#### 520 For Every Pupil

# New GI Law For Junior?

Sunshine and shadow highlighted the school aidpicture this week.

On the national level, Representative James J. Delaney of New York City proposed a "G.I. Bill for Junior" to give \$20 every year to every grade and high school pupil in the country. Delancy claims this is the "common-sense solution" to the current impasse in the administration's efforts to bolster the nation's educational program without constitutional conflict over direct aid to church-run schools.

In Minnesota, however, 350 delegates attending a meeting of the state's School Boards Association shouted down a proposal for bus rides for parochial school children and any federal aid for them.

They even refused to listen to one delegate who asked to explain the plight of parochial school pupils. He said, "It is not the Catholic Church that is pushing this, but Catholic parents, who want equal rights for their children."

Representative Delaney's \$1,700,000,000 proposal in Congress would bypass such bias and aid pupils rather than schools.

As a precedent for his proposal Delaney cited the G.I. Bill and the federal page boys program. Under both, federal funds have gone to individuals, to be used at the school of their choice, whether public or private.

Delaney stressed that for the welfare of the country, "it is imperative that our educational systems operate at their fullest capacity."

"Today as never before, because of the Soviet threat, the national interest requires that every child be educated to his highest potential," he said.

"In the American-Soviet battle of the classroom, we cannot afford to deny better educational opportunities to seven million potential scientists and leaders in other fields simply because in addition to secular subjects they receive some religious training."

He warned against educational monopolies, saying, "diversity in education is essential to a free and open society."

The New York Congressman gave particular emphasis to the right of parents to choose the form of education their children receive. He said this is a "natural, civil and constitutional right," protected by the First, Fifth and Ninth Amendments to the Constitution and recognized by the Supreme Court.



### **Catholics and Protestants Get Together**

Alexandria, Va. - (RNS) - Father Thomas J. Quinlan, associate pastor of the Blessed Sacrament Catholic church in Alexandria, Va., chats with two Protestant women's group presidents at a parish-sponsored dinner which was one of the Catholic-Protestant events during the observance of the Chair of Unity Octave and the World Council of Churches' Week of Christian Unity. This is believed to be the first time that American Catholics and Protestants have cooperated on a community basis during the annual eight day period (Jan. 18-25) when special prayers are offered for Christian unity.

'Finger of God' Guides **Christians Toward Unity** 

ed the Protestant pastors'

something "more positive."

meeting.

Minneapolis -- (NC) -- Commission preparing for the Three major factors leading Second Vatican Ecumenical to unity among Christians were cited by a Catholic priest known to have address-Eheologian at a Protestant pastors' conference hére.

Father Godfrey Diekman, O.S.B., editor of Worship magazine and chairman of the theology department at St. John's University, College w nazi regime was so easily wille, Minn., addressed the recognized." Minnesota Pastors' conference at a session in Bethlehem Lutheran church.

In his talk to 350 Protes-Eant pastors (Jan. 16), Father Godfrey cited these three factors:

1. A common enemy -The devil, "in his guise of secularism, materialism and communism":

2. Positive efforts by Protestants and Catholics toward not gratefully say of it, 'The ecumenism: finger of God is here,"" he

3. God Himself, willing unity and already having united Christians an many Ways.

Father Godfrey, a consultor olies which "give most to the Pontifical Liturgical grounds for hope.

He listed these as renewed study of the Reformations and "Reformers"; historical the Council, is the first Catholic studies of pre-Reformation trends; and a return to biblical, patristic and lifurgical sources.

COURIER-JOURNAL

Friday, January 26, 1962

Unity of Christians against Recent objective studies of the common enemy has been the Reformation have indimost evident in Germany, he cated, he said, that "all that said, where "the persecuting was positive in the Reformerst platform was sound, traditional Catholic doctrine, Efforts of Christians to present a united front have

sometimes indeed more Catholic and traditional than what been intensified in the face was being presented at the of greater dangers, he said, time by many professedly and have led Catholics to a Catholic teachers." "post Counter Reformation"

"A RETURN to the sources, attitude which promises to be he added, "can and should mean a better grasp of the Father Godfrey said that totality, of the full and bal-Protestant work toward ecuanced context, before the menism has centered in the stress of the historical doctrinal battles and the succes-World Council of Churches. "I think few Catholics would sive cultural assimilations brought in their wake certain theological and devotional imbalances."

Father Godfrey cited three "Above all," Father Godfrey said, "we can agree that main currents of activity a prayerful return to Scripamong Protestants and Cathture means . . . a petition to the Source of Truth who will not despise our humble seek-

> Protestant sects are becoming "altar - instead of pulpit centered," Father Godfrey said, and His Holiness Pope John XXIII has "repeatedly ... summarized our true Christian heritage by speaking of the 'Book and the Cup' as the two chief sources of our spiritual life."

