary's, Bath — Confirmation — 5:00 p.m.

25 Monday — Community War Memorial — Presiding, Opening Session of Diocesan Teachers' Institute — 10:00 a.m.

Sacred Heart Hall — Closing Men's Club — Rosary Guild Membership Campaign — 7:45 p.m.

30 Wednesday — Our Lady of Lourdes — Confirmation — 7:45 p.m.

### Mikoyan Asks Prayer During Khrushchev Visit

Berlin — (NC) — Soviet First Deputy Premier, Anastas I. Mikoyan told a group of U.S. businessmen visiting Moscow to pray that the Eisenhower-Khrushchev exchange of visits will promote world peace.

According to reports reaching here, Mr. Mikoyan told the businessmen: "Let us hope that those of you who are religious will pray that these visits will eventually lead to a peaceful solution of our problems."

"We have not yet learned to control the weather, but we can change the international climate—make it warmer — by these meetings," he added.

**THE CATHOLIC Courier-JOURNAL**  
OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE ROCHESTER DIOCESE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1959 VOL. 70 No. 49

MOST REV. JAMES E. KEARNEY, D.D., President

MAIN OFFICE — 11 Seid St. — Baker 5-4110 — Rochester 4, N. Y.

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Entered as second class matter in the Post Office at Rochester, N. Y.

As required under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Single copy 10c. 1 year subscription in U. S., \$4.50  
Canada \$5.00. Foreign Countries \$6.50

America won its independence 200 years ago but lies with the homeland are still indeed strong ones.

This week's most cordial meeting of President Eisenhower with England's Prime Minister Harold Macmillan portrayed in dramatic fashion the bonds which link that nation with ours.

Roman and Paris, with all the warmth of their greetings, are allies and friends, but England is obviously the family homestead of America's heritage.

French Dominican Father H. L. Dufrenoy in his new book "Image of America" charts the history of

freedom's growth, from the hardy seed rooted in medieval England to the full flower in America.

As a matter of fact, the British commonwealth of nations — a democracy of sovereign nations — is a far-distant copy of the still growing union of sovereign states, the United States of America.

Our nation's laws and basic customs are more English than Latin — even though this country was discovered and explored by Spanish, Portuguese and French pioneers. The Latin culture, warped by greed, anti-religious bitterness and widespread poverty, dominates the central and south American republics, but the English tradition still shapes our country and Canada.

## Communists Foment Revolt In Latin America Nations

By JAMES FONSECA (N.C.C. News Service)

After three decades of agitation and propaganda about the social and political inequalities in Latin America, communists there have managed to enlist some 300,000 militant members.

But their influence, their cunning and bold moves reach far beyond these numbers. They manipulate strikes, riots and revolutions and penetrate vital sectors of labor, the military, students and writers as well as communications.

At one time or another they have been powerful within the governments in Brazil, Bolivia, Cuba, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico and Venezuela. Today they are making a bid to penetrate the Fidel Castro regime in Cuba.

Under orders from Moscow and Peking, Red agents and leaders are pushing through a sweeping reorganization of their tactics and their forces. Since the beginning of 1959 they have held four policy-making meetings in Moscow at the end of January, in Peking a month later, in Paris in June and in Santiago, Chile, in August.

Since the peak of the Russian prestige after World War II, when they were able to pull over half a million votes in the area, Latin American communist parties seem to have suffered a steady setback, including the backing of the Bogota riots in 1949 and the ouster of Guatemala's Red-linked government in 1954.

Numerically weakened, communists have been trying to "renew" their tactics with the conviction of leftist liberals, and often of dictators, in this manner they might capture a million votes or more.

When viewed against the total of 34 million votes cast since 1952 in various presidential elections, this million does not justify a bid for power. But they have recourse to disorder and violence also.

That communism has not made greater headway in Latin America in spite of total injustices there is due to the basic Christian outlook of these people and their own individualistic tenets. Furthermore, while vigorous native movements of social reform are under way, usually carried out by Christian democratic groups — to improve the pitiful conditions of the masses, the Reds have little chance of success.

Dictatorships and semi-federal states are the most prone to the communist onslaught.

