

Prayer For The Persecuted Church

This prayer will be said in Catholic churches of the United States this Sunday, December 31. An estimated 45,000,000 Catholics live under the yoke of Communism in Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Yugoslavia, North Korea and North Vietnam. Freedom for faith is either wiped out or tolerated at a mere subsistence level in most of these countries. Catholics in the free world owe their brothers in faith a debt of sincere prayer that God will strengthen them in their spiritual anguish.

Lord Jesus Christ, Who chose to become an exile from Thy Heavenly Home that we, the exiled children of Eve, might not be banished forever from Thy Father's Face; and Who as an infant in Your Mother's arms, fled into a strange land to escape the tyrant who sought Your life, look we beseech Thee with compassion upon the multitude of men, women and children in our own day who have been forced by tyrants, as cruel as Herod, to seek refuge far from their homelands.

You were rejected by those You came to save, You knew poverty and privation throughout Your life on earth, You suffered monstrous injustice at the hands of Your enemies, and You endured the abandonment and desolation of Your last hours on the Cross. We beseech Thee to open Your Wounded Heart and receive the millions of Your followers and friends whose faith in You has brought upon them the evils of oppression and ill-treatment.

Oh Blessed Lord and Saviour! Who died to give us the glorious freedom of the sons of God, comfort, with divine hope, all those who are now deprived of their human rights, their liberty, security, homes and families, and the opportunity to enjoy without fear the blessings of their holy faith.

Inspire us who have never suffered these great misfortunes with an ever-increasing spirit of charity toward our persecuted brethren throughout the world, so that, out of our own spiritual and material resources, we may do more and more to brighten their night of exile, to lighten their burdens, and to strengthen them in patient hope until the day when, God willing, they also may know the joy of the Peace that You brought to this world.

Woman's Heart In Home, Career?

By JEREMY RYAN

At the turn of the century — about the time that yellow fever and saloons were being attacked by Walter Reed and Carrie Nation, respectively — roughly half the adult women of the country never entered paid employment. Today, 9 out of every 10 women are likely to work outside the home during the course of their lives.

Are there any women left in the home to fulfill the traditional roles of wives, mothers and homemakers? To find out what's happened to the American woman, at least statistically, we interviewed Sister Eva Marie, director of Guidance and Placement at Nazareth College.

HERE ARE some of the facts and figures that emerged:

Today, 22 million women (compared with 5 million in 1900, 14 million in 1940) are wage earners. This represents 36% of all women of working age and means that one out of every three workers is a woman.

Women are working a longer period of time than ever before. The average work-span has jumped from 11 years at the turn of the century to 20 just prior to World War II to 25 in the jet age.

The lifetime pattern of women's participation in the labor force is also changing. Today it is accepted as customary that young women—even though they are married immediately after graduation—will work for some time after they have completed school. At ages 18 or 19, about 50% of women are working; at age 30, the percentage slips to one-third, then climbs gradually until the age of 60.

A generation ago women workers were a young group and a majority of them were single. In 1890 women under 25 constituted 1/2 of all working women; in 1940, one-third, today, less than one-fifth. On the other hand women over 45 in 1890 represented 15% of all working women; in 1940, 22%, and in 1956, 37%.

There have been comparable changes in the kind of work performed by women, with a sharp decline in unskilled and semi-skilled manual work and a corresponding rise in white collar employment. In 1890, for example, one-twentieth of women workers were in secretarial, clerical and sales occupations; today, this group comprises one-third of all women workers.

Since 1900 the number of women classified as owners, officers and executives has increased three-fold. In professional employment the proportion remains about the same, but there is more diversity. In 1890, four-fifths of all professional women were teachers; today, 40% are in this group.

WHY THE drastic change?

"There are many reasons," says Sister Eva Marie. "The impact of two world wars with the consequent setting aside of traditions and customs; the tremendous advances in transportation and communications; the revolution in entertainment; the increasing amount of leisure time; mechanization and automation in business and industry — these are the highlights of far reaching changes in our economy that have affected the lives of every citizen, but in a special way the lives of every woman.

"But perhaps the changes that have come in the home had the most far-reaching impact on the role of women. Just consider a few of the more influential factors:

Electric refrigeration, which replaced the daily visits of the ice man, changed our food habits drastically, and eliminated much daily shopping.

