

# New Attitude on Psychiatry

**By PAUL W. McCLOSKEY**  
 Washington—(NC)—The discoveries of modern psychiatry are so far-reaching that it is vital for the Church to accept them and put them to use, according to a priest who has a vantage point for insight into both.

Father Jerome Hayden, O.S.B., is a monk who is a member of the Catholic Theological Society of America. He is also a medical doctor and a practicing psychiatrist who is a diplomat and fellow of the American Psychiatric Association.

He is the founder and director of the Marsalin Institute in Holliston, Mass., a pioneer venture who two fold goal is promotion of mental health through prevention, early detection and treatment of emotional illness, and the harmonizing of Catholic doctrine and psychiatry through the integration of theology, scholastic philosophy and the valid findings of psychoanalysis.

Father Hayden is convinced that the Vatican Council must include in its statement on the Church in the modern world explicit recognition of the importance and validity of the revolution wrought in society by the psychoanalytic approach.

In an interview, the monk of St. Anselm's Abbey here disclosed that he was asked to present his views on this score to several gatherings of bishops in Rome during last fall's session of the ecumenical Council. The meetings were held at the invitation of Belgium's Leo Cardinal Suenens, one of the four cardinal-moderators of the council, and enabled Father Hayden to address over 150 bishops from all over the world as well as superiors general of several religious congregations.

Among the points he made were these:

• Psychoanalysis "has gone beyond the confines of mental illness to embrace the whole man—and indeed all men"—a fact which requires a "thorough rethinking of Christian moral theology."

• The findings of psychiatry are so important that highly intelligent priests and religious, especially professors of philosophy and theology, spiritual directors and counselors of seminarians, should submit to personal analysis even though they are in no need of treatment.

• The rejection of psychoanalysis by the Church would deprive her of the most effective scientific instrument now available for a "for complete understanding of modern man." At the same time, such a rejection would alienate from the Church "an ever-increasing number of persons among the more highly endowed laymen who are being called upon to be leaders in the social spheres of Church activity."

Father Hayden is all too aware that his thinking is unacceptable in some Catholic circles. "During the past 25 years," he said, "I have heard representatives of the Church field of psychiatry with such prejudicial vigor as to leave the hearer astounded. Priests have preached against it from the pulpit, and in private they have warned members of their flocks who sought their help of the great dangers of even consulting a psychiatrist."

Father Hayden said that a result of such an approach, many Catholics who have finally sought psychotherapy have suffered, "in addition to their

illness, the torture of having to decide against the admonitions of their pastor or confessor."

This would be a tragic situation if it happened only to one person, the priest believes. But he cites the facts of modern life, that one out of every 10 Americans is in need of some form of psychiatric treatment, and that one-half of the hospital beds in the United States are occupied by mental patients.

And while statistics are lacking, he adds, it must be assumed that the proportion of American Catholics suffering from emotional disturbances is "at least as high if not higher" than that of the U.S. population in general.

Noting that neuroses have their roots in unresolved conflicts with parental figures, he said that an externally imposed, rigidly legal form of life can

only increase the difficulties of a person who is already in connection, he indicated that the Catholic Church in its reaction to the Protestant Reformation tended to emphasize canon law, and that the American Catholic tradition in particular has been a highly legalistic one.

Father Hayden founded the Marsalin Institute in 1957, at the invitation of the then Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston and with the blessing of Pope Pius XII. Originally situated in suburban Boston, it moved to its permanent location in Holliston, about 22 miles southwest of Boston, in 1962.

After the construction of clinical facilities, a staff of three psychiatrists, three psychologists and three psychiatric social workers was organized. The members work on the levels of research, training and treatment with an emphasis on prevention. The opening of another new building in 1964 provided additional space for its course of lectures, seminars and workshops for the training of such persons as spiritual directors, novice masters and teachers. This year, the institute plans to establish special classes for exceptional children which will combine teaching, training and treatment.

Marsalin—the name is an accorded form of the institute's patron, Mary, Health of the Sick (MARIA SALUS INFIRMORUM)—receives patients regardless of creed or color, and has given aid to priests, religious and professional people from all parts of the country despite the fact that it has no in-patient facilities.

