



Busy Days For Prelates At Council

Cardinal Richard Cushing of Boston and Cardinal Paolo Giobbe, Vatican official, are shown as they listened to Pope Paul's address to Council Fathers at the opening of the fourth session. Cardinal Cushing called on the Council for passage of the declaration



on religious freedom. Pope Paul (far right in center photo) sits with Princes of the Church as the final session of Vatican II gets under way. Cardinal Francis Spellman of New York is fourth from the pontiff's right. The New York archdiocese was in the



forefront of the Pope's attention as the session began. Cardinal Spellman is shown with the Pope (photo at right) following a private audience which concerned arrangements for the papal visit to the United Nations and a Mass for Peace in Yankee Stadium.



Pope Paul VI is shown as he concelebrated Mass with 26 prelates at the opening of the Vatican Council's fourth session.

Federal Aid Said —

'A Real Breakthrough'

(Other stories and pictures of the Teachers' Conference on page 5.)

The Education Act of 1965, by recognizing the importance of private schools in the American educational scheme, was a historic breakthrough, a prominent Catholic spokesman told 1,500 teachers at the Di-

ocesan Teachers Conference this week. The two-day meet was held at the Rochester War Memorial on Monday and Tuesday.

Monsignor James C. Donohue, co-director of N.C.W.C.'s Department of Education, said that the federal Education Act was a public recognition that "all schools, public and private are serving the country."

He termed the Act a compromise "which doesn't compromise which doesn't compromise at least 'something we can all live with.' He traced the recent history of the debate on federal aid to education, showing that from two extreme positions, advocates and opponents of federal aid to private schools finally reached a common ground.

A few years ago, he recalled, there were only two sharply-divided positions, one favoring federal aid to all schools, one adamant against aid to any private schools.

While not all Catholic leaders were enthused about the prospects of government aid, their position eventually became, "if there is to be federal

aid, all schools should get a fair share."

The best that Catholic spokesmen could do for several years was to wage a holding battle, the N.C.W.C. official said, hoping for a change in public opinion which would mean a fair break for private schools.

Eventually, there developed a consensus that federal aid should be used "for the educational good of the school, regardless of the school they were in," he noted.

He emphasized that the Education Act makes it clear that the federal aid is intended for the child, not for the (private) school. "Administration of programs remains in the hands of public school authorities," he explained.

He urged his hearers, who included many parish priests as well as school principals and teachers, to "know the Act, plan specific programs that will utilize its benefits and be willing to negotiate these programs with public school representatives."

It would be a tragedy, Monsignor Donohue added, if having had such opportunities opened to them, Catholic schools failed to take advantage of them.

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Religion Liberty Stirs Council's Sharp Debate

By JAMES C. O'NEILL

Vatican City — (NC) — The concept that man has a right to religious freedom because of his dignity as a human person was a point of controversy during this week's debate on the ecumenical council's new document on religious liberty.

Despite wide disagreement over the contents, the hierarchy passed, by 1,997 to 224, in its broad lines, a draft that holds that no man may be coerced to act against his conscience or prevented from following its dictates except where his action would infringe public morality, order or the rights of others.

Eighteen speakers, including six cardinals, took the floor to air their views before the 2,214 council Fathers attending the council's 130th general meeting (Sept. 17).

As on the preceding day, the debate revealed wide disagreement over the contents of the new draft and confirmed the wisdom of the decision at last year's session to postpone voting on the document and bring it up for discussion again at their fourth session of the council.

Josef Cardinal Beran of Czechoslovakia, released last February from 16 years of Red confinement, said that the principle that every man has the right to worship according to his conscience was confirmed by his own experience.

"From the very moment in which freedom of conscience was radically restricted in my country," he stated, "I witnessed the grave temptations, which under such conditions, confront so many. In my whole flock, even among the priests, I have observed not only grave temptations to lying, hypocrisy and other moral voices, which easily corrupt people who lack true freedom of conscience.

"In my country, the Catholic Church at this time seems to be suffering atonement for defects and sins committed in times gone by in her name against religious liberty."

Those opposing the document as it now stands gave a variety of reasons. But chiefly they feared that it would compromise the Catholic Church's claim to be the one true Church. Others objected to bas-

ing man's right to religious freedom on the dignity of man.

Among the day's speakers were two Americans: Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan of Atlanta, Ga., and Auxiliary Bishop Charles Garrett Maloney of Louisville, Ky. Bishop Maloney was mistakenly introduced as Bishop Garrett, but Gregorio Pietro Cardinal Agagianian, the day's moderator, corrected the mistake after the bishop had finished speaking.