Automatic washers and laundry equipment, which have taken the drudgery out of washing day.

Vacuum cleaners and other time-saving household devices which have certainly made housekeeping and housecleaning much less burdensome and time-consuming.

Frozen and prepared foods of all kinds, which have cut down the time of meal preparation.

Heating and air conditioning systems which make our homes independent of the weather.

Paralleling these developments in the home, according to Sister Eva Marie, are still others which have made it easier for women to leave the hearth and dining room. She cited agencies which now take care of the old and sick; social groups and organizations and commercial enterprises which offer attractive recreational programs and facilities outside the home.

Have these internal and external pressures similarly affected Nazareth College graduates?

"We do not have up-to-the-minute information on that," says Sister Eva Marie. "As of 1958, 67% of our alumnae were married and 27% of the married women were working; about half of the working women were recent graduates, the other half older women who had returned to work or who had not left their jobs.

"Remember, though, that Nazareth is a young college—more than half of the alumnae graduated within the past ten years, and less than one-third are over 45 years of age. Also the graduates I have talked to feel the role of wife and mother is an increasingly important one in today's complex world. Many young mothers, in particular, feel it's a challenge to get out to college, graduate, and then to stay at home and raise children."

1962 To Be Year of St. Joseph

The year 1962 will be observed throughout the twelve county Diocese of Rochester as the Year of St. Joseph.

Bishop Kearney designated the year-long devotion as a spiritual preparation for the ecumenical council of the world's bishops scheduled to meet in Rome late in 1962.

Pope John last summer designated St. Joseph as patron of the council.

St. Joseph, spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary and foster father of our Lord Jesus Christ, has long been honored as patron of the universal Church.

Designation of 1962 as St. Joseph's Year follows diocesan devotions highlighting 1959 as Eucharistic Year, 1960 as Sacred Heart Year and 1961 as Precious Blood Year.

Selection of St. Joseph for this year's special devotion in this Diocese will focus attention on a well-known saint about whom little is actually known.

Except for St. John, probably no other saint has so many boys and men named in his honor as St. Joseph. And just about every diocese in the world has a church dedicated with his name. In Rochester, St. Joseph's was the second parish established in the city, organized by German immigrants in 1836.

Eight other parishes in the Diocese are under the special patronage of St. Joseph — Campbell, Cayuga, Livonia, Penfield, Rush, Wayland, Weedsport and West Bloomfield.

The largest religious order of nuns in the Diocese is dedicated in his honor. A Villa for children and a

commercial school for girls in Rochester, a hospital in Hornell and a cemetery in Auburn also bear the name St. Joseph. The Corning Catholic Daughters of America are Court St. Joseph and a center to serve the poor in Rochester is called St. Joseph's House of Hospitality.

The Catholic Church observes two feasts of St. Joseph—March 19 and May 1. The March feast honors him as head of the Holy Family. The May feast honors him as patron saint of working people.

Catholic devotion also dedicates the whole month of March and each Wednesday of the year as times to pray to him.

Special diocesan and parish devotions to the saint will be announced later, Bishop Kearney stated.

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Bishop Kearney lifts the Host at midnight Mass in Sacred Heart Cathedral, his twenty fifth Christmas as spiritual shepherd of the Rochester Diocese. (Chuck Mantelli Photo)

'God Has Been Good To Us'

Bishop Kearney marked his twenty fifth Christmas in the Rochester Diocese by offering midnight Mass at Sacred Heart Cathedral and, in the sermon, expressing his thanks to the people for their loyalty in the many projects he has presented to them.

In a letter read in all parish churches he said, "God has been good to us as we work together for His glory and for the good of the souls for whose redemption He came to us that first Christmas night." Text of letter is on page four.

IN HIS SERMON at the Cathedral, the Bishop said "Love for Christ, has been a hallmark of the people of this Diocese. My years here have been blessed by the devotion and love of my people and who of the sons of men could ask for anything more to make his path through life a happy one.

"There is a certain uncertainty in the world this Christmas, but in the chant of the angels over Bethlehem there is no uncertainty in 'Glory to God in the highest—but in 'peace on earth' there is an uncertainty.