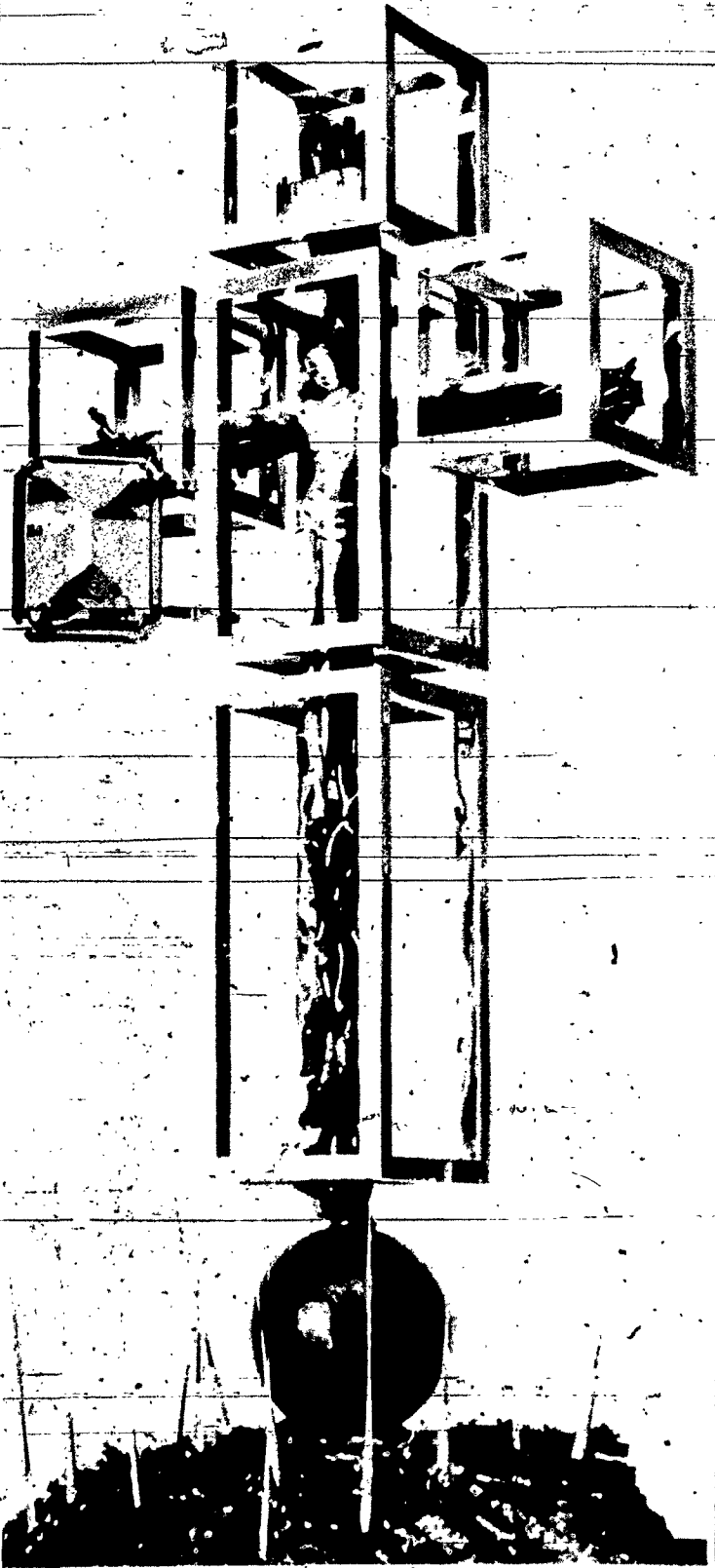
The cost of professional service is based on minimal fees currently charged in private practice. On this score, Father Hayden holds that patients must pay something: "If they do not, they do not become really committed and we can't help them."

Listed in the directory of the American Medical Association as "Hayden, James E."—his professional name—Father Hayden was graduated from the medical school of the University of Pittsburgh in 1927. He practiced and taught medicine in his native Pittsburgh for several years before going to the University of Louvain in Belgium, where he earned a Ph.D.

He joined the Benedictine community at St. Anselm's in 1943 and was ordained a priest in 1947. On becoming a monk, he turned toward specialization in psychiatry. After graduate work at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the big federal mental institution in Washington, he served as resident psychiatrist at Butler Hospital, Providence, R.I., and then as an extern at the neurological institute of McGill University in Montreal.

Returning to his monastery, Father Hayden joined the faculty of psychology and psychiatry of the Catholic University of America. As a staff member of the CU Child Center, he held the position of director of resident trainees. He remained on the university faculty until coming to the Boston archdiocese to found Marsalin.

