

Loans Asked For Schools

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made on the weight of the evidence and he has to keep it in balance.

We speak of something called the "common good." One decides what is best for the country, or what is best for citizens in the country. I think he has arrived at his own judgments in his own fair way, and I think we have arrived at our own fair judgment in our own fair way.

That we are at the moment seemingly on opposite poles is more due to the interpretation of what is being said than to the actual facts, because I'm not sure that Mr. Kennedy and my organization here are talking about the same things in the same way.

He didn't mention loans; we do.

Question—Do you think that he is in conflict with his own faith?

Monsignor Hochwalt—Not at all!

Question—Monsignor, just what would you like from the Federal government?

Monsignor Hochwalt—Recognition of the tremendous contributions of a very large number of American citizens. We feel that when you talk about an emergency, or when you talk about excellence, that's "across the board." When we have a military urgency, no one singles out one group or another. We all serve.

I think Mr. Kennedy's challenge is for all of us to serve in education as best we can. And therefore we would like to be challenged, to be part of the program.

Question—So how would you like this in a practical way?

Monsignor Hochwalt—Well, I think that loans at reasonable interest rates, such as in the college housing program, made available to those Catholic dioceses which will want to participate, should be extended as an opportunity to our people.

Now, we talk about classroom shortages. Gentlemen, may I tell you that the shortages are in the private schools, not in the public schools. I made a spot test just a few days ago in ten places around the country, and discovered that literally thousands of boys and girls whose parents want to choose for them an education in our schools—our parochial schools—are not going to be able to do it because we cannot provide the classroom facilities.

We think we should be able to. If the crisis on the college level can be met, why can it not be met on the elementary and secondary level?

Question—Monsignor, do you want to set the record straight on this one point? The Bishops have been interpreted generally as being a little put out at the President and his views.

Monsignor Hochwalt—I think not. This is a professional question and should be treated as a professional question. There's no room in this for feelings or sentiment. This is a thing to be argued out as any other political question can be. There are no hard feelings on my part and I'm certain there isn't on the part of anyone else.

Question—Monsignor, I understand that you will testify at the Senate committee hearings? Can you give us some ideas of the substance of your testimony?

Monsignor Hochwalt—Yes, I think I'd like to explain to Congress again as I have in the past, something about our school system; its size, the fact that there are five million boys and girls in the secondary and elementary schools, who are first class citizens. I'd like to explain to them, too, what our form of education is. I'd like to put before them the fair claim we think we have to long-term, low-interest rate loans, computed according to the formula of the college housing program, for elementary schools and for secondary schools.

Question—Monsignor, you have asked Congress for this before—for this long-term loan amendment, have you not?

Monsignor Hochwalt—Last year.

Question—And you have been working in this field for several years. Do you feel . . .

Monsignor Hochwalt—Several! I'd say seventeen!

Question—Do you feel that your chances are good this year? That you may be on the verge of achieving this?

Monsignor Hochwalt—Let me say "Yes." Yes, I do.

Question—The fact that Mr. Kennedy is President is not related?

Monsignor Hochwalt—It is not related. Our position is the result of a long educational process through which we have gone.

Question—Monsignor, you have opposed this before but you've never before taken a position that you'd be against any bill if this isn't included in it. Do you think the fact that a Catholic is President has given you an opportunity to take this sort of position?

Monsignor Hochwalt—No relationship. I wouldn't want to connect it at all.

Question—Well, why do you now take the position that you are opposed to the bill completely unless this is included in it? Do you really mean that you'd rather see no aid to education bill than one that doesn't also provide loans for parochial schools?

Monsignor Hochwalt—Not necessarily. But we think this is a fair opportunity to present our point of view.

'No Obstacle' Says Harvard Law Expert

Boston — (RNS) — There is no constitutional obstacle to any form of federal aid for private or church-related schools, one of this country's outstanding authorities on the U.S. Constitution declared here.

Prof. Arthur Sutherland of Harvard University Law School also stated that the constitutionality of a federal law aiding parochial and other private schools, even if passed by Congress, could never be tested before the U.S. Supreme Court.

"If I were President, I could think of no clear constitutional reason to veto a bill aiding church and private schools," asserted the professor who is an Episcopalian and author of books on the U.S. Constitution used as standard law school texts.

Prof. Sutherland stressed that there is nothing in the Constitution which declares federal aid to private schools illegal. He noted that a precedent for such assistance was made by the federal school lunch program. The Supreme Court allowance for bus transportation laws, and low interest loans for construction of public and private schools above the secondary educational level.

