

Catholic Schools Near 6 Million

Washington—(NC)—A record 5,700,000 students have enrolled in the nation's Catholic elementary and secondary schools this month.

This is the estimate of the National Catholic Educational Association, based on preliminary reports from diocesan school superintendents.

This means that about 89,000 more pupils have been added to the rolls.

The students are in a network of private schools whose finan-

cial value this school year is placed at more than \$3.4 billion by the U.S. Office of Education.

When private colleges are added to the U.S. agency's total of estimated educational expenditures, the figure for private education runs to \$8.6 billion, based on the assumption that expenditures per teacher are the same as public schools.

The NCEA issued these estimates:

- Elementary schools went from 4,541,000 pupils to 4,593,000—an increase of 52,000.

- Secondary schools increased from 1,087,000 students to 1,124,000—a jump of 37,000.

The estimate for grade school enrollment means an increase of one per cent, a figure considerably below the spectacular growth rate of the post-World War II years, but one slightly above last year's increase which

came to only two tenths of one per cent.

As for high schools, enrollment growth is picking up speed as the student numbers which literally overwhelmed some grade schools a few years back reach the secondary level.

The estimated high school enrollment increase this school year is 34 per cent, following on the heels of a 2 per cent jump the year before.

Veterans Back War In Vietnam

New York—(NC)—Support for President Johnson's Vietnam policies and for Negro civil rights, as well as condemnation of anti-Semitism and the Ku Klux Klan, were voiced in resolutions adopted by the Catholic War Veterans.

Some 4,700 members of the CWV attended the organization's 30th annual August convention here (Aug. 17-21). They elected Martin Riley of Philadelphia national commander, succeeding Charles F. Shelley of Brooklyn.

The resolution on Vietnam called for efforts to resist communist aggression there while also urging the U.S. to press for an end to hostilities through honorable negotiations at a time to be chosen by this country.

Several resolutions asked increased benefits for veterans, including a cold war G.I. educational assistance bill.

The civil rights resolution backed racial justice in the use of public facilities, in voting, in equal employment opportunity and trade union membership, in anti-poverty efforts and in education.

Other resolutions urged stepped-up civil defense efforts; asked passage of new federal legislation against obscenity; called for liberalization of U.S. immigration laws; backed prayer in public places, even if this should require a constitutional amendment; endorsed continued observance of Captive Nations Week and asked for a formation of a congressional committee on captive nations; and called on the CWV to cooperate with Newman Clubs, the Catholic Youth Organization, and the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine.

Nuns Residence At Notre Dame

Notre Dame—(NC)—Nuns representing more than 100 religious communities throughout the country participated in the dedication of Lewis Hall, a new residence for Sisters studying for graduate degrees at the University of Notre Dame here.

Father Theodore M. Hesburgh C.S.C., Notre Dame president, offered the dedication Mass in Lewis Hall chapel and officiated at the blessing of the four-story, 143-room building. Declaring that nuns "are at the very heart of the Church in America," Father Hesburgh said, the dedication of Lewis Hall marks a new era of the Church in which "scholarship and sanctity go hand in hand."



Notre Dame—(RNS)—Episcopal couples are featured at a Catholic seminar. They addressed a number of delegates at the Christian Family Movement conference at Notre Dame, Ind. They are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stitt, left, founders of a Christian Family Movement organization in the Episcopal Church, and Mr. and Mrs. William Ryan.

Parent's Problem

Too Much Leisure Time

Notre Dame—(RNS)—The national chaplain of the Christian Family Movement told some 5,000 persons attending the organization's annual conference here to use their increasing leisure time to add to their knowledge of the Catholic faith and enrich their lives with culture of the world.

Msgr. Reynold Hillenbrand, underscoring the words of the late Pope John XXIII, said that leisure time will free men from inhuman labor, allowing men to devote more time to the finer things of life.

"We must prepare for leisure time, and this we have not done," said Msgr. Hillenbrand, pastor of Sacred Heart church in Hubbard Woods, Ill., a suburb of Chicago. "There is nothing sacred about the 40-hour week, just as there was nothing sacred about the 72-hour week."

