

# Freedom Of Choice, American Tradition In Education



## Bishop Kearney's Appointments

### MARCH

- 3 Friday — St. Joseph's Church — St. Monica's Sodality Mass — 9:00 a.m.
- St. Bernard's Seminary — Conference — 5:30 p.m.
- St. Francis Xavier Church — Novena of Grace — 7:45 p.m.
- 4 Saturday — Sacred Heart Academy — I.F.C.A. Mass — 8:30 a.m.
- St. Francis Xavier Church — Novena of Grace — 8:30 a.m.
- 5 Sunday — St. Joseph's Church — Post Office Holy Name Society Mass — 7:30 a.m.
- St. Francis Xavier Church — Novena of Grace — 7:45 p.m.
- 6 to 11 Monday through Saturday — St. Francis Xavier Church — Novena of Grace — 7:45 p.m.
- 12 Sunday — McQuaid Jesuit High School — Jesuit Alumni Mass — 9:00 a.m.
- Eastman Theater — Nazareth College Glee Club Concert — 3:00 p.m.
- 17 Friday — St. Patrick's Church — Solemn Pontifical Mass — 10:00 a.m.
- Powers Hotel — Knights of Equity Banquet — 7:00 p.m.
- 19 Bausch & Lomb Cafeteria — Nocturnal Adoration Society Breakfast — 8:15 a.m.
- McQuaid Jesuit High School — C.Y.O. Sports Dinner — 5:30 p.m.
- 20 Monday — Sisters of St. Joseph Motherhouse — Solemn Pontifical Mass — 11:00 a.m.
- 21 Tuesday — Corpus Christi Church — Confirmation — 7:30 p.m.
- 23 Thursday — Our Lady of Good Counsel Church — Confirmation — 7:30 p.m.
- 24 Friday — Our Lady of Mercy Church — Confirmation — 7:30 p.m.
- 25 Saturday — Our Lady of Mercy High School — Mercy Guild Communion — Breakfast — 9:30 a.m.
- St. Francis of Assisi Church — Rosary for Peace — 7:00 p.m.
- 28 Tuesday — St. John the Evangelist Church — Confirmation — 7:30 p.m.
- 29 Wednesday — Aquinas Institute — Low Mass, Closing of Retreat — 9:00 a.m.
- Nazareth Academy — Closing of Retreat — 10:30 a.m.
- 30 Thursday — Solemn Pontifical Mass and Blessing of Oils — Sacred Heart Cathedral — 9:00 a.m.

On January 31, Governor Rockefeller presented to the State of New York a special message on higher education. Since that time there has been a veritable deluge of words — temperate and in-temperate — in support or opposition to one of his proposals.

To paraphrase Churchill, never has so much been said by so many about one issue.

One hesitates to add to the deluge, but since the subject of education is of such vital significance to all people, it is essential to consider the facts and hopefully to help in the effecting of a prudent decision.

It is unfortunate that the Governor's proposal has been distorted and misconstrued and that so much tangled thinking has occurred. On the other hand, the "Great Debate in Albany" should not be feared for it can lead to sound and dispassionate thinking.

For another reason I hesitate to speak and that is lest I appear to be speaking only for St. John Fisher College and Nazareth College and so give the impression that I am speaking for a "so-called Church-related institution."

In point of fact, I speak as a representative of an educational institution which is private in character but chartered by the Board of Regents of the State of New York as an educational corporation to provide courses of instruction leading to the same degrees as granted by Columbia, Colgate, Harpur College, Syracuse and Rochester universities. Therefore, I hope that what I say will be viewed as spoken for all institutions of the University of the State of New York.

I speak for you parents and for the young people in every school and college of the State.

It is superfluous to say that we are engaged in a struggle to preserve freedom in the world. The links have been drawing closer for decades and, at this moment, in a world which has shrunk to the size of a small village, our greatest problem is to achieve human unity. For this there is required understanding and communication and therefore strong education. The magnitude of the crisis of the moment is world-wide in nature.

We must not only educate to protect ourselves and survive; we must educate to preserve and make real, human dignity and human freedom. This will require every effort for centuries to come.

The world crisis of the moment becomes even more acute when we realize that our nation which has the greatest and most extensive system of education is locked in its own crisis of trying to handle unprecedented numbers of students at every level. We are here concerned with higher education.