Many Protestant churches today are concerned, he said, with liturgical reorientation, with sacraments not as mere ceremonials but as "signs of faith."

Catholic writers on ecumenics in fact feel, and openly say, that the liturgical movement at the present time offers the most hopeful bridge," he said.

"One reason, undoubtedly, is that the liturgy, and the early common liturgical texts. are doctrine, not argued -but prayed," he added.

TTUETE FEETERE ENDELLER VERTERE POTTERTE FORTER

School Bus Debate Rages In Eleven States collapse of a Catholic school on public school buses to St. Ibuses. They are: California, pupil in subzero cold as

(N.C.W.C. News Service) dramatizing the need for a School buses are facing law permitting nonpublic more than winter winds in at school pupils to ride tax-paid least 11 states. They are also buses.

being buffeled by controversy over whose children are enhave held rides to be legal, titled to their protection. fiscal authorities of Boone Debate on providing tax-County voted to continue paid bus rides for children

By JOHN J. DALY, JR.

paying for transportation of attending parochial and other parochial school pupils after private schools is found from Bishop Richard H. Acker-Alaska east to Colorado and man, C.S.Sp., of Covington down into Kentucky. ordered three county pastors Episodes in past months to close their schools until

range from passage of bus bus service was provided, legislation in Wisconsin after The threat to end transportaa heated letter-writing camtion for 700 pupils in paropaign to rallying support for chial schools was not carried a Missouri law because of the out. collapse of a student who was In Oklahorna, ten parents walking to a Catholic school are appealing to the State

in subzero cold, Supreme Court from a de-The controversy is taking cision of a District Court that place against the backdrop of the Oklahoma constitution decisions by the U.S. Supreme prohibits giving tax - paid Court - in 1947 and 1961transportation to their chil-

the Federal constitution.

state cannot legally permit.

proposed rides.

overwhelmingly.

Aloysius school, Lisbon, N.D. liar practice for pupils of a parochial school in Rugby.

In Kentucky, where courts In Wisconsin, the legislature has passed a law providing that parochial and other private school pupils can be transported on public buses to "the public school they are entitled to attend." The children must get from that school to their own by other arrangements. The bill passed alter a year-long debate campaign which drew criticfor its emotionalism.

> There are now 16 states in which some non-public school pupils ride on tax-paid school the practice.

Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, 'He dusted it off this year to Kansas, Kenlucky, Louisiana, answer questions about a sim- Elar y land, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon and Rhode

> Supreme Courts in six states — California, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut --Inave ruled that the practice is permitted under their state constitutions.

Courts in six other states -Alaska, Delaware, Missouri, and a heated letter-writing Oklahoma, Washington and New York-have held that ism from many lawmakers the practice is not permitted. immediately after the ≣But New York decision, in amendment to the state constitution

Pennsylvania and Iowa courts have held that the pubhe school codes of the states do not authorize the transportation.

> The landmark decision about school buses came in

"That Amendment (the

First) requires the state to be a neutral in its relations with groups of religious believers and non-believers; it does not require the state to be their adversary State power is no more to be used so as to handicap religions than it is to favor them.

1947 when the U.S. Supreme Court held that a school dis-

commented.

"Not as few Protestant and

Ca

trict in New Jersey did not violate the U.S. Constitution paying transportation costs for Catholic school pupils. The court said:

was enacted which authorized

Island.

He outlined several instances of federal aid to higher education, including the case of Harvard University, which received 25 per cent of its income from federal funds in 1961, and of Howard University, which, Delaney said, is "supported mainly by" the federal government.

Schools of divinity and religion are allied with both these institutions, Delaney noted.

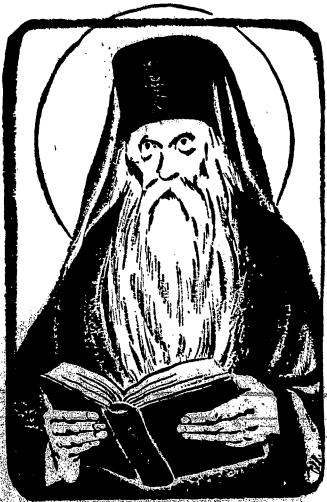
Citing the G.I. Bill and the page boy education act as "exemplars" of desirable federal aid to primary and secondary education, he commented:

"Both of these acts have worked well and neither of them discriminates against any American nor do they encourage a monolithic or totalitarian school system.

