

# Equal Prosperity Key To Peace

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used as an argument to compel a part of the citizens to a permanent state of economic and social inferiority by depriving them of the indispensable purchasing power in keeping with man's dignity.

The Pontiff called it "indispensable" that farmers "should form a flourishing system of cooperative undertakings, be organized, professionally, and participate in public life not just in administrative institutions, but also in political movements."

Calling attention to the "imbalance" between land and population in many countries, the Pope said "it is obvious that the solidarity of the human race and Christian brotherhood demand that among the peoples of the world an active and manifold cooperation be established, a cooperation which permits and encourages the movement of goods, capital and men with a view to eliminating or reducing the above-mentioned imbalance."

The Pope pointed a warning finger both at countries where communism prevails and countries where the "dutiful action of the state is missing or insufficient."

Of communism he said that "experience has shown that where the personal initiative of citizens is missing, there is political tyranny."

On the other hand, the Pope cautioned, "where the dutiful action of the state is missing or insufficient, there is unhealthy disorder, exploitation of the weak by the more unscrupulous strong who exist in every land and in every time. He takes among the wheat."

Touching on socialization, Pope John said this had "brought many advantages, although it multiplied forms of organization and meant more detailed control over the relations between men."

"We consider," he said, "that socialization can and ought to be realized in such a way as to draw from it the advantages contained therein and to remove or restrain the negative aspects."

"So long as socialization confines its activity within the limits of the moral order," the Pope added, "it does not of its nature entail serious dangers of restriction to the detriment of individual human beings; rather it helps to promote in them the expression and development of truly personal characteristics."

In his plea for "a just and equitable remuneration for workers" and for the workers' participation in enterprise at all levels, the Pope stressed that individual protective units (Unions) formed "a vital part of the economic and social complexity of the respective political communities and are determined by it."

"But it is not," he said, "the decisions made within the individual units which are those which have the greatest bearing. It is those made by public authorities or by institutions that act on a worldwide, regional or national scale and pertain to some economic sector or category of production. Hence the appropriateness or imperativeness that among such authorities or institutions, besides the holders of capital or the representatives of their in-

terests, the workers also, or those who represent their rights, demands and aspirations, should have a say."

Discussing the presence of the state in the economic field, the Pope said "it must not be exercised so as to reduce ever more the sphere of freedom or the personal initiative of individual citizens, but rather so as to guarantee in that sphere the greatest possible scope for the effective protection for each and all of the essential personal rights."

Among these personal rights," he said, "is to be numbered the rights of individuals to be always primarily responsible for their own upkeep and that of their own family."

The Pope said that in some nations workers are "compelled to undergo inhuman privations in order to increase the output of the national economy at a rate of acceleration which goes beyond the limits permitted by justice and humanity."

This was an apparent reference to Communist countries. In his encyclical he described materialistic communism as "the new, grave and at times perilous problem of our epoch."

Strongly condemning birth control programs, the Pope said that, "considered on a world scale, the relationship between the population increase on the one hand and the economic development and availability of food supplies on the other, does not seem — at least for the moment and in the near future — to create any difficulty."

The Pope said that because God "has lavished in nature inexhaustible resources and has given men intelligence and genius to create the proper instrument to hasten them, the best solution to the problem is not to be sought through devices which offend the moral order established by God and affect the very sources of human life."

The solution for over-population, Pope John asserted, lies "in a renewed scientific-technical effort on the part of man in order to deepen and widen his mastery over nature. The progress already achieved by science and technology opens, in this way, infinite horizons."

One of the longest documents of its kind in papal history, 25,000 words, the encyclical was addressed to "our venerable brethren, the Patriarchs, Primate, Archbishops, Bishops and other Ordinaries in peace and communion with the Apostolic See and to all the clergy and faithful of the Catholic world." It was subtitled, "On Recent developments of the Social Question in the Light of Christian Teaching."

Texts of the encyclical were made available in the original Latin and in Spanish, French, German and English translations, copies of which, it was announced, would be sent to all the bishops. It was expected that other translations into all the major spoken languages of the world — including Russian, Polish, Chinese, Japanese and Arabic — would be made available later. No other document in the Church's history, Vatican officials said, has ever had such a large-scale distribution.

**Catholic Growth**  
Sydney — (NC) — Australia's Catholics numbered 2,111,126 in 1960, an increase of 60,002 over the previous year.

## Orthodox To Invite Observers

Geneva — (RNS) — Both the World Council of Churches and the Catholic Church will be invited to send observers to the Pan-Orthodox meeting on the Island of Rhodes to be convened in September by Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras of Istanbul, supreme leader of Eastern Orthodoxy.

The forthcoming invitations were reported by Bishop Maximos, head of the Ecumenical Patriarchate's Pan-Orthodox Department, on a visit to the WCC's headquarters here.