To assess properly the proposals of Governor Rockefeller, we must think of New York State in relation to the nation and to the entire world. Our decisions must not be prompted by myopic selfishness but by true principles which concern and affect the lives of all people for whom we hope to make freedom and democracy, not words, but reality. The Governor said in his message that "the future of America — her strength and leadership as a nation of free men — depends upon maximum opportunity for the individual development of her citizens."

The problem is not in the future but is real and immediate, relating to the boys and girls who are now in high school and grade school. The Heald Report says that enrollments in New York colleges will increase by fifty percent in 1965, will double in 1970 and will triple by 1985. What will the enrollment be in the year 2000 is only a guess but it will be stupendous.

We have evidence of the problem here in Monroe County and we know that the students are already enrolled, who will be coming to us in increased numbers — certainly by 1964-65.

There are many questions to answer: How can we handle the numbers? How can we accommodate them? Can we get qualified teachers? How can quantity and quality be maintained? How can we finance this great increase? What will it cost? Where will the money come from? These are not easy questions to answer.

Statistics are always difficult to handle, and if we listen to the Heald Committee report, we will be overwhelmed. This year they calculate that we are spending \$300 million in New York State teaching students in colleges and, by 1975, this will be \$900 to \$1200 million dollars. These figures are beyond my comprehension but they point to the magnitude of what is ahead of us. Remember, these figures are for teaching, and not for boarding or for research or for building. The capital costs for the new age will be virtually astronomical. We could even say that they will take us into outer space. These figures are staggering.

The President of New York

University used this word to describe the "sums of money required to double in a decade the facilities and facilities it has taken two centuries to build and develop."

We might pause here and suggest, that in trying to solve in ten years the problems which are so great, we should not upset or forget the traditions which have been our strength for two centuries.

It is in this light that the Heald Committee recommended expansion of the State University system and strengthening of private higher education, in order that facilities be made available to every type of student at every income level.

In line with these recommendations, the Governor recommended "financial assistance to help the student and his family meet the rising costs of higher education, and, second, the expansion of facilities". Specifically he proposed:

(1) "Increased financial assistance to students through a 'scholar incentive' program

This is the text of a talk given by Very Rev. Charles J. Lavery, C.S.B., president of St. John Fisher College, at a parents' meeting at Nazareth College Sunday, Feb. 19.

and we could easily work against freedom by making it impossible for students or parents to choose the college or the particular pattern of education which they prefer. Education should be for all people — not simply for the wealthy.

The student-aid program is directed at this very point and is intended to supplement the tuition expenses of the student and parents.

President Everett Case of Colgate, commenting on this, said that "the program reinforces the qualified New York State student's freedom to choose his college by reducing the economic barrier inherent in the rising tuition charges." The student aid proposal is intended simply to help the student who lives in the neighborhood of a private college to go there if he so wishes or anywhere else in

tion and these will be set regardless of what is done by the Governor.

Colleges will no more raise tuition because of this program than they do when Regents scholarships are granted.

The student program is said to be in violation of the traditional separation of Church and State, insofar as sectarian institutions will be aided. Again, I repeat, that the grants will be made to the students, and certainly no constitution was ever intended to deny freedom or to restrict rights of individuals.

In truth, the constitution is to safeguard and insure personal rights — one of which is to seek the truth through education.

It has been maintained by some that sectarian institutions would benefit most through this plan. This, too, is a distortion of facts. There are 83 private institutions in the State, many of which are sectarian and most of which have or have had some denominational affiliation.

But, these colleges are chartered by the State as educational corporations to provide courses — accounting, physics, history and so on, which lead to degrees.

St. John Fisher College or Nazareth are not "church-controlled." They are institutions whose business is education and they follow the prescriptions laid down by the State Department of Education. The State approves and registers the curriculum and recognizes its work. To them, our colleges are the same as Harpur or any other State institution.

St. John Fisher and Nazareth Colleges admit students of all faiths and their faculties represent many denominations. They consider themselves to be a part of the University of the State of New York and therefore, are not "sectarian" or separated from the State family of institutions. They exist for the public and for the common good.

Dr. Cornelius W. de Kiewiet, head of the University of Rochester, affirmed this in a recent statement. "I personally see no disturbing evidence that any religious sect might divert the state to unacceptable social, political, economic or diplomatic objectives. The need for more and better educational opportunities for all Americans of whatever faith, race or color is our overriding concern today," he said.