Leisure, he said, is a value given to man by God. "It (leisure) can lead to our development as an apostle of Christ." Leisure time, he added, is more than an occasion to restore one's strength to begin work again; it is a happy occasion to increase the cultural life.

Added leisure, according to Msgr. Hillenbrand, also will help people to catch up with their knowledge about religion and give them more time for apostolic work. He recommended work in organizations, both civic and political, as a means of learning about the culture in which they live.

No one, he said, should have



Notre Dame—(RNS)—Two noted Catholic couples are shown as they participated in discussions at the Christian Family Movement convention at Notre Dame, Ind. Standing are Mr. and Mrs. Jose Alvarez-Icaza, leaders of CFM in Mexico who were named Vatican II auditors by Pope Paul VI.

guilt feelings about enjoying themselves. So often people feel that they have to justify the use of their time, he said. "We're always talking shop."

Work is sacred, the chaplain continued. "It is noble and sa-

cred because it does things for others." However, Msgr. Hillenbrand said that St. Augustine and St. Thomas both held that were of a higher value than the pleasurable things of life utilitarian aspects of life.

'Intrusion' Charged in Steel Issue

Pittsburgh—(RNS)—The Pittsburgh Catholic, official diocesan publication, has expressed fear that traditional labor-management bargaining procedures may be severely damaged as a result of President Johnson's "intrusion" into the current steel talks.

It said in an editorial: "The Presidential presence hovering over the final crucial days of conference... the direct Presidential intrusion to effect the eight-day postponement of a strike... the Presidential removal of the collective bargaining talks from Pittsburgh to Washington... the Presidential promise to watchdog bargaining during the days of grace—these add (up) to consequences which could reach far beyond the immediate issue and the parties herein involved."

The Pittsburgh Catholic speculated that the action of President Johnson could mean that henceforth bargaining proceedings in basic industries "will be linked, for better or for worse, to the disposition of the President and his reading of the state of the nation. A third power would thus be introduced into labor-management relations so enormous as to void substantially the strength of the negotiating parties and diminish the will and resolve of the negotiators themselves."

Catholics Send Observers To Study Meet

Washington—(NC)—A team of Catholic observers will attend the Sixth World Order Study Conference sponsored by the National Council of Churches in St. Louis, Oct. 20 to 23.

Members of the Catholic delegation are now being chosen and announcement of their names will be made at a later date, according to Msgr. William Baum, executive director of the U.S. Bishops' Commission on Ecumenical Affairs.

Bishop John J. Carberry of Columbus, Ohio, who directs a commission subcommittee concerned with relations with the National Council of Churches, will select the Catholic observers.

The study conference will bring together about 600 clergy and lay leaders of most of the nation's Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox communions. In addition to Catholic observers, a Jewish group is expected.

Catholics Cued On Billy Graham

Houston—(RNS)—Catholics, "acting with ecumenical charity," may attend the Billy Graham Evangelistic Crusade here October 8 to 17, but may not take active part in the service.

A statement from the Galveston-Houston Diocesan Commission for Christian Unity said that attendance "can be permissible for Catholics acting with ecumenical charity and with a penitential awareness of their inability to participate actively in the service."

Papal Blessing on Anniversary

Protestant Monastery Works for Unity

Taizé—(RNS)—Pastors of many Protestant denominations, a French cardinal, several Franciscan monks and a number of Eastern Orthodox dignitaries met here to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the world-renowned Protestant monastic community.

The occasion also brought messages of goodwill from Pope Paul VI and top-ranking Protestant and Anglican leaders.

Taizé is today not only the first Protestant monastery since the Reformation but an influential ecumenical center.

The anniversary celebrations began in the morning at the Church of Reconciliation—built by 50 young Germans as a symbol of repentance for the crimes of Nazism—where a service was conducted by the monks of Taizé, headed by Prior Roger Schutz.