He said a major item on the Rhodes agenda will be the relationships of Eastern Orthodox Churches with non-Orthodox bodies. In reference to this the prelate stressed that Orthodox Churches "have had increasingly good relations with the WCC and many of its members, particularly the Anglican and Old Catholic Churches."

Bishop Maximos said he could foresee the day "in the very near future" when all the various autocephalous Orthodox Churches now outside the WCC would become members.

COMMENTING on the forthcoming Second Vatican Council, summoned by Pope John XXIII, Bishop Maximos said he did not know if the Orthodox Churches would send observers to the sessions since so far no invitations had been issued by the Vatican.

Nevertheless, he added, the Orthodox will follow the council's deliberations with interest as dealing with matters of a "sister Church." The Orthodox Church broke away from Rome in the schism of 1054.

## 'Blake' Plan Opposed

New York — (NC) — The Anglo-Catholic faction of the Protestant Episcopal Church has told Episcopalians that merging with other Protestant denominations would jeopardize the church's chances of reunification with the Roman Catholic or Eastern Orthodox communions.

Canon Albert J. duBois, executive director of the American Church Union, and 22 other clergymen and laymen in the group made the statement in an open letter to Rev. Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, president of Union Theological Seminary here.

Dr. Van Dusen had criticized (June 12) Episcopal churchmen who opposed a merger of the four major Protestant denominations: Episcopal, United Presbyterian and Methodist, and the United Church of Christ.

The author of the merger proposal is Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, chief executive officer of the United Presbyterian Church.



## Captive Nations Week at New York

New York — (RNS) — Cardinal Spellman of New York beams as six-year-old Claudine Bestecka, wearing native Polish dress, shyly kisses his episcopal ring following a Solemn Mass at New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral marking the opening of Captive Nations Week. The others are wearing traditional costumes of central and eastern European countries which are under Communist domination.

## New Refugee Law Asked

Washington — (RNS) — A group, including those who continue to escape from Yugoslavia and China, called on Congress here to deal with slavia and Chinese who are being expelled from Communist countries, but often results in the involuntary repatriation of many of them," he testified.

Msgr. John F. McCarthy, assistant executive director of Catholic Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, told the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees that while a lot of help has been given refugees, the problem is not solved.

"In fact, in our opinion, it will not be solved in our lifetime," Msgr. McCarthy said.

He said Catholic Relief Services has been active in helping ease the plight of some of the less-publicized refugee Martin B. Heinegel, arrive weekly.

## Pioneer Dies

St. Louis — (NC) — Requiem Mass for David C. Dunn, 56, from Cuba, and he asked for a broader and more permanent Holy Cross plan to help the hundreds of Cuban refugees who continue to arrive weekly.

## Vatican Limits Psych Testing

Vatican City — (RNS) — The Vatican placed restrictions here on the use of psychoanalysis for or by Catholic priests and religious.

In a ruling broadcast over the Vatican Radio, the Supreme Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, the Church's highest tribunal on matters of faith and morals, declared that psychoanalysis could not practice analysis and could only consult psychoanalysts "for a grave reason" and with permission of their bishop or other superior.

The Holy Office also rejected mandatory psychoanalysis in taking candidates for the priesthood and religious orders. This issue has been raised in the U.S. and elsewhere.

"The opinion of those who hold that there should be a previous examination in psychoanalysis as an essential part of the selection process for the Holy Orders is refuted as is the idea that this so-called psychoanalytical examination should be necessary for candidates for the priesthood and other religious professions," the ruling stated.

Repetitious sources here noted that the Holy Office's ruling did not constitute a condemnation.

In outlining the reasons for the ruling, the Holy Office referred to "dangerous opinions" concerning violations of the Sixth Commandment (Thou shalt not commit adultery) and the responsibility of human actions.

As a safeguard against doctrinal error in this area, the ruling advised Church censors to use "great care as they review and recommend publications which deal with the Sixth Commandment."

It said that "bishops, presidents of faculties of theology, rectors of seminaries and schools for religious must require that those whose duty it is to teach moral theology and similar discipline comply with the traditional teaching of the Church."

## School Starts At Grade Five

Newbury, Ohio — (RNS) — Usually when a Catholic parish opens a new school, it starts at the first grade and works up to the eighth grade by adding a grade each year.

However, St. Helen's parish will open its first school here in September at Grade 5 and up to Grade 8, and then start at Grade 1.

It will be the first school in the history of the Cleveland diocese to start at Grade 5 and illustrates one side of a discussion among bishops and Catholic educators which claims that religious education is more important in upper elementary levels than in lower grades.

THE DECISION to start the school at Grade 5 was made by Father James J. Moran, pastor of the 12-year-old parish, who believes that the Grade 5 to Grade 8 level is a critical one.

St. Helen's has 350 children under catechism training on Saturdays and all except fifth-graders will remain in those classes.

He expects religious instruction to be supplemented by parents at home and insists that parents at least make sure the children cover the material covered in catechism classes.

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