

# Bishops' Senate Spurs Council Action

The promise of renewal made with the first session of the Second Vatican Council three years ago stands in chance of fulfillment as the fourth and final session of the Council begins in Rome.

Perhaps the greatest cause for hope came at the Council's opening session Tuesday when Pope Paul VI established a senate of bishops to help in governing the Church.

The Pope's opening speech to the 2,500 bishops assembled in St. Peter's gave a shot in the arm to the hopes of the progressive wing of the clergy, who had experienced some doubt concerning the Pope's desire for renewal by the Council.

In creating the episcopal synod, the first Church Senate in history, the Pope fulfilled a 2-year-old promise to make a reform in the Roman Curia, the powerful, conservative branch of the Papacy.

The new body will be composed of bishops from all parts of the world, elected by their fellow bishops on a nation-by-nation basis. It will meet at the call of the Pope "for consultation and collaboration" on decisions involving the whole church.

The creation of the synod puts teeth in "De Ecclesia," the document approved at the last session, which proclaims the doctrine of collegiality, whereby the bishops, as successors to the circle of Christ's

apostles, share with the Pontiff in governing the Church.

For the first time the bishops will have representatives in Rome who can advise the Pope without acting through the Roman Curia.

The Council's progressive bishops have urged the creation of such a body to ensure continuation of the renewal already begun by the Council in such documents as the one making reforms in the liturgy.

The Pope did add, however, that "we too always need the Curia for carrying out our apostolic responsibilities."

A number of Catholic writers, including John Cogley, New York Times Religious news editor and winner of the Catholic Press Association award, feel that the obstructionist tactics of the Curia were responsible for the "gloom thick as butter" which pervaded as session 3 ended last year.

"Enthusiasm leaked out of the Council like air from a balloon as the 1963 session drew to a close," Cogley wrote in last Sunday's New York Times Magazine. "In the last hours, it became evident that there would be no vote on religious liberty (the affirmation of the right of all groups to practice their own faith publicly without governmental disability or interference) or on the statement exculpating the Jews from the ancient charge of deicide."

The religious liberty schema and the declaration that Catholic teaching must "never present the Jewish people as one rejected, cursed or guilty of deicide" are on the agenda for this session.

Cogley wrote that conservative elements in the Curia blocked approval of these documents at the last session while many American bishops and other liberal bishops from all over the world pushed for approval. He laments that the Pope refused to take a stand against the obstructionist tactics of the Curia. It would seem from this week's speech that the Pontiff chose to act in a different way.

Since the Pope has indicated that this session will end Vatican II, the bishops are confronted with the difficult task of treating 11 documents, four of which face continued debate.

Two of these four are the declaration on religious liberty and a 126-page document on the church in the modern world, which deals with the problems of contemporary life for the Church in a general way and specifically touches on matrimonial, cultural, socio-economic, political, military and international questions.

In addition there is a document on priestly life and ministry which outlines propositions to guide priests in their life and work in relation to the bishops, laymen and the world.

The fourth document deals with the importance of the missionary role of the Church in the plan of salvation and gives guidelines for missionaries to work in the social life of the world.

There are seven other documents, the first five of which are in nearly final form and will require only votes on certain amendments before final approval.

On the renovation of religious life, propositions for the renewal of religious orders.

On priestly training propositions to strengthen seminaries.

On Christian instruction, propositions for re-vamping Catholic schools and defending their position in the state.

On relations with non-Christians, including the decree clearing the Jewish people of the deicide charge and urging good Catholic relations with non-Christian religions.

On the pastoral office of bishops, a decree dealing with the relations of bishops with the Roman Curia and the powers of national hierarchies.

On divine revelation, a constitution affirming that the Church holds its truths from both Scripture and Catholic tradition.

On the apostolate of the laity, a decree outlining a new responsibility and active role for laymen in the activities of the church. — Lee Warren

## The Catholic COURIER

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE ROCHESTER DIOCESE

Journal

76th Year

ROCHESTER, N.Y., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1965

Price 15 Cents

# UN Ready to Welcome Pontiff's Plea for Peace

New York — (RNS) — The United Nations and the Vatican in Rome have confirmed that Pope Paul VI, the "travelling" Pope in the history of the Roman Catholic Church, will come here on Oct. 4 to make an appeal for peace in a world threatened by widespread war.

Vatican Radio said the Pope would spend his last day in the United States. He will address the United Nations General Assembly and preside at an outdoor religious ceremony. He also will spend some time at the residence of Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York.