RED LEADERS continue to play politics in the knowledge that (unlike) favors the changes of regimes in 19 Latin American nations since 1950, only nine were due to normal elections. Eighteen came about through violent changes—six by 100-day revolutions, eight coups d'etat by the military, three assassinations of presidents, and one suicide.

Even now five governments — Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, Haiti and Nicaragua — are in serious political difficulty. The last few months have witnessed a dozen bloody revolutionary attempts and riots in several Latin American countries.

This is no soap opera, but a tragic drama noted not so much in factionalism or ambitions of "caudillos" as in the discontent, poverty and gullibility of large segments of populations whose frustrations play into communist hands.

Political power is concentrated, with few exceptions, in the hands of conservative, rich groups, but the Cold War and vested interests have sometimes brought the United States to play the role of partner in this association, so disliked by large segments of the people.

Red propagandists, already fostering all kinds of internal chaos, fan inter-American dissensions into hate campaigns against "Yankee Imperialism."

Facts do not justify all the complaints that responsible



Lima, Peru — (RNS) — Archbishop Juan Landrum Ricketts of Lima (seated center) listens as Romulo Ferrero Rebagliati, president of this year's first Social Week in Peru, welcomes some 1,400 persons at sessions designed to investigate the country's social problems. Flanking the prelate at the table are Dr. Jose Luis Rivero y Bustamante (left), Chief of the Supreme Court and former President of Peru, and Luis Alvarado Garrido, Minister of Work.

groups have against the United States. Misunderstanding is frequent and envy plays a small part. But here are the basic means of resentment as expressed by sincere Latin Americans.

Money — The southern neighbors of the United States say they do not receive fair treatment under the foreign aid program, as compared with Europe and the Middle East. Besides, many United States agencies, firms and trade practices depress prices and living standards in Latin America. "Group selling and expansionism is what keeps Latin America poor."

Politics — How come, they proceed, the United States behinds dictators both in this hemisphere and overseas, and bypasses friendly, representative regimes? What about Latin Americans trying to put through some social reforms and laws hurting some private American interests? Extreme nationalists in some countries even charge that American embassies run their countries.

Moans — Latins are convinced that distorted morals, drawn mostly from United States movies, magazines and fashions, have a bad influence on their youth and society.

The race frictions in the U.S. have shocked Latin Americans, who mix more freely. They are also concerned over the treatment given to Mexicans and Puerto Ricans in the U.S.

People — Latin Americans resent "Americanization" by United States concerns in Latin America. These practices include differences between U.S. citizens and Latin Americans in salaries, living quarters and facilities. Latins also complain of a certain "domination" by U.S. representatives.

Culture and religion — Learned Latins are culturally as diverse as Europeans and think that except for jazz, technology and production, the United States has a long way to go to catch up. Recent bursts of American drama, dance and music groups have been a revelation for these people.

On the religious side—and this reaches deeper — millions resent the aggressive proscriptions of fringe sects trying to convert those who have professed Christianity for centuries.

These are the grudges of otherwise basically friendly peoples that the communists are trying to turn into barbed wires of hate between Latin America and the United States. A quick survey shows that a more direct and en-

This tradition is rooted in the Christian concept that all men are equal because all have God as their Creator and Jesus as their Redeemer.

The centuries old Roman Empire was taken for granted even by the early Christians as the normal type of government and when they out-numbered the pagans, they baptized the Empire by giving it a Christian sovereign — still as much a one-man tyranny as under any pagan emperor.

The evolution to democracy was a tediously slow process which developed in the Church-run guilds and universities. When people tasted this wine of independence they tried to run their governments too.

Richelieu and Louis XIV crushed this bid for democracy in France and Henry VIII and Elizabeth tried the same in England.

The Puritans in England, as much political rebels as religious dissenters, chose exile to submission. They believed that no king had a divine right to enslave any other man so they set sail to hew their homes out of the forests of America.

They believed God made man free, gave him the lands he chose to cultivate and authority to rule his family. Each man was answerable to no other man but to God alone. If later men lived in communities, laws were needed to guarantee each man's individual rights but no king, no parliament could encroach on these God-given rights.