Meanwhile, in a Catholic church—formerly the parish church of a ruined village rebuilt by the Taizé community—Joseph Cardinal Martin, Archbishop of Rouen, offered a Mass, four Franciscan monks assisting.

The crowd attending the Mass was so great that hundreds had to stand in the yard outside.

An hour later, an Orthodox service was conducted jointly in the Church of Reconciliation by Metropolitan Meletios of Paris, the Exarch in Europe of the Ecumenical Patriarchate, and Metropolitan Vladimir, Exarch of the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church. A Greek priest offered the wine and a Russian

priest the bread consecrated during the liturgy.

It was announced that Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras had appointed Archimandrite Damaskinos Papandreou as rector of the recently completed Orthodox center in Taizé.

Later in the morning, Cardinal Martin, Catholic Bishop Lucien Chauriere of Lausanne, Orthodox bishops from Brussels and Paris joined in chanting Matins according to the Oriental Rite.

A young Swiss candidate then made his vows in front of the ecclesiastical dignitaries and was received into the Taizé community by Pastor Schutz.

In the afternoon, the ecumenical assembly heard readings from the Koran, the Muslim holy book, after which messages from Pope Paul, and the other Catholic, Protestant and Anglican dignitaries were read.

Pope Paul said he would pray for the success of "a fruitful ecumenical dialogue" and for "the visible unity of Christians."

Already widely accepted in France and throughout Europe as a pattern for forward-looking churchmen of all religious denominations in an ecumenical age, Taizé dates back to Aug. 20, 1940, when a theological student at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, arrived in this part of defeated France.

Inspired by a determination to found a community of prayer, Roger Schutz, author of an academic thesis on Western

monasticism, had already visited Cluny, in southern Burgundy, the mother of many medieval Benedictine foundations in the Middle Ages.

A local lawyer suggested the young theologian take a look at a large uninhabited property eight miles to the north at Taizé. Arriving on bicycle, the future Prior of Taizé found the house locked. He asked a poor old woman of the village where he might eat. "With my family," she replied. "Remain here; we are so alone, so isolated." It was the voice of the poor which Roger Schutz took to be the voice of Christ.

The young theologian remained alone in the house for two years in prayer and planning. Situated just south of the German line of occupation, he hid many refugees, mostly Jews, who managed to make it into the free zone. Then German troops took over all of France, his activity ceased and he was forced to return to Switzerland.

With the liberation of France, young Pastor Schutz returned to Taizé but this time with three other fellow students including Max Thurian of Geneva, later to be known as the author of widely read books on theology and spirituality and with Pastor Schutz prominent among the observers at the Second Vatican Council as guests of the Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity headed by Augustin Cardinal Bea.

Thanks to the benevolence of the local bishop and the approval of Archbishop Angelo

Roncalli, Papal Nuncio at Paris (later to be Pope John XXIII), the small Catholic church of the village—a gem of Roman architecture—was made available to the Community for the celebration of the Eucharist and the recitation of the monastic office. At Easter, 1949, seven of the Brothers of Taizé took perpetual vows of celibacy, community goods and obedience. A significant step in the religious history of Christendom had passed unnoticed.

The Taizé Community lived its vocation of unity for 20 years, often misunderstood, but always fostering faith and hope. Its numbers slowly grew, its experience matured, its influence expanded. A Rule of Life was drafted, discussed and adopted in 1953. Then, as Prior Schutz explains, came Pope John XXIII to put an end to the "cold winter" of opposition to the ecumenical enterprise. He welcomed his friends from Taizé two days after his coronation as representing "this little Springtime."

Taizé today is a community of 85 monks from 12 countries and 20 different Protestant Churches from Scandinavian Lutherans through Swiss Calvinists and British Anglicans to Americans of the United Church of Christ. In typical monastic fashion the Brothers, as they call themselves, have a full existence of mixed prayer and work. The Community meets three times a day for common prayer at 7 a.m., at noon and at 7 p.m., wearing simple white albs thrown over work clothes.



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