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27 New 'Princes of the Church'

Baltimore Archbishop Elevated To Cardinal

Vatican City — (NC) — Pope Paul VI has named 27 new cardinals, raising membership in the College of Cardinals to an all-time high of 103.

Pope Paul's first appointment of cardinals, announced more than a year and a half after his election, included one from the U.S. — Archbishop Lawrence J. Shehan of Baltimore — and prelates from all parts of the world.

THE ARCHBISHOP of Baltimore, 65, has been head of the See since 1961 and in the time since his appointment has emerged as a major force in the U.S. Church's work in ecumenism, education, civil rights and Church-state relations.

A native of Baltimore, he entered the seminary at the age of 13 and was ordained in Rome in 1922 after studies at the North American College.

In 1945, he was named auxiliary bishop of Baltimore. He was appointed in 1953 the first bishop of Bridgeport, Conn., and returned to become archbishop of Baltimore in 1961.

His archdiocesan commission on Christian unity, the first such group in the nation when formed in 1962, is a model for similar efforts around the nation. He heads the U.S. Bishops' Committee on Ecumenical Affairs and is a member of the Vatican's Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity.

Those named by the Pope will be raised to their new rank at a consistory on Feb. 22. The Pontiff also has indicated that he plans to name still more cardinals after the close of the ecumenical council. Its last session starts on Sept. 14.

Announcement of the appointments ended a long-standing rumor that Pope Paul planned to let the honorary title of cardinal lapse by not naming any new ones. The rumor gained currency as the first year of his pontificate passed without any increase in the ranks of princes of the Church. The usual practice is for a new Pope to hold a consistory shortly after his coronation.

Plans for the coming consistory were among the best kept

secrets of recent Vatican history. In the past there has been a kind of "consistorial atmosphere" which has preceded the official publication of the names of new cardinals. This time there was no hint of the appointments until they were announced by the Vatican Press Office.

Among those named was a Canadian, Archbishop Maurice Roy of Quebec.

Three Eastern-rite patriarchs headed the list of appointments. At the top was Melkite Patriarch Maximos IV Saigh of Antioch. This means he is the first cardinal created by Pope Paul and heretofore has certain honorary privileges, such as celebrating the annual commemoration of the Pope's coronation in St. Peter's basilica.

The other two Eastern-rite patriarchs were Maronite Patriarch Paul Mouche of Antioch and Coptic-rite Patriarch Stephanos I Siderous of Alexandria.

Also named were three prelates from Sees behind the Iron Curtain — Archbishop Josef Beran of Prague, Czechoslovakia; Archbishop Franjo Soper of Zagreb, Yugoslavia; and Ukrainian-rite Archbishop Josyf Slipyj of Lvov, U.S.S.R. Archbishop Beran was released after 14 years of internment in October, 1963, but has not been allowed by Czechoslovakia's communist rulers to return to his See. Archbishop Slipyj was freed after 17 years in Soviet prisons in February, 1963, and has since been residing in Rome.

Pope Paul named the Church's second Negro cardinal, Archbishop Paul Sougwanphakdi of Ouagadougou, capital of the newly independent African nation of Upper Volta.

He also raised four priests to the Sacred College — Msgr. Joseph Cardinal of Belgium, founder of the Young Christian Workers organization; Msgr. Charles Journet, a theologian who is the first Swiss to be named a cardinal in modern times; Father Giulio Bevilacqua, an Oratorian Father who is an old friend of the Pope and accompanied him to the Holy Land in January, 1964; and Msgr. Federico Galloni di Vignale, the Pope's majordomo, a top official of the papal household.

Besides the Eastern-rite patriarchs, only one Asian was on the list — Archbishop Thomas Cooray, O.M.I., of Colombo, Ceylon. There was also only one Latin American — Archbishop Agnelo Rossi of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The others named were: Archbishop Lorenz Jaeger of Fribourg, Germany; Archbishop Joseph Martin of Lyons, France; Archbishop Owen McCann, of Cape Town, South Africa; Archbishop Leon Duval of Algiers, Algeria; Archbishop Emmelegio Florit of Florence, Italy; Archbishop John Heenan of Westminster, England; Archbishop Jean Willot of Lyons, France; Archbishop Emile Danté, secretary of the Congregation of Rites; Archbishop Cesare Zerba, secretary of the Congregation of Sacramental Discipline; Archbishop Giovanni Colombo of Milan, Italy; Archbishop William Conway of Armagh, Northern Ireland, and Bishop Angel Herrera y Orta of Malaga, Spain.

Sees traditionally headed by a cardinal whose archbishop has now been raised to the Sacred College include Milan, Westminster, Armagh, Rouen, Florence and Lyons. The last had been without a cardinal at its head for only eight days, following the death of Florio Cardinal Gerlier on Jan. 17.