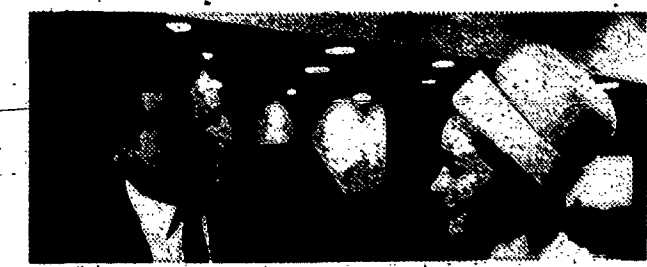
Concerning the Church's ap-



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Newark, N.J.—(RNS)—This unusual jeweled "Angel Cross" was one of about 30 artistic creations by Salvador Dall displayed in a Newark, N.J., department store for charity. The Dall exhibition of works of art in gems and precious metals was valued at about \$2 million. This cross, 30 inches high, rests on a crystallized zinc sulphite base, in which are embedded 12 diamond-encrusted spines, a symbol of the Twelve Apostles. Used in creating the cross were diamonds, platinum, gold, lapis lazuli from Russia, and rare dark coral from China. It also has a flawless topaz from Brazil weighing 1,687 karats, which represents the door of the Tabernacle and the Gate of Heaven.

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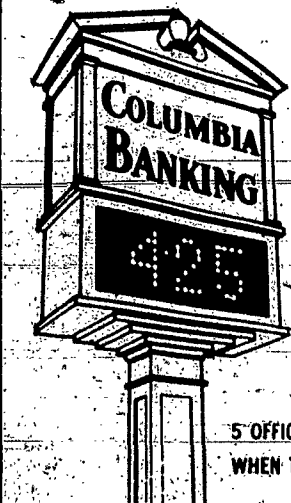


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## Farmers Force Priest Resign

Gilroy, Cal.—(RNS)—Pressure from local Catholic growers has forced a priest active in the farm labor movement in the San Francisco archdiocese to resign his post as co-chairman of the Interfaith Migrant Committee.

Father Ronald Burke, who helped a Presbyterian minister found the committee in October 1963, said he resigned the office at his pastor's request, but will continue as an active member.

Sunday collections in the parish have dropped 20 per cent in recent weeks and a delegation of farmers asked his removal from the parish.

The IMC, with about 75 active members, conducted a summer school for Spanish-speaking children of farm workers, provided health clinics, and has shown films in Spanish on health and welfare subjects.

## Book Award Given For Chardin Book

Chicago—(RNS)—Harper & Row, Inc., of New York was named winner of the 1964 Thomas More Association Medal for distinguished contribution to Catholic literature in publishing "The Future of Man," by Father Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, S.J.

The French Jesuit theologian, philosopher and paleontologist, who died in New York in 1955, was known for his lifelong efforts to interpret Christian revelations in terms of evolution. He lived in China for many years.

# Turn Devotion to Practice

proach to psychiatry, Father Hayden said:

"Christian moral theology must be reconsidered in the light of the new discoveries made possible by depth psychology and in such a way that the teaching of Christ will be re-splendent in the new concept of man. The Church in the modern world cannot fail to deal with this issue without incurring great suffering upon future generations of her children and even irreparable harm through loss of some of them. The task that lies ahead is enormous, but the Church is equal to that task."

One of the current problems, the priest holds, is that moral theologians have traditionally utilized "descriptive psychology," which "views man purely from the level of consciousness without any consideration of the unconscious—or at least an unconscious which can be known or explored."

But with the new psychoanalytic psychology developed by Sigmund Freud at the turn of the century, he said, descriptive psychology for many purposes became simply a relic of the past, akin perhaps to alchemy. The reason is that the discovery of psychoanalysis takes the unconscious aspect of the human mind into consideration. "It presents a concept of conscious man emerging from an unconscious stratum which we can come to know and explore," he said.

"This may sound revolutionary," Father Hayden admits. "But it is a fact, and upon its acceptance or rejection depends our success or failure in dealing with the problems of the modern world. Thus far we have seen nothing brought before the Second Vatican Council which in any way relates to this tremendous problem."

This is a serious failing, according to the priest, for "if the Church refuses to perform this task, it will nevertheless be undertaken without her. We would then find ourselves in a contradictory situation in which the teachings of Christ would be appropriated and incorporated into a 'new' moral science proposed outside the Church." Recognizing that the old antagonism of the Church toward psychoanalysis had a legitimate basis—Freud himself held that religion and psychoanalysis are incompatible—Father Hayden said that there is no longer any basis for it. Psychoanalysis has matured as a science, he said, and no longer oversteps its bounds into the domain of religion as it once attempted to do.