To me, therefore, the issue of Church and State is here not relevant when we discuss matters of higher education.

We have discussed sufficiently the current problems and as we argue strongly for recognition of the Governor's program, because of its wise avoidance of the role of private institutions in the total scheme of education, we might conclude with a reference to the recommendation of the American Council of Education to the Federal Government.

Within the past week it has urged increased support for private and public education and, it has suggested a new program of scholarships with stipends variable according to need with a maximum of \$1000 a year.

As a final thought, we might refer to the Canadian federal Government which gives direct aid to all universities — public and private on a per capita basis. The Provincial (State) Governments give in direct aid to private institutions through a unique arrangement of close federation between public and private institutions.

While these facts are not immediately relevant, nonetheless they do indicate that New York State can ensure its future to a greater degree by the full use of all its educational facilities. Our diversity makes possible greater freedom of thought and action.

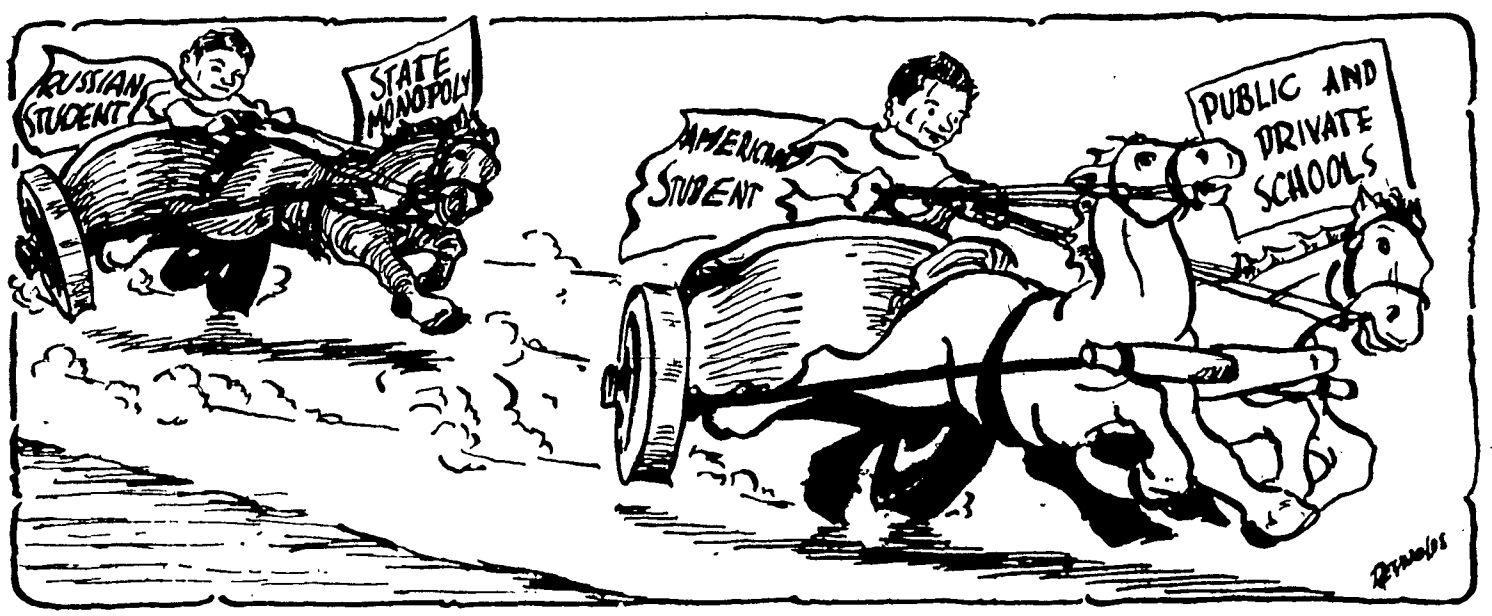
Truth, so presented, should be our best guarantee of lasting peace and security.

● Archaeology: the science of digging around to find another civilization to blame ours on.

● The children boomeranged their way home from kindergarten.

● It's not a cheap car that most people want. It's an expensive car that costs less.

## Americans Don't Want A 'One Horse' School System



"It is no exaggeration to say that the struggle in which we are engaged may well be won or lost in the classrooms of America." — John F. Kennedy, at Denver University, February 24, 1958

to meet tuition costs, plus expanded programs of scholarships and loans."