"Today the voice of Communism demands the enrollment of the whole world as Caesar Augustus demanded at the time of Christ's birth. This is a challenging thought at Christmas time. But we have the confidence that comes from the lips of that Child who was born in Bethlehem — 'Let not your hearts be troubled for I have overcome the world.' We have the utmost confidence that He will overcome the world again.

"In his inaugural address, President Kennedy said that the path of the apostle of peace is a very lonely path. In these matters," he said, "God sees fit to depend a great deal on the prayers of men.

"As we approach this Christmas, there are those who would wish to destroy the mystical body of Christ as Herod sought to destroy His physical body, and, on earth, peace to men of good will."

World's Leaders Told Shun Force

Pope John in a Christmas Day rite formally announced a meeting of the world's Catholic bishops will be held in Rome in 1962.

He signed a document titled "Humanae Salutis — Salvation for men" with a golden pen. The announcement, called a bull (from the lead seal, bulla, which stamped it as official), did not specify the exact date of the meeting but Vatican officials surmise it will begin in the autumn.

The announcement climaxed two pleas to the world's leaders to "shun all thoughts of force" and to endure "sacrifices and renunciations" in the elusive quest for peace.

His first appeal was made in a broadcast from his private library and carried by 15 European and American radio networks. It was his fourth Christmas message to the world and ran to more than 3000 words.

It began by warning that it is "the goodness of Christ" which has been the source of all human progress and civilization. But he warned that "the world is now being torn apart by domestic, social, racial and international relations."

In urging that all obstacles to peace be removed, Pope John said, "We cannot believe that the terrible energy now under the control of man will be released for the world's destruction."

A bishop's plea produced the sound of music at Nazareth College when students held their Christmas party just before their holiday began last week. The College Glee Club presented Handel's Messiah, directed by David Fetter with soloists Lucy Ann Conte and Mary Dupree.

Back To The Bush

Another half year in primitive areas of Tanganyika lies just ahead for Rochester dentist Dr. Paul S. Lalonde.

He will leave Tuesday for a five weeks ocean trip on a freighter to join Medical Missionaries of Mary in the newly independent east Africa nation.

He leaves with a message of "thank you" to physicians, nurses, dentists, dental equipment manufacturers, businessmen, parish and community groups. Reason for his thanks? On board the freighter will be 65 tons of medical and dental supplies donated by scores of groups and individuals.

This will be the doctor's seventh trip to Tanganyika to work with nuns dedicated to the idea that "we have nothing to offer other than Christian charity and relief from pain and suffering."

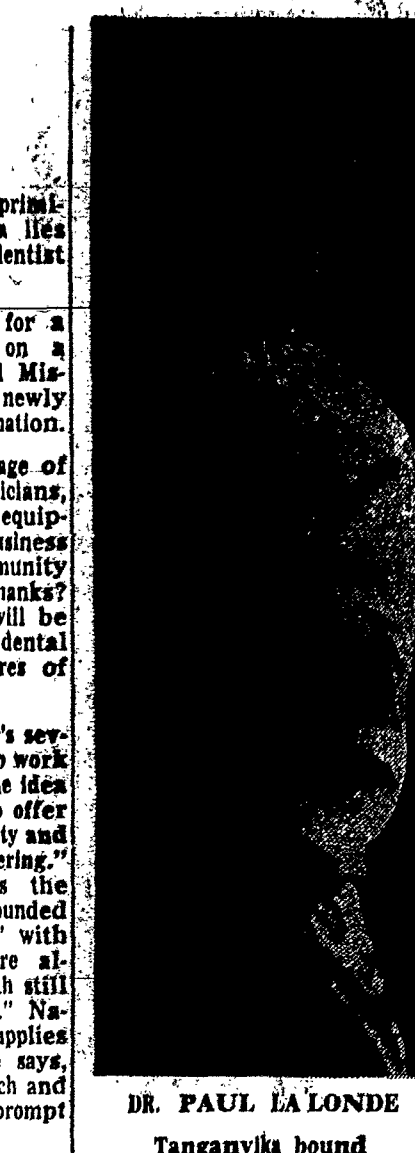
Dr. Lalonde considers the nuns whose order was founded in 1937 a "peace corps" with accomplishments that are already "fantastic" and with still "tremendous potentiality." Natives know vast relief supplies come from America, he says, and mention of the Church and our country wins their prompt approval.