Archbishop Hallinan declared that the document as it stands is a solid piece of work and said that the document would protect religious liberty and the religion. Yet in fact, he added, when the state protects religious liberty it promotes religion.

Bishop Maloney said he had spoken to many of the auditors who said they wished he would express their satisfaction with the document and urge its approval and promulgation.

The bishop noted that during the debate on the present subject many contradictory and even erroneous ideas had been expressed. The right of the speakers to propose these ideas comes not from the truth of the ideas but from the dignity of the persons proposing them, he said. In the same way, he said, when the council approves the declaration on religious freedom it is not accepting other persons' errors or sins, since man's free will must respond to the dictates of his conscience.

Two other speakers who warmly favored passage of the document were William Cardinal Sonway of Armagh, Northern Ireland, and John Cardinal Heenan of Westminster, England.

Cardinal Conway pointed out that Ireland suffered religious persecution for 200 years. When Ireland at last achieved political freedom it inserted the right to religious freedom in its national constitution.

Cardinal Heenan declared: "The religion of the brethren of Christ is a religion of love. With a clear and unanimous voice let this council boldly declare that the Catholic Church upholds now and for all time full freedom and tolerance throughout the world."

The first speaker of the day was Thomas Cardinal Cooray of Colombo, Ceylon. He generally

approved the document but suggested that a statement be inserted to the effect that every limitation on religious freedom should be based on objective truth.

Ermenequildo Cardinal Florit of Florence, Italy, was the first to touch on the point of human dignity. He praised the document for basing the right of religious freedom on the dignity of the human person. But he said he wanted more stress

laid on the truth of the Catholic Church and on the Catholic Church's objective rights which it obtains from the truth which has been entrusted to it.

Taking an opposite view was Archbishop Pedro Casero Cuadrado of Saragosa, Spain, who maintained that man's right to worship God stems not from the human person's dignity but from the nature of faith and the transcendence of (Continued on Page 1)



Seminary Sunday

September 13, 1965

My dear People:

The finest tradition of the Catholics of this diocese has been their devoted generosity to the seminaries in which our sons are educated for the priesthood. During the long years of their history, both St. Bernard's and St. Andrew's Seminaries have responded magnificently to the inspired vision of Bishop McQuaid who founded them. They have sent from their halls generations of dedicated priests, men filled with the sense of their high mission, to serve the needs of the people entrusted to their care. The work of these seminaries has created the story of the priesthood in this diocese.

The Diocese of Rochester is now adding another chapter to its history of seminary training. The Diocese is planning to construct a separate House of Studies to be called Becket Hall, for the martyred Archbishop of Canterbury, where the college section of the Seminary program will be separated from the high school and professional theological departments.

The great tradition of priestly training begun in the diocese by Bishop McQuaid and the people of his time, remains in your hands and mine today. A separate appeal for the construction of a permanent home for Becket Hall will be launched later this Fall in conjunction with the Joint Campaign of Nazareth and St. John Fisher Colleges. The regular annual collection for the Seminaries will be taken up on next Sunday. This collection is essential to the maintenance and operation of St. Bernard's and St. Andrew's Seminary. Your parish has a definite allotment in supplying our needs. A minimum gift of \$5.00 from each parishioner will enable every parish to meet its quota without difficulty.

I make a special appeal at this time for your continued generosity to the Seminaries. Our seminary program is critical to the continued strength of the Church in this area. Without solidly trained priests who are men of their day and age, who know the needs of their day and age, the Church will not thrive.

The work of training priests is most dear to the Sacred Heart of our Lord. I do not hesitate to promise you His richest blessings for your generosity to the seminaries. Please pray for our seminaries and for the young men whom God has called to His work.

With a blessing, I am

Your devoted Shepherd in Christ,

James E. Heaney

Bishop of Rochester

(Our three seminaries will hold Open House next Sunday, Sept. 26, from 2 to 5 p.m.: St. Bernard's Seminary, 2260 Lake Avenue; St. Andrew's Seminary, 1150 Buffalo Road; Becket Hall (temporary residence of college department students), 1475 East Avenue.)

PLAYING MAIN ROLES at recent Teachers' Conference were Diocesan Superintendent of Schools Father William M. Roche and guest speaker Monsignor James C. Donohue who spoke on the Federal Education Act of 1965.