(2) "An expansion of facilities and programs in public higher education, including two new graduate centers, and action to increase substantially the construction of buildings on the campuses of both private and public institutions of higher learning."

I have quoted the Governor verbatim so that the full extent of his program — loans, grants, scholarships and expanded facilities, both public and private, will be noted. Unfortunately, the clamor and din of the past weeks have obscured the broad picture and thereby could impede and severely handicap attempts to meet the giant crisis of the moment.

Let us turn to the "scholar incentive program" which has caused such controversy and unfortunately focused attention needlessly on irrelevant issues.

The Governor's program deserves commendation and support. For it is a reasonable step — and only one step — toward a solution of the present crisis in higher learning.

The President of the Association of all the Colleges and Universities of the State of New York in supporting the program, said that these awards are "designed to help the New York State student hurdle economic barriers that threaten his freedom of choice and help him meet tuition charges which will inevitably be higher whether he has such aid or not. As for the college of his choice, it collects from him neither more nor less than it collects from any other student."

The Governor's program provides aid for the student; it is not a disguised state subsidy to private colleges. It also provides the student with every liberty as to the college wherein he wishes to enroll.

The tremendous advantages of this program to all people have been obscured by controversial discussions and it would be well for the moment to concentrate our attention on these benefits.

The student-aid program respects the freedom of choice for all students in selecting their college; it recognizes the value of the private institutions in the total educational system; it benefits the taxpayer insofar as the great resources of the private institutions are used, rather than needlessly duplicate facilities at the expense of the public treasury.

As President Grayson Kirt of Columbia said in a message to the Governor supporting his program: "We believe that the message and its proposals are in the best interests of a healthy and vigorous dual system of higher education in New York State."

In times of crisis there is always danger that we will sacrifice ultimate values for a ready and quick solution to a problem. Such is the case now,

the State. It helps reduce the differential in tuition costs between the public and private institutions.

The Governor's plan is of benefit to parents who must pay tuition, to students who pay their share of expenses and to tax-payers in general whose burden is made easier because the State is not asked to bear the entire burden of higher education.

The great strength of New York State in education is in its historic dual system of public and private colleges and universities under the Board of Regents. "These institutions, public and private, the Governor said, "are the present strength of higher education in the State. Together they must provide the strength for tomorrow."

The private institutions of the State have assets in excess of \$2 billion dollars and an operating budget of close to \$300 million dollars. The total faculties are in excess of 25,000 teachers.

These riches, both economic and educational, are part of the total wealth of the State and, it would be utterly ridiculous to deprive students of the freedom to use them when some incentive award could enable them to enroll. From a financial point of view, it should be evident that it is better to use and expand existing colleges and universities, together with the establishment and development of public facilities, rather than create a vast network of new and completely tax-supported public institutions.

As Dr. Heald said in an interview (Rochester Times Union, Feb. 18, 1961), "It is good economy to make sure that the private sector of higher education which now educates 60 percent of the State's students will be in shape twenty years from now to handle at least 40 percent." As you are aware, the private colleges presently accommodate 60 percent of the students and the public 40 percent. It is thought that this ratio may have to be revised.

In stressing the values — economic as well as educational — of private colleges and universities, let us emphasize that it is not a question of "either-or" in the State of New York.

The dual character of our tradition must be preserved and developed. There has to be a great increase in public facilities and, this the Governor has recommended. The new graduate centers, community colleges and other special institutions will add to the educational galaxy of the State.

Our present task is to recognize and appreciate how the development of each sector will make possible the strength of the State system. Development of each sector of our system will not only be best economically but it will ensure academic freedom and excellence.

We are most desirous of preserving our economic

will provide every opportunity. This is the strength that can be made more possible by the system of student-incentive awards as planned by the Governor in his message.

The program of student-incentive awards has received the support of all groups concerned with education: the Board of Regents, the Trustees of the State University of New York, the Association of all Colleges and Universities. Their agreement and wisdom of decision should be echoed by all citizens and the legislators who represent them.

The foregoing remarks hopefully have indicated the rich benefits that can accrue to our State if the plan, as set forth by the Governor, is enacted in legislation. There is evidence that it will wisely be accepted by both political groups and therefore we could well expect that in time, it will become law. Nonetheless, because of certain shibboleths, it may well be tested in the courts. As a consequence, it might be of value to comment very briefly here upon the objections which have been raised in the past few weeks.