Besides his own dental work in the hospitals and bush clinics, Dr. Lalonde will continue a program for the nuns to train them in dental techniques. The Medical Missionaries are all trained as doctors, nurses, or special technicians. Last year they began a school for native nurses-nuns at the order's Tanganyika headquarters in Ndanda.

Reds Relent On Visit Ban

Berlin — (RNS) — East Berlin authorities have given permission to Roman Catholic Bishop Alfred Bengsch of Berlin to visit West Berlin during the Christmas season for three days. The prelate is a resident of the Communist sector of the city.

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DR. PAUL S. LALONDE
Tanganyika bound

Better Miracles

MOSCOW — (RNS) — In an attack upon religion, Moscow Radio told the Communist world that all miracles claimed to have been made by Jesus, Christ "and various saints of the Roman Catholic Church" pale in comparison to "miracles" produced by Soviet science.

The achievements of "Soviet man" could not be recognized "other than as a miracle," said Moscow Radio.

The broadcast coincided with the beginning of Christmas religious programs beamed by Radio Free Europe to Iron Curtain Countries where Christians worship God in secret, at peril to their lives and freedom.

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At Sacred Heart Cathedral, a Holy Hour of Thanksgiving will be held Tuesday evening at 7:00 p.m. St. Francis of Assisi Church, Rochester, will also have a Holy Hour New Year's Eve from 11:15 p.m. to 12:15 midnight.

His SECOND plea was made in a brief sermon at his midnight Mass.

He told the congregation, which included most of the diplomats accredited to the Vatican and their families, that his prayer was that "the sweet charity of this night of Christmas" might enlighten the leaders of nations above all, and that "the Star of Bethlehem might guide them on the path of peace."

"The judgment of history," he added, "will be severe with those who will not have done all in their power to free humanity of the pest of war."

The Pope's Mass was telecast over a Europe-wide network. Previous Masses had been broadcast only by radio.

New Year's Holy Day

New Year's Day, January 1, is a holy day of obligation. Catholics must attend Mass on this day.

At Sacred Heart Cathedral, a Holy Hour of Thanksgiving will be held Tuesday evening at 7:00 p.m. St. Francis of Assisi Church, Rochester, will also have a Holy Hour New Year's Eve from 11:15 p.m. to 12:15 midnight.

The reason, he declared, was that "side by side with elements of fear and apprehension, there are positive signs of good will that is constructive and productive of good." He did not, however, elaborate on the signs of good will.

In his appeal to the rulers of nations, the 80-year-old pontiff speaking in clear and ringing tones, admonished that "you are also men, fragile and mortal."

"Upon you," he said, "are the anxious eyes of our fellow men who are first your brothers before they are your subjects. With the authority which we have received from Jesus Christ, we say: Shun all thoughts of force. Think of the tragedy of initiating a chain reaction of acts, decisions, resentments, that could erupt into rash and irreparable deeds."

He told the rulers, "You have received great powers not to destroy but to build; not to divide but to unite; not to cause fears but to provide employment and security.

The Pope urged those responsible for forming public opinion, "if only in a limited area, to fear the severe judgment of God and of history, and to proceed with caution, governed by a sense of balance."

"On not a few occasions in modern times—and this we state with candor and regret — the press has contributed to the production of an atmosphere of aversion, enmity and discord," he declared.

The Pope said: "We also give voice to a heartfelt appeal that all those who control the economic forces should risk everything but not the peace of the world and the lives of men—seek every means that modern progress has put at their disposal to increase the welfare and security of the world, and not to sow distrust and mutual suspicion."

In the opening part of his message, Pope John said that "if we consider mutual relationships as they exist today in national and international affairs, we can see how far they still are from the divine teaching which shines in the age of the Old Testament and burst forth perfect light with the coming of the Divine Master in the fullness of time."

"All His teaching," he said, "is an invitation to peace for it proclaimed the blessing of peace. But here, on the contrary, under the cloak of fair words, when, at least, the out-

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(Continued on Page 3)