

# St. Joseph Nuns to Expand Brazil Mission Project

Three Sisters of St. Joseph were dispatched to missionary work in Brazil "with hymns of benediction, with the prayers of their community, family and friends — prayers which will not terminate with a ceremony."

That was Bishop Kearney's assurance to the young nuns who will join six members of their order in the town of Mateira, in the diocese of Jatai, Brazil.

The newest recruits for the growing community of nuns in Latin America's largest nation are Sister Marianna Pilot, Sister Gilmory Cardinal and Sister Ruthanne Manning.

They received their mission crosses, symbol of their special assignment, at a departure rite at the chapel of the Motherhouse of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Pittsford, Wednesday evening, July 27.

They are now in Cuernavaca, Mexico, where they will study the language and customs of the area in which they are to work and are expected to arrive at their Brazil mission later this year.



Bishop Kearney presented mission crosses to Sisters Ruthanne Manning, Gilmory Cardinal and Marianna Pilot at departure rite last Wednesday evening. They will join six members of their order in mission work in Brazil.



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Young participants at World Conference on Church and Society held recently in Geneva, Switzerland, staged peace march at United Nations office there. Signs said, "Negotiate, Don't Escalate," "The Church should be where the Action is," and similar recommendations.

# Prayer 'Divisive' In Public Schools

Washington — (RNS) — The Dean of the Boston College Law School said here that a bill to amend the U.S. Constitution to allow children to pray voluntarily in public schools should never be approved by Congress because the confusion it would cause would lead to "division and to disunity."

Jesuit Robert F. Drinan, S.J.,

thus set the tone for the first day of hearings on the so-called Dirksen "prayer amendment" in which other witnesses, including a representative of the National Council of Churches, called on the 48 sponsoring Senators to abandon their efforts.

Father Drinan, author of "Religion, the Courts and Public Policy," said of the bill propos-

ed by Republican Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois. "The various Constitutional amendments proposed by Congressmen and Senators to return to the public schools the last vestiges of their piety — Bible-reading and prayer — constitutes an almost irrational refusal to surrender one of the most persistent myths in American life — the illusion that the public school can train future citizens in morality and piety."

The law authority's testimony drew comment from Senator Dirksen that it was "indeed a sophisticated presentation," but that it presented arguments for everyone "except an argument for the common man."

Father Drinan bolstered his presentation by referring to the lack of support the amendment has among religious leaders and educators.

Senator Dirksen said "the common man" is beginning to have his say and will rise up in support of the measure. He presented a packet containing letters from 1,000 clergymen who, he said, had promised that 25,000 more signatures are on the way.

## 'Only Beginning' 'Too Much' Say Replies in Poll

Catholics of the Rochester Diocese, responding to a Courier poll, indicate they favor recent changes in church rituals — and would like to see changes in other religious areas too.

Replies to date show 352 like the changes, 109 are against them and 167 are somewhat unaffected one way or another.

The poll has prompted sermons in at least two parishes in which priests attempted to explain why the Vatican Council revised long-observed ceremonial customs, particularly the switch from Latin to vernacular languages.

Critics of the changes frequently complained that Catholic rites have become "Protestant."

They also find the "lack of uniformity" from parish to parish disconcerting. Many object to "too much standing" and state they'd like a "quiet" Mass again.

Those who claim the changes have strengthened their devotion add such comments as: "To me the Holy Spirit was very much in evidence at Vatican II." "Our church fathers know what they are doing. God bless them!" "I love all of it!"

A mother inodus wrote, "I feel the changes have made the teaching of religion to my children much easier. They are enthralled, love to sing and feel a real part of the Mass."

A lengthier analysis of the replies, with quotes from those who are both pro and con, will be published later this month in the Courier.

Text of the opinion quiz was published in the past three issues of the Courier.

# A Tolerable Living for Everybody

By FATHER EDWARD DUFF, S.J.

Geneva — (RNS) — The World Conference on Church and Society, sponsored by the World Council of Churches at its Geneva headquarters July 12-26, was in many ways remarkable and indeed unique. It was a success.