Washington—(NC)—The Marian congresses in the Dominican Republic early this year will attempt to modify the typical Latin American attitude toward Mary, according to the man who is preparing the meetings.

Archbishop Emmanuele Clarizio, Apostolic Nuncio to the Dominican Republic and chairman of the congresses, said in an interview here that many Catholics in Latin America lack a proper understanding of their relation to Mary and to religion generally.

"They often trust in God, but they don't make enough personal effort," he said. "One purpose of these meetings is to let the people of Latin America see the way we live a Christian life and learn to imitate Our Lady the way she lived in Nazareth."

This process of turning "from devotion to practice," said the Archbishop, will be accomplished by talks and by enabling delegates to view social welfare projects in the cities of Santo Domingo and Higüey where the meetings will be held.

Being built at the present time in Higüey is a model village, called Villa Nazaret, of 200 homes for the poor. Also under construction at Higüey is a hospital to serve the village, a communal dining room and a farm. The village was built in part through a gift of \$10,000 from Pope Paul VI.

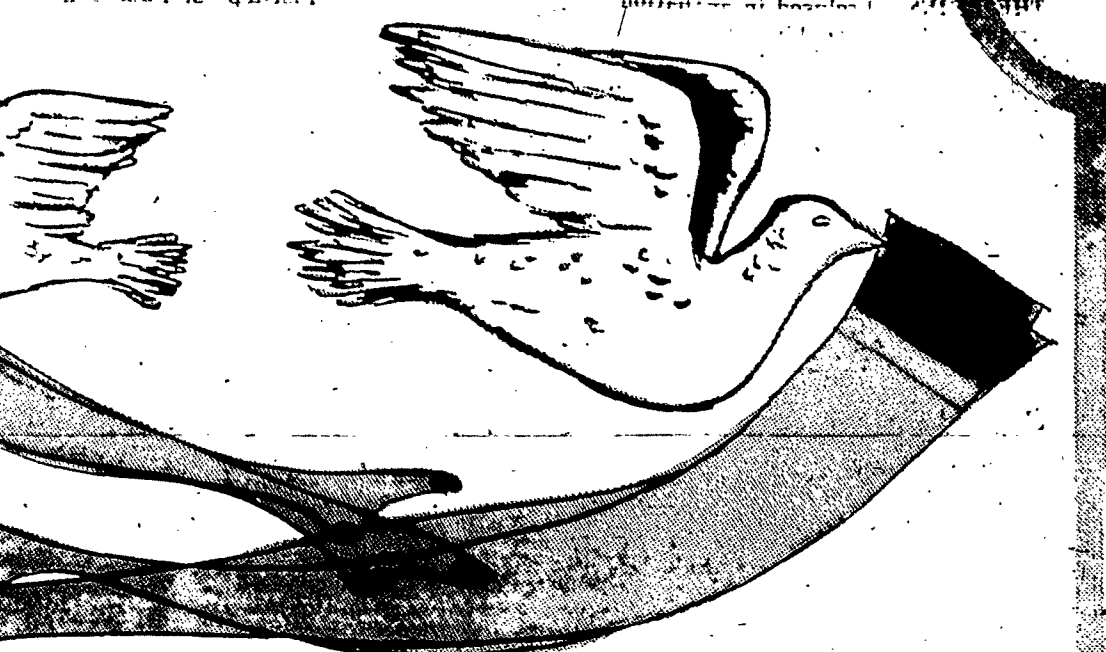
The Italian-born Archbishop, who is also apostolic delegate to Puerto Rico, was instrumental in starting the Pope John XXIII Technical School in Higüey. He said the kind of education most needed in Latin America is not the traditional liberal arts courses, but technical training which will "put hands to work."

There are two Marian meetings which will be held in the Dominican Republic in March. The 4th International Mariological Congress, a meeting for theologians, is scheduled for March 23 to 25. During the latter congress, the new basilica of Our Lady of Alta Gracia, the patroness of the Dominican Re-

public, will be dedicated in Higüey.

Cardinal Doepfner, one of the four moderators of the ecumenical council, also praised Pope Paul VI for proclaiming Mary as Mother of the Church at the close of the Vatican Council's third session in November. The cardinal spoke at Christmas midnight Mass here.

So far the lay-preachers have confined their talks to parochial matters, such as an appeal for funds for a youth club. The experiment is part of the church's effort to give laymen a wider role in the parish's activities and ceremonies.




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