Translators Issue New Bible Text

Washington — (RNS) — A new Catholic translation of 18 books of the Old Testament, utilizing manuscripts discovered as recently as 1947, has been made by the Catholic Biblical Association under the sponsorship of the U.S. Bishops' Committee for the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine.

It is part of a five-volume series reported to be a notable departure from the Douay-Rheims version, used in English-speaking countries since the 17th century. The new translation is based on the original Greek and Hebrew while the Douay version was based on Latin translations of St. Jerome about 400 A.D.

Published by St. Anthony's Guild Press, Paterson, N.J., the new volume contains the books of the four major prophets: Jeremiah, Isaiah, Daniel, and Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets and the book of Lamentations and Baruch.

Eventually, the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine version will comprise four volumes of the Old Testament and one for the New Testament. The new translations are the third volume to be published so far.

The present volume is streamlined in the use of up-to-date language, eliminating obsolete verbs and pronouns in favor of contemporary usage.

Record Of Service

Washington — (RNS) — President Kennedy's appointment of Sargent Shriver as Director of the Peace Corps brings to the leadership of this new agency of government a prominent and active Catholic layman who has made an outstanding record in social work and race relations.

Shriver, 45, who was married in 1953 to Eunice Mary Kennedy, the President's sister, is an attorney and has been for four years president of the Board of Education of the city of Chicago.

He is a winner of the James J. Hoey Award of the Catholic Interracial Council of New York for his work in improving race relations. He also has received an honorary Doctor of Law degree from St. Procopius College, Lisle, Ill., and is a member of the board of trustees of DePaul University, Chicago.

A native of Westminster, Md., he attended Yale University and in 1957 was presented with the Yale Medal, plus College, Lisle, Ill., and is that university's highest non-academic honor.

Besieged by thousands of applications from young people, the Peace Corps is getting off to a fast start, although its future will be up to Congress which must approve "pilot projects" to be started in the next year.

For five years, Shriver was president of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago.

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K-9 Missioner

Hokkaido, Japan — An American missionary's abiding faith in his "useless, good-for-nothing" pet dog paid off here recently.

For a long time now, Father Irwin D. Nugent, M.M., of Dorchester, Mass., has refused to follow the advice of his fellow missionaries to get rid of "Poochy" his wandering, ever-hungry mongrel.

Recently, the dog reaffirmed his master's faith in him. Poochy brought a dog-loving family home to meet his master. Through their common interest in the dog, the Takawaya family and Father Nugent became close friends.

Their friendship soon turned to discussions of religion; the entire family took instructions, and last week were baptized.

The veteran Maryknoller's reaction to the whole thing: "I always knew that dog was good for something."

Jesuit Editor Says

Get Out Of Ghettos

Philadelphia — (RNS)—Father Thurston Davis, S.J., editor-in-chief of America, national Catholic weekly, asserted here that it is time American Catholics became less absorbed in "our own kind of mentality" and more involved in social issues as well as the current Catholic-Protestant dialogue.

The priest-editor told a regional conference of the National Catholic Educational Association at LaSalle College that many Catholics have for too long maintained a "ghetto-like" aloofness to contemporary society, to community problems and to their Protestant neighbors.

In turning out "well-rounded" men, the Catholic college has produced a lot of smooth pebbles — too many conformists, too many stamped out on the same die — when there should be some with sharp edges, with ideas of their own.

and "who think for themselves about far more than the filters of their cigarettes," Father Davis observed.

"Young people must put the personal security that so many of them seek second to our national security—to today's vast concerns for the common good on every level," he declared, while expressing gratitude that

Time Off For Church

Albany — (RNS) — A bill granting employees time off for religious observances was introduced by Assemblyman Daniel M. Kelley, New York City Democrat.

His bill would give workers at least two days off a year, with the employees selecting one of the days and his employer the other.

President Kennedy had key-noted this need in several of his major addresses.

He said also: "A good many things in our character and our national life are inimical to our standards — laziness, complacency, desire for a fast buck, fondness for short cuts, and a reluctance to criticize slackness being only a few."

"There are all too few giant figures like the late Dr. Tom Dooley going out of our colleges. How much of a line is now forming on our campuses to join the President's Youth Corps for Overseas Service?"

"Catholics are called to a new role in American life which calls for greater confidence in themselves, greater openness and frankness, greater freedom in participation, and fewer resentments. This is the most profound and important change to which Catholic educators must adapt themselves."

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