Even before the Governor's message was submitted, a hue and cry was raised that his program was unconstitutional because it meant indirect assistance to private institutions and, insofar as many of these were sectarian, therefore, his proposals were in violation of the traditional doctrine of separation of Church and State.

To begin with, the program does not mean aid for private colleges. The grants will be made to the student and these will follow him in the student's academic course so long as he is making progress academically. It is not our purpose here to comment upon possible revisions or variations in the Governor's program. The point at issue is simply that aid is to be given to the student.

In no sense is the Governor seeking to circumvent the constitution. There is no doubt that he is convinced of the role of private institutions in the present crisis. He knows, too, that if aid is to be given, to these private institutions it can be done only through constitutional amendments but this is not the prudent moment for such changes.

At the same time, he knows that students and parents must be helped; by aiding them through grants and loans he is making an investment which is less costly than it might be, and, at the same time, it will bring educational riches to the individuals and to the State.

It has been alleged that the student grant is a device which will enable the colleges to raise tuition immediately and so, therefore, the aid is really intended for the colleges. In truth, colleges may or may not raise tuitions, but if they do, it will in no sense be related to the student award. Tuition charges are related to the costs of edu-



## Bishop Casey's Appointments

### MARCH

- 3 Friday — Sheraton Hotel — First Friday Luncheon — 12:15 p.m.
- 5 Sunday — Sacred Heart Hall — Rosary Guild Communion Breakfast — 8:45 a.m.
- Sacred Heart Cathedral — Opening, Novena of Grace — 7:45 p.m.
- 9 Thursday — St. Helen — Confirmation — 7:45 p.m.
- 12 Sunday — St. Cecilia — Confirmation — 4:30 p.m.
- St. James — Confirmation — 7:30 p.m.
- 14 Tuesday — Immaculate Conception — Confirmation — 7:45 p.m.
- 16 Thursday — St. Bridget — Confirmation — 7:45 p.m.
- 19 Sunday — Bausch and Lomb Cafeteria — Nocturnal Adoration Society Communion Breakfast — 8:15 a.m.
- Sacred Heart Cathedral — Sermon, Rochester Comitium, Legion of Mary Aicles Ceremony — 4:00 p.m.
- 20 Monday — Sacred Heart Cathedral — Pontifical Low Mass in honor of St. Joseph — 9:00 a.m.
- 21 Tuesday — St. Joseph, Penfield — Confirmation — 7:45 p.m.
- 23 Thursday — St. Louis, Pittsford — Confirmation — 7:45 p.m.
- 26 Sunday — Sacred Heart Cathedral — Blessing of Palm, Procession, Solemn Pontifical Mass — 4:30 p.m.
- Sacred Heart Cathedral — Opening, Holy Week Retreat — 7:45 p.m.
- 30 Thursday — Sacred Heart Cathedral — Solemn Pontifical Mass of the Last Supper — 7:45 p.m.
- 31 Friday — Sacred Heart Cathedral — Solemn Liturgy of the Passion and Death of Our Lord — 2:30 p.m.

## Daily Mass Calendar

- Sunday, Feb. 26—Second Sunday of Lent (purple), Creed, Lenten Preface.
- Monday, Feb. 27 — Lenten Mass as in missal, 2nd prayer of St. Gabriel.
- Tuesday, Feb. 28—Mass as in missal.
- Wednesday, March 1—Mass as in missal, 1937 — Rev. Stephen Byrne.
- Thursday, March 2—Mass as in missal.
- First Friday, March 3—Mass as in missal or in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.
- First Saturday, March 4 — Mass as in missal or in honor of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, 1928—Rev. Simon Fitzsimmons.
- Priests listed above died on the date indicated. Please pray for them.

● Overhead in a crowd coming out of a theater: "That movie wasn't released. It escaped."

● The politician flashed a full-page ad smile.

# The Catholic Courier Journal

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## Saints of Unity

Saint Helen, wife of Constantine Chlorus, mother of the Emperor Constantine the Great. She became a Christian in 313. St. Helen was most liberal in aims and was responsible for the building of many churches, especially in Palestine. Her name is traditionally associated with the finding of the true cross in a rock cavern near Mount Calvary. Her feast day is August 18.