The brief visit will be the first by a reigning pontiff to the United States, although Pope Paul, as Cardinal Montini of Milan, came here in 1960 to accept a degree from the University of Notre Dame. The Pope also broke precedent when he previously visited the Holy Land (Jordan and Israel) and the Eucharistic Congress in India.

Pope Paul's visit was long rumored, and news services accurately predicted that he would come to U.N. headquarters here in October. Most dates forecast, however, were in the latter part of the month. Confirmations of a sort had come from Alitalia, the Italian airline whose personnel had reported charting a trip to New York for the Vatican several months ago. Only recently, in a television interview taped for use on Sept. 12, Bishop Ernest J. Primeau of Manchester, N.H., noted that some Vatican officials had been referring to the Pope's proposed trip as an "accomplished fact."

The Vatican's permanent observer at the United Nations made plain at a press conference that Pope Paul would address the peace-making body as a private citizen, one speaking in a purely moral capacity to exhort the conscience of mankind to support the cause of peace and aid for developing lands.

This status, presumably, would ease some of the ques-

tions raised in recent months in the secular press. These queries posed difficulties that could arise if the Pope were to come to the U.N. as the chief-of-state of a tiny municipality, Vatican City.

Speculation immediately arose as to whether President Johnson and the Pope would meet during the pontiff's brief stay in the U.S. Such a meeting, on U.S. soil, would be of historic significance.

According to Vatican Radio, the Pope will follow this schedule:

1. He will arrive in New York City (presumably Kennedy Airport, although an arrival at La-

Guardia Airport would take him through more of the city's streets) at 10 a.m., Oct. 4.

2. He will then proceed to Cardinal Spellman's residence on Madison Avenue.

3. Between 3 and 4 p.m. he will go to the United Nations Building to address the General Assembly.

4. Upon completing his address, he will offer an "outdoor Mass" for peace.

5. He will depart for Rome by plane, probably in late evening.

The Vatican's announcement that the Pope would celebrate an "outdoor Mass" in New York

City stirred speculation that the ceremony would be held in one of three great outdoor arenas—Yankee Stadium, Shea Stadium—the home of the Mets, and Randall's Island Stadium.

Early reports said that Archdiocese of New York officials were considering all three—all will be ruled by Oct. 4, since the major league baseball season will end in New York on the previous day.

Yankee Stadium can contain an attendance of 70,000, some 30,000 less than Shea Stadium. Shea, however, is remote from the U.N. headquarters and Cardinal Spellman's residence.

(Continued on Page 3)

## Meeting with LBJ Forseen

New York—(RNS)—Most observers here and in Washington feel that there will be a meeting of President Johnson with Pope Paul VI when the pontiff makes an appeal for peace here at the United Nations.

White House staff aides said they had "no information" on whether the President would meet with the Pope and held that it was mere "coincidence" that Mr. Johnson would be in New York on Oct. 3, the eve of the pontiff's visit.

The Chicago Daily News Service, however, carried a story datelined Vatican City which held that "President Johnson has won favorable marks for imaginative diplomacy" from the Vatican "in his subtle arrangements to meet Pope Paul VI in New York."

Protocol is a governmental problem on Pope Paul's long-range trips, since he travels as an individual churchman and not as the chief of state of Vatican City. There was uncertainty about arrangements before his visits to India, Israel and Jordan, but in each case he was greeted by the head of state.

The CDN dispatch held that Mr. Johnson's dinner engagement on the evening of Oct. 3 with Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg and U.S. aides at the U.N. was pre-arranged. It claimed that "coincidence" was "all but impossible," calling the arrangement a "commonsense triumph of protocol in burying the difficulty as far from public view as possible."

Observers here said President Johnson would stay overnight in New York and meet with Pope Paul the following day, probably before the pontiff's address to the U.N. body.

In Washington, Bill D. Moyers, the Presidential press secretary, said that "as the time gets nearer, I'm sure they (those arranging the President's trip) will want to take a look at whether or not an overnight stay is possible."

Meanwhile, in Vatican City, a Vatican spokesman said that "hundreds of inquiries" had been received, asking for a detailed agenda on the Pope's visit to the U.S. He added that or finalized yet and will be announced within two weeks."

## 'Mystery of Faith'

# Pope Paul's Encyclical Defends Eucharistic Teaching

By FATHER JOHN P. DONNELLY

Vatican City — (NC) — Prompted by "serious pastoral concern and anxiety" over recent theological discussions, Pope Paul VI has issued an encyclical defending the Church's traditional doctrine on the Eucharist.