This was not mere Puritan doctrine, it was the practical political application of age-old truths taught by the Catholic Church. Unfortunately, medieval prelates were too often companions and abettors — monarchs in the old pagan tradition.

In their new land, the Puritans gradually forgot their old grievances, exile lost its bitterness and they thought of themselves again as Englishmen, as free Englishmen, those who enjoyed the rights recognized in the Magna Charta of King John—a dead document in the homeland.

America's freedom was founded, however, not on any document, not even on the Declaration of Independence which recognized the "inalienable rights" were given by the Creator and not by any government. Alexander Hamilton stated, "The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or rusty records. They are written, as with a sunbeam, in the whole volume of nature, by the Hand of Divinity itself, and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power."

This creed of freedom was ultimately to penetrate London's famous fog and end the era of tyranny which prompted the first Puritans to leave there. Benjamin Franklin, in 1780, sixteen years before the Battle of Bunker Hill, wrote, "I have long been of the opinion that the foundations of the future grandeur and stability of the British Empire lie in America; and though like other foundations, they are low and little now, they are, nevertheless, broad and strong enough to support the greatest political structure that human wisdom ever yet created."

No prophet ever prophesied more clearly. America is English still, but even more truly is England now American — both uniquely destined by Providence to play a decisive role in determining whether future generations will be free or slave in the face of the growing Communist menace.

## Should We Tax Universities?

Pittsburgh — (RNS) — The Pittsburgh Catholic, official diocesan weekly, suggested the possible taxation of large private universities and foundations as alternatives to recent proposals that churches some day give up their tax-free status.

In an editorial the paper said it had no idea whether its substitutes were "for better or worse, but which ever it is, infinitely more revenue would be produced."

The weekly was commenting on an article entitled "Tax Exemption and the Churches," written by Dr. Eugene Carson Blake of Philadelphia, stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., which appeared in the August 3 issue of Christianity Today, a fortnightly Protestant magazine published in Washington, D.C.

Seeing danger in the indefinite tax exemption of religious groups, Dr. Blake posed the question whether churches should start paying some taxes to preserve their freedom and autonomy as provided under the Church-State separation principle in the federal constitution.

As alternatives, the Catholic weekly suggested "the great learned universities, like Harvard, Yale and Princeton, etc., with their tremendous endowments and constantly expanding holdings, and the more than 6,000 foundations, the millions of which, up into the hundreds of millions of dollars, are derived from profit-making industries."

"Would it be feasible to tax them?" it asked. "Aside of these, the tax exemptions to church properties are piddling, indeed."

Without tax exemption, the paper said, operation of these institutions would be in jeopardy, "and being essential to the life of the community, would almost of necessity become federal, state or city burdens."

In his article, Dr. Blake

### Daily Mass Calendar

- Sunday, September 6 — Sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost (green), Gloria, Creed, Trinity Preface.
  - Monday, September 7 — Mass as yesterday except no Gloria or Creed, common preface, VR.
  - Tuesday, September 8 — Birthday of the Blessed Virgin Mary (white), Gloria, 2nd prayer of St. Adrian, Creed.
  - Wednesday, September 9 — St. Peter Claver (white), Gloria, 2nd prayer of St. Gorgonius.
  - Thursday, September 10 — St. Nicholas of Tolentino (white), Gloria.
  - Friday, September 11 — Mass as Monday except 2nd prayer of St. Protus and St. Hyacinth.
  - Saturday, September 12 — Mary's Holy Name (white), Gloria, Creed.
- VR — Votive or Requiem permitted.

### It's What's Up That Counts

Soloma, Guatemala — After Mass here, Father John M. Breen, M.M., of Fall River, Mass., announced that several pairs of eyeglasses had arrived from the U.S. and were available for people with poor eyesight.

Later the young Maryknollers overheard two old Indian gentlemen arguing over the effectiveness of a particular pair. Said one: "These are great for seeing the far mountains, but not good for reading fine print."

To which the other wisely counseled: "What do you care about the fine print? You can't read anyway!"

Billie: "Do you know what an optimist is?"  
Tillie: "No, I don't."  
Billie: "He's the fellow who works crossword puzzles with a fountain pen."