"Secular subjects taught in Church-related schools are, of course, the same as secular subjects taught in our public schools. There is no Jewish multiplication table, there is no Catholic Boyle's Law in physics, there is no Protestant alphabet.

"My bill is a G.I. Bill for Junior. It treats every child alike and penalizes none of them because they study secular subjects in a Protestant, Catholic or Jewish school."

Delaney was a key figure in last year's congressional battle over federal aid. His vote in the House Rules Committee was regarded as having blocked the administration's federal aid program, which would have given assistance to public schools only.



### Saints of Unity

St. Alexander Akinetes . . . was a somewhat turbulant Archimandrite best known for his institution of the "sleepless Monks" (Akolmetol) who sang the Divine Office in relays without intermission, day and night. His feastday

dren attending a Midwest City parochial school. The de-Other elements include apcision ended a five-year pracparent growing impatience by tice,

parents of private school In Colorido, the State Campupils: court interpretations missioner of Education, citof state constitutions as baning a recent court decision, ning such rides and opposihas ordered public school distionsto transportation from tricts to put parochial school pupils off their buses or face Protestant church bodies. **RECENT EVENTS** include: withdrawal of state subsidies. In Alaska, the State Su-Catholics turned to the state preme Court has furned legislature. but in its sodown, 2 to 1, a petition by called "short session" this parents of a Catholic school year, it cars consider only pupil that she be permitted items designated by the govto ride a tax-paid bus which ernor. Gov. Stephen L. Mcpasses their 'residence, The Nichols refused to present court said no. It held such the question, saying it is a transportation benefits the matter for courts nonpublic school, an act the

In Minnessota, the State Senate Majority Leader, John In Maryland, voters in 'Bal-Zwach, said the issue is so timore probably will be alive that "it has to be aired." asked in a November refer-He urged that a bus law be endum to decide the fate of passed and brought before a law liberalizing the existhe courts Bills were introing statute permitting nonduced in the 1961 legislature, public pupils in the county but died in committees.

to ride public school buses. In Ohio, Steubenville City A court case challenging the Solicitor LeRoy C. Schell held referendum is pending Prot-In an opmon that six chilestant and Jewish groups dren who attend St. Peter's have led opposition to the Catholic school must be left behind by the bus they had In Maine, Protestant been riding II said Ohio law churches supported a camdoes not authorize such transpaign to force a statewide portation Catholic parents referendum on a new local may contest his opinion. option bus law Many minis-

In North Dakota Atty, Gen ters circulated referendum Leslie R Burgum has repetitions, but the drive failed. peated his opinion that trans-The first three towns voting portation of nonpublic school on whether to transport privpupils does not violate state ate school pupils at tax exlaw-as long as no public pense approved the question money is spent for it. His original opinion, given in 1960, was prompted by com-

In Missouri, Citizens for-Education Freedom, a parplaints of two Protestant minents' group, is pointing to the isters about children riding

## Mother Feels It is Wrong For Daughter To Break Engagement

- By FATHER JOHN L. TEIOMAS, S. J. Sociology Professor St. Louis University

Is it always wrong to break

Is it always wrong to break in ongagement? Two years an engagement? At first sight ago when she was twenty, my there would appear to be daughter became engaged to some injustice involved if the a young man only a year oldparties did not mutually agree er with whom she had been upon the break. keeping company for several

years. When he returned after since the couple had agreed atmost a year in the service, to marry and had publicly things didn't seem to go well announced their intention. between them, yet they aneven going so far as to set nounced a date for marriage. the date for the wedding, it He went away to work and would be quite unfair for one gradually stopped writing. party to act as if the agree When she learned he was manent had not been made dating another gifl, there without first informing the was a scene! She tossed back other. For example, in the his ring and now vows she'll case you mention, it is quite never forgive him. I tell her Landerstandable that your that's very unChristian. Don't daughter should feel unjustyou think there's some wrong Ly treated, since she has been on both sides?

i rresponsible action. To answer your last ques. Nevertheless, the problem tion first, llelen there usual-Es not quite as simple as it ly is some wrong on both sides when human relationships break down in conflict. Unfortunately, when such

situations arise, the people involved tend to justify their actions in the same way as two youngsters fighting in the back yard — each protests the other hit him first. This convenient rationalization often obscures some very obvious demands of Christian charity while serving to juslify almost any kind of re-