The order of precedence of the new cardinals is the following:

Patriarch Saigh, Patriarch Mouche, Patriarch Siderous, Archbishop Slipyj, Archbishop Jaeger, Archbishop Cooray, Archbishop Beran, Archbishop Roy, Archbishop Martin, Archbishop McCann, Archbishop Duval, Archbishop Florit, Archbishop Soper, Archbishop Heenan, Archbishop Willot, Archbishop Zoungana, Archbishop Shehan, Archbishop Danté, Archbishop Zerba, Archbishop Rossi, Archbishop Colombo, Archbishop Conway, Bishop Herrera, Msgr. Galloni di Vignale, Msgr. Journet, Msgr. Bevilacqua.

Dispensation On Holiday
Bishop James E. Kearney has granted Catholics in the Rochester Diocese a dispensation from the law of abstinence on Friday, Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday.

artist of unlimited energy, the leader of a great power who guided his country, accepting every risk to gain the ultimate victory — "We shall go on to the end, whatever the cost may be."

"He became the personification of his country, and even the world, in the relentless battle for liberation from totalitarianism. Who can forget the sight of parliament, led by Sir Winston, making its way to Westminster Abbey at the end of the war to offer humble and reverent prayer of thanksgiving to God!"

"The whole world mourns his passing today because in him all recognized fidelity and greatness. We shall pray for his soul, and we shall pray that the goals for which he spent his life would be achieved — peace and justice for all men."



ARCHBISHOP SHEHAN

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Also named were three prelates

New Cardinal Famed For Ecumenism

Baltimore — (RNS) — One of the 27 new cardinals named by Pope Paul VI, Archbishop Lawrence J. Shehan of Baltimore, 65, is widely renowned for interest in the ecumenical movement and strong support of civil rights.

A member of the Vatican Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity, he is also chairman of the Ecumenical Affairs Committee set up by the U.S. hierarchy to foster dialogue and contacts with Protestants and Eastern Orthodox.

HE ATTRACTED national attention in July, 1963, when he issued a 3,000-word Lenten pastoral vigorously condemning all forms of racial discrimination and calling for an end to segregation in all aspects of religious and civic life. A year before, he publicly supported a bill designed to open all Maryland hotels and restaurants to Negroes, saying: "The purpose of such laws is to provide all persons without regard to race, color, creed or national origin with reasonable opportunities to satisfy fundamental human needs as and when they arise."

During Vatican II's third session, Archbishop Shehan joined other U.S. prelates in urging a strong draft statement on religious liberty, as well as a proposed declaration exonerating the Jews of the charge of delict in Christ's crucifixion.

His ecumenical leadership was highlighted last June when he addressed a United Presbyterian gathering at Westminster, Md., declaring that what makes the ecumenical movement possible is the "realization that there are certain basic Christian truths that we hold in common."

He cited some of these as "the divinity of Jesus Christ and hence, also, the mystery of the Holy Trinity; redemption through the passion and death of Our Lord; the reality of the Resurrection; and salvation through the grace of Christ."

At the Vatican Council session, in 1963, Archbishop Shehan made a notable speech calling for an amendment to the schema on the nature of the Church, then under discussion, so as to make the doctrine of papal infallibility more understandable to non-Roman Catholics.

The Baltimore prelate becomes the 18th member of the American hierarchy to be named to the Sacred College since the Red Hat was given to John Cardinal McCloskey, second Archbishop of New York, in 1875.

Jesuits to Elect New Superior

Rome — (NC) — The election of a new general of the Society of Jesus to succeed Father Jean Janssens, S.J., who died last Oct. 5, will start on May 6.

The date was announced in a circular sent to superiors of all Jesuit communities by the society's acting head, Canadian Father John L. Swain, S.J.

In each Jesuit province meetings are now under way to appoint two electors who, along with the provincial superiors, will come here to vote in the election.



Circus Children Visit Pope

Vatican City — (RNS) — Pope Paul VI greets children of the "heroes of the impossible," his description of circus performers. The youngsters were invited to the Pope's side after he had completed a talk before an American circus troupe. The pontiff said circus people "brighten the lives" of audiences and urged the performers to "fulfill the obligations of your profession in a Christian way." As the photograph was taken one child was overwhelmed by the audience and burst into tears.

White Attitude Seen Block To Conversion of Negroes

Fort Wayne, Ind. — (RNS) — "The biggest obstacle to the conversion of Negroes to the Catholic faith is the attitude of white Catholics," the pastor of a racially-mixed Catholic parish told a Christian Family Movement here.

Father Ralph H. Larson cited Catholics who nullify a professed belief in racial equality with qualifications concerning when the Negro "can fit into our culture," when the Negro "makes an effort to improve himself," or when the Negro "becomes moral and respectable."