The document, nearly 7,000 words long, defends:

—The practice of celebrating private Masses when a public ceremony is not possible;

—The preservation and adoration of the Eucharist outside of Mass;

—The traditional doctrine on the Eucharist exactly as it was set down by the Council of Trent in the 16th century.

There have been some recent

attempts to rephrase the Church's teaching, using scientific terminology to explain that change that occurs to the elements of bread and wine at Mass. Opposing these attempts, the encyclical gives a ringing confirmation to Trent's definition of "transubstantiation." Even the words of the definition, Pope Paul said, must be preserved exactly.

The word "transubstantiation" was used by the Council of Trent to describe the change that takes place during the consecration of the Mass, when the substances of bread and wine are replaced by the substance of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Entitled *Mysterium Fidei* (The Mystery of Faith) after its opening words, this third encyclical of Pope Paul's reign is addressed to "the clergy and faithful of the world" as well as to the hierarchy. It carries the date of Sept. 3, the feast of a great champion of the Eucharist — Pope St. Pius X.

The new encyclical appears just a little more than a year

after the publication of the Pope's first encyclical, *Ecclesiam Suam*, on Aug. 6, 1964. The second, entitled *Mense Maio*, was issued on April 30 this year.

Pope Paul stated clearly at the beginning of the present encyclical the reasons that prompted him to issue it.

"We are aware of the fact that among those who deal with this most holy mystery in the written or spoken word, there are some who, with reference either to Masses which are celebrated in private, or to the dogma of transubstantiation, or to devotion to the Eucharist, spread abroad opinions which disturb the faithful and fill their minds with no little confusion about matters of faith, as if everyone were permitted to consign to oblivion a doctrine already defined by the Church, or else to interpret it in such a way as to weaken the genuine meaning of the words or the recognized force of the concepts involved."

Grave Danger

Although the Pope's condemnation of error is a "stiff one,

his attitude toward those persons in error could be described only as gentle — even kind:

"We certainly do not wish to deny in those who are spreading these singular opinions the praiseworthy effort to investigate this lofty mystery and to set forth its inexhaustible riches, revealing its meaning to men of today. Rather, we acknowledge and approve their effort. However we cannot approve the opinions they express, and we have the duty to warn you about the grave danger which these opinions involve for the correct faith."

It was not the first time Pope Paul has shown concern over current theological speculation on the Eucharist. At the Italian National Eucharistic Congress in Pisa last June, he pronounced an eloquent defense

of the Eucharist in words which, in retrospect, give a fair warning of the condemnation contained in the present encyclical.

He also announced two weeks before the encyclical's publication that the Blessed Sacrament would be on public exposition in the Vatican's Pauline chapel throughout the final session of the council, a practice which has not been observed until now.

Though the document is addressed to Catholics, Pope Paul said he recognizes the Eucharist to be "a sacrament of unity," and he reiterated the appeal he made at Pisa that separated Christians find unity in one Church through this sacrament.

"May all those not yet in perfect communion with the Catholic Church, who though separated from her, glory in the name of Christian, share with us as soon as possible, with the help of divine grace, that unity of faith and communion which Christ wanted to be the distinctive mark of His disciples.

"Nothing has ever been or is

more important to the Church, or more consoling, than the desire for unity of all Christians, a desire which we wish to express once again."

Casting his thoughts repeatedly in terms of the Second Vatican Council's Constitution on the Liturgy, completed during the second session in 1963, Pope Paul seemed concerned with steering a straight doctrinal line through the revolutionary changes underway in the Church's liturgy and sacramental life as a result of the constitution.

Among the innovations being offered by some theologians in their interpretations of the council text, it has been suggested that since Mass is an act of community worship, priests should discontinue the practice of saying Mass when the faithful are not present, and should instead attend community Mass and receive Communion. Others suggested that the practice of Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, retention of the Sacrament in the churches between Masses, and visits to the Blessed

(Continued on Page 3)



## Stage Set For Fourth Session

Pope Paul opened the fourth, and presumably, final session of the Second Vatican Council. The Pope stands in front of his throne in St. Peter's Basilica. Almost 2,400 Bishops of the Catholic Church are gathered for the session.

Monuments and markers for Holy Sepulchre. The better way to choose a monument is to see our indoor display. You will appreciate our no-agent plan. TROTT BROS., 1120 Mt. Hope. GE 3-3271.—Adv.

Hamilton & Omega Watches. Budget Terms. William S. Thorne Jeweler, 318 Main St. E.—Adv.

PERRY FLOWERS for all occasions. Ethel M. Perry assisted by Tom Zavarilla, Mgr. Egon Weingartner, Asst. Mgr. 441 Chili Ave. EA 5-7722.—Adv.