



... with thoughts and prayers for those who are not free.

A Thousand Years of Faith

Poland's Catholics celebrated 1000 years of Christian faith in their homeland this week.

But the celebration was clouded over by the present Communist domination of their country.

Government officials refused to admit Pope Paul and scores of other prelates to Poland for the anniversary rites held at the famed Czestochowa shrine of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Despite the duress, thousands of Polish people managed to get to the shrine where Cardinal

Stefan Wyszynski presided at the millennium ceremonies.

In America, thousands of other people of Polish descent marked the event with prayers for their agonizing fatherland.

Typical of such rites was a May Day ceremony at St. Hyacinth's Church, Auburn, as shown in photo above.

Many Queen Marcia Speck presented a crown of flowers before a statue of our Lady. Her court included Denise Casey, Mary Ann Antonik, Irene Kulis, Marilyn Bratek, Christine Krywinski.

Similar millennium observances were reported around the world — from Rome where Italy's bishops sent a message of solidarity to Poland's Catholics, a similar message from the Catholics of England, France, Belgium and West Germany. A rebishop Alfred Bengsch offered a Mass in East Berlin's St. Hedwig's Cathedral to mark the jubilee.

One of the few foreigners to get a visa to get into Poland for the Czestochowa rites is 62 year old Dominican theologian Father Yves Congar. No clue was given why he could get in and Pope Paul couldn't.

Even U.S. diplomatic personnel assigned to Poland were barred from the Czestochowa area.

U.S. School Aid Extension Asked

Washington (NC)—The Department of Education, National Catholic Welfare Conference, has told Congress it strongly supports S. 3046 — a bill which aims to strengthen and improve the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and to extend the duration of assistance under that act until June 30, 1967.

Msgr. James C. Donohue, director of the NCWC department, told the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare that the most far-reaching

Old Testament In New Edition

New York (RNS)—The Roman Catholic edition of the Old Testament in the Protestant published Revised Version (RSV) of the Bible will be published in the U.S. and Canada on July 1. Thomas Nelson and Sons, publishers, announced here.

Originally published by the Nelson firm in 1952, the RSV was the result of 22 years of work by a special committee of Protestant scholars and educators. This version is copyrighted by the National Council of Churches which granted permission for the Catholic edition.

The Catholic adaptation of the New Testament (RSV) was published in the U.S. on July 15, 1965. With release of the Old Testament, the complete Bible of the RSV will be available to Catholics.

In the Catholic edition of the Old Testament there are no changes in the RSV text, except for spellings, but the Apocrypha has been added. The Apocrypha is the collection of books which Protestants exclude from their Bible.

effect to date of the year-old law has been the development of greater rapport between public and parochial school administrators.

It also said there is room for even more consultation between the public school men and their counterparts in private schools in regard to some provisions of the Act — notably Title I which deals with services to disadvantaged children.

Almost invariably where there has not been consultation, the participation of private school children in Title I programs has been of the token variety," Msgr. Donohue said. "We urge, therefore, your most earnest attention to this problem and a more apt expression of Congressional intent."

Msgr. Donohue expressed support for the use of Title I funds for construction planning purposes, but with two qualifications: He said that such planning should be limited to programs directly related to Title I projects, and should not be used for general school construction planning; he also said the needs of private school pupils should be considered in such construction plans.

Msgr. Donohue said he supported "in principle" an amendment to make funds available to state educational agencies for the education of children of migratory agricultural workers. He noted "with interest" the provision that in addition to a state education agency special arrangements may be made with other public or nonprofit agencies to carry out the education of these children.

Fundamentalists Rap Gromyko Visit to Pope

Seattle (RNS)—Pope Paul's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andre Gromyko was criticized in a resolution adopted at the Spring convention of the ultra-fundamentalist American Council of Christian Churches.

It charged that the meeting was "a major breakthrough for the Communists" obtained from a church-body participation in a Communist strategy — compromises the principles upon which the church and freedom rests... opened the door for church groups over the world to sit down with Communist committees to initiate this process of compromise and surrender."

The ACC resolution declared that "there can be no reconciliation between Christianity and communism." Gromyko's peace and the peace of freedom are not the same. It called upon "all Protestants to reject the Pope's action in working with Gromyko."

In leading a seminar on Civil Rights, the Rev. Edgar R. Koons, Des Plaines, Ill., public relations director of the General Association of Regular Baptists, said: "Any discussion of Civil Rights is frayed with difficulty because many forces are converging on the mass of American citizenship with solutions that do not represent the American way of life..."

"The Civil Rights movement should be warned that an ever-increasing number of American citizens are lining the ranks of its leadership, mob action and the unfounded assertions of police brutality and de facto segregation."

'A Continuation'

Gromyko, Pope Talk on Peace

Vatican City — (RNS) — Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union had an historic 45-minute audience with Pope Paul VI in which the quest for world peace was the major topic of discussion.

The Russian diplomat was the most prominent Communist ever to visit a Roman Pontiff, and his meeting with the Pope was expected to have far-reaching effects.

It came three years after the late Pope John XXIII received former Soviet Premier Khrushchev's son-in-law Alexei Adzhubei and his wife. That meeting was described at the time by one Rome daily as marking "the most advanced point of the process of religious relaxation and thaw promoted by Moscow."

(Less than a week later, U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam Henry Cabot Lodge, also called on the Pope on his way to Washington from Saigon.)

At a press conference granted to a selected panel of 30 newsmen, Gromyko said he and the Pope had agreed that the fight for peace should be carried out "independently of ideology or convictions."

He said he had expressed admiration for the Pope's campaign for peace, but refused to comment on the possibility of a papal visit to the Soviet Union in the future.

Vatican sources said the Pope exchanged a warm handshake with Gromyko on greeting him. They said their talk was "extremely cordial" and covered the widest range of world peace efforts.

Other authoritative sources said key topics also included the Russian success in effecting a truce in the India-Pakistan conflict, the possibility of naming an unofficial papal observer in Moscow, and of establishing closer contacts between the Holy See and Moscow through the Soviet ambassador in Rome.

It was reliably reported, however, that Gromyko had turned down a suggestion that a young German Jesuit from the Vatican Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity be named as the Holy See's unofficial representative, giving as his reason the priest's nationality. He did not foreclose, one source said, all consideration of the proposal.

Gromyko was accompanied to the audience with Pope Paul by the Soviet Ambassador to Italy, S. P. Kozlyev and an interpreter. The Pope was joined by Amleto Cardinal Cicognani, Papal Secretary of State, and Jesuit Father Joseph Olsr, head of the Russian College in Rome.

The Soviet leader entered the Vatican Palace from the St. Damasus Courtyard and was escorted immediately to the papal apartment. His audience took place prior to his departure for Moscow and after he had made trips to Naples and Florence.

He concluded his official visit to Italy by conferring with President Giuseppe Saragat and other officials and signing an agreement on technical and scientific cooperation and increased trade between Italy and the USSR.

At the close of his meeting with Gromyko, Pope Paul presented him with a five-volume work, "Vatican Cartological Monument" by Robert Almagia, a medal of the third year of his pontificate, and two copies in Russian of the Second Vatican Council's constitution on the Church in the Modern World.

After leaving the Pope, Gromyko went to the Sistine Chapel, where he remained for 15 minutes admiring the famed Michelangelo frescoes.

Moscow Radio reported the meeting between the Soviet Foreign Minister and the Pope as a "continuation of the conversation held last October during the 20th session of the United Nations General Assembly." Pope Paul first met

Mr. Gromyko on his visit to New York and the U.N. on October 4.

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