It's not easy unless the other appears. In the first place, catches on quickly. Usually getting engaged, even though there is an attempt to signal is still seems to imply a simthe break by showing less incere promise to marry, is no terest and affection, but Luonger taken as seriously at should the partner fail to Formerly. It is not unusual read the signs correctly, lack For girls to be engaged sevof courage and a sense of eral times before they final-Ly marry. Some become ena .showdown, thus increasing gaged after a relatively brief the hurt and humiliation of mequaintance, or years before the break that must eventualthere can be any prospect of ly come. marrying, thus indicating that the agreement is consid-

ered highly conditional. as ed in your daughter's case. the sequel frequently proves. Helen. Even from your brief

cations. After going togeth-We might well argue that er for some time, getting engaged seems to be the thing to do, particularly if one of the partners is anxious to secure some guarantee that the relationship will endure. Although the other party follows the path of least resistance and goes along with the idea. a temporary separation or contact with a wider circle of friends may cause the engagement to be viewed in a totally different perspective. When this happens, one haurt and humiliated by his faces the problem of how to

break the engagement with-

out hurting the other party.

description of events it appears that the separation associated with his months in the service led him to take another look at their engagement. You noted that there was some difficulty on his return, and though the date of the wedding was set, he gradually stopped writing. Your daughter evidently found it difficult to accept the implied break though warring signals were flashing

Further, and as a consequence of the above, some young people "drift" into or "get caught" in an engagement without giving much thought to its serious impliall over the place.

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#### **Reapings at Random**

# Good Drivers Victims With Highway Culprits

#### BY GERARD E. SHERRY

Editor, Central California Register

Local traffic courts are probably the greatest blot on the American judicial scene. Much has been written about them, but almost nothing has been done to change the system.

Motorists throughout the land have been suffering rank injustice for many years and in almost all cases the right of appeal is denied or too expensive to pursue. One other important element of our judicial system is min ing from the traffic court - the accepted. legal tenent that a man is innocent until proven guilty.

The traffic ticket is a typical example of the grave injustice meted out to our citizenry by those responsible for court procedures. Inmost cases the ticket says right there, in the no-so-fine print, that one is guilty of the charge made by the officer And even though it is very often a question of one man's word against the other, traffic court judges almost never take the side of the long-suffering motorist.

The average citizen involved in a traffic" ticket complaint, be it for illegal parking or any other alleged failure to comply with trif-

fic laws knows that he is not going to get justice, even if he's not guilty. Hence, he pays up. And more and more policemen are being encouraged to fill traffic quotas which-are almost no gamble.

action one chooses.

Then, of course, there are the thousands of harassing speed and other traps set for the unewary motorist by many of our smaller communilies throughout the United States. It is a means of revenue for some of these people and they play the game to the hilt. Often it is a form of legalized blackmail against the motorist. The courts convened by some of these local communities are often set up in barber shops or general stores and the like, presided over by politically appointed judges, iome of whom are not qualified. But there is money in the same, and state and county police chiefs go along with it in the interests civic harmony.

In some parts of the country there are traffic judges who have got a lot of prominence through excessive penalties meted out to perfectly good citizens. They normally justify this by proclaiming that examples have to be made and they have the courage to do the making. Indeed, there is one traffic court fuche who is described as meaner that Judge Roy Bean of the hanging days, and seemingly no more competent.

These reflections are put forward at a time when even further steps are being taken against the almost persecuted driving public of these United States. Not only do we have to watch out for city, county and state patrol cars-now they are experimenting with aerial traffic policemen Highways in certain parts of the country are having special markings on them in order that air-to-ground control of speeders can be worked out.

Of course, these serial traffic cons are also on the lookout for accidents, traffic jams and the like. And they can certainly help to make our roads safer. But they are mainly used as evidence for all kinds of traffic violations. We wonder whether or not George Orwell was wrong in his prophecy. Maybe he should have said "Big Brother" will be here before 1964 rather than 1984.

These Reapings are not meant to decry honest attempts at avoiding reckless driving or to condone any form of traffic violation. However, one can go along with all these the the mideriot could be guaranteed justice;

if he could feel secure that he was not merely the victim of "ticket-happy" policemen who must impress their chiefs.

In addition, tickets should be amended to give the motorist a chance to assume that he is innocent unless he pleads otherwise. Traffic court judges, too, should be specialists, not political appointees or publicity seekers. Some traffic violators do need jail and heavy fines. Many, however, are victims of circumstance and should be treated as such. Traffic safety will never be achieved through repressive methods.

No, your Reaper has not had a traffic ticket recently. He is as much concerned about road safety as anyone else. However, road safety involves the two-way application of iustice. If alleged craffic violators had a chance to expect justice their response to the pleas of traffic safety experts may be more fruitful.

The law must always be upheld and the policemen must always be there to administer it. But the law was never meant to be oneilded. And it is in this area that most law lent himsenents of melorists if at the same enforcement agencies have let the public down-denying them elephantary righta