He named Negroes of his acquaintance who fulfilled such qualifications but could not find equality in housing, education, employment or church membership.

"THE NEGRO is a prisoner of his own black skin," he said. Father Larson's parish, St. Mary's, sponsors a unique grade school in an older residential area adjacent to Fort Wayne's downtown business section. Besides being integrated, the school accepts both Catholic and non-Catholic pupils.

He told the CFM couples, drawn from two deanery federations, that he is fighting an uphill battle to win Negro converts.

"The great majority of these people already are active members of some church and their church membership means very

much to them," he said. "Their church is the only island of self-respect and achievement in their lives, the only place where they are respected persons."

"Why," the priest demanded, "should they give this up to attend a church where everybody looks down their noses at them? Who wants to go where they're not wanted?"

Explaining why many Negroes do not even attempt to fulfill qualifications demanded of them by white Catholics, Father Larson said "the worst thing that can happen to you is to be born poor and black. It deadens the spirit."

"The average white person," he said, "is ambitious because his parents were ambitious and because his parents and teachers expected him also to be ambitious. It's part of his culture."

He suggested an additional difference between the average Negro and white that is cultural and reported that the "stifling effect" of a "culture of poverty" has been proved by countless surveys and studies.

Father Larson asked Catholic parents to contact Negro families, invite them to attend parish inquiry classes and to Mass, and offer to accompany them to both. He also suggested that the children of the two families be brought together for play activities in the home.

The priest asked them for volunteers in a tutoring program to offer "remedial reading and arithmetic" to Negro pupils, emphasizing that "the feeling that there is someone who cares about his school work and is interested in helping him is probably more important to the Negro child than what you may be able to teach him."

Finally, Father Larson had a word of encouragement for Catholics who believe in the principle of racial justice but feel reluctant to make a personal gesture of friendship towards a Negro.

"You're really suffering from a fear of the unknown," he said. "Once you swallow that fear and take the first step, you'll find that your problem never really existed."

Worker-Priests Gain in France

Paris — (RNS) — France now has 350 Catholic worker-priests and 70 seminarians in training in that field. Another 50 priests are acting in close liaison with the Mission de France, the organization responsible for the pioneering worker-priest movement.

A report on the activities of the Mission de France was given here by Father Andre Laforge, its vicar-general, in a talk before religious news reporters.

He said that the Mission de France, whose headquarters is at Fontignay near Dijon, had 74 teams of priests equally divided between urban and rural regions. In addition, there are 60 priests in full-time employment in such activities as the hotel business, building construction, and the engineering section of the nuclear research center at Saclay. Twelve teams of priests are operating in North Africa and Latin America.

The worker-priest movement was founded in 1941 by Emmanuel C. Cardinal Suhard.

Archbishop of Paris. It was given a new constitution by the Vatican in 1954 after the alleged left-wing leanings of some of the priests had given rise to controversy. Recently, Achille Cardinal Lianhart, Archbishop of Lille, gave up the functions of prelate-in-charge of the mission and was replaced temporarily by Archbishop Francois Marty of Rheims. Archbishop Marty is expected to be confirmed in the appointment.

Speaking at the same meeting was Brother Robert Giscard of the Protestant Community of Taize. He said that the community now has 66 members. Most of these live at Taize but others had been sent but in small groups of two or three to various parts of France and Europe.

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SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Vatican Tribute Paid Churchill

Vatican City — (NC) — Sir Winston Churchill was "the personification of his country, even of the world, in the relentless battle for liberation from totalitarianism," the Pope's Secretary of State declared here.

Amleto Cardinal Cicognani, in a special tribute the day after England's "grand old man" died, hailed Churchill's "extraordinary vitality and versatility."

The cardinal's statement, issued after Pope Paul VI had sent a message of condolence to Lady Churchill, was published in the Vatican City daily, L'Osservatore Romano (Jan. 25). The Cardinal said:

"Today Great Britain mourns the death of her distinguished son, a great statesman and leader, Sir Winston Churchill. We join with the British people in this hour of sadness."

"Sir Winston lived a long and full life, and he dedicated it to the service of his country and his people. He was a man of extraordinary vitality and versatility — a soldier and an

artist of unlimited energy, the leader of a great power who guided his country, accepting every risk to gain the ultimate victory — "We shall go on to the end, whatever the cost may be."

"He became the personification of his country, and even the world, in the relentless battle for liberation from totalitarianism. Who can forget the sight of parliament, led by Sir Winston, making its way to Westminster Abbey at the end of the war to offer humble and reverent prayer of thanksgiving to God!"

"The whole world mourns his passing today because in him all recognized fidelity and greatness. We shall pray for his soul, and we shall pray that the goals for which he spent his life would be achieved — peace and justice for all men."