For the first time since the Oxford Conference of 1937 on "Church, Community and State" more than 400 participants from 70 countries gave extended and explicit consideration to the present complications of man's earthly existence under the general theme of "Christians in the Technical and Social Revolutions of Our Times." The shift in emphasis between the two ecumenical conferences



BARBARA WARD lobby for poor

ings not least by the massive presence of the laity who constituted a two-thirds majority over the ecclesiastics and also by the participation, one might even say the predominance, of recognized experts from the secular disciplines.

A rapid inspection of the roster reveals the names of a research chemist from Cameroon; professors of economics from Greece, Switzerland, Nigeria, Uruguay, England, India, Bolivia, the Netherlands, Brazil and the United States; businessmen from Syria, Korea, South Africa and the Philippines; an ambassador from the Ivory Coast; agronomists from Australia and El Salvador; a trade union leader from New Guinea; the Chief Justice of Germany's Supreme Court; a Mexican psychologist.

Also members of the National Parliaments of Sweden, Indonesia, Gabon, India, Korea, the United Kingdom, Basutoland, Norway, the Netherlands and the United States; government



PAUL ABRECHT unpublicized

tax officials; educators from the Orange Free State and the Dominican Republic and Sierra Leone; a Greek ship owner; sociologists from Japan, Colom-

(Continued on page 2)

Father Duff, associate professor of political science at the College of Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., and a special Religious News Service correspondent, was an official Vatican observer at the Church and Society Conference of the World Council of Churches.

is itself indicative of the social revolution.

Oxford was Western in its orientation and dominated by the menace of the Hitlerian "Thousand-Year Reich." At Geneva a full half of the membership came from the developing countries (half had never before attended an international meeting; some in fact had never been out of their countries).

The central issue was world economics and the dominant concern how to arrest the growth of squalor and sickness and ignorance in a world made a single neighborhood by technology where rich nations, mostly Christian, are becoming richer and poor nations, fre-

quently former colonies of Christendom, are becoming poorer.

The Geneva conference was notable among church gather-

ings. Buffalo — If freedom of choice in education is to be saved in America, a consensus must be reached that educational legislation should benefit all children, a Lutheran pastor said here last week.

Pastor Norbert E. Kabelitz, of South Bend, Ind., told the 7th annual convention of the Citizens for Educational Freedom (CEF), that "massive federal aid to public schools, without equivalent aid to private and parochial schools could mean the end of non-public schools."

Paul C. Mecklenborg of Cincinnati was elected national president of the CEF group, succeeding Stuart D. Hubbell, Traverse City, Mich., in that post. Mecklenborg will lead a rapidly growing organization that now counts 120,000 members in 1,000 chapters throughout America.

(Citizens for Educational Freedom is a national, non-sectarian citizens group aiming to secure equal treatment for all American school children.)

Pastor Kabelitz told 200 delegates to the Buffalo convention that 1 of every 7 Americans in

elementary and secondary school is attending an independent school, and said the key issue is educational excellence for all.

He called for an end to the thinking that "isolates the independent school child into a ward for untouchables" when it comes to the distribution of benefits, contrary to the 14th

amendment which guarantees that in matters of social welfare legislation which benefits society, discrimination by race or religion is forbidden.

Quoting an estimate from the National Education Association that the cost of educating an elementary school pupil will rise to \$720 a year by 1969-70, he said that independent schools

face a real danger of being "priced out of existence."

Pastor Kabelitz pointed out that a parent's constitutional right to send his children to the school of his choice can be hamstringing by "economic coercion."

"A citizen can be effectively prohibited from doing all sorts of things, simply by siphoning

off, through taxation, the funds that he needs to do them," he stressed.

The convention keynoteer urged the American public to face up to the problem of the future of independent schools squarely. He suggested that there were really three choices:

• Judge that the parochial and non-public school movement

is "illegitimate and unconstitutional," and eliminate it;

• Tolerate this "illegitimate offspring," but don't support it, so that it will fade away; or

• Accept it into the public community as an equal partner in education, and support it."

Referring to parents of independent school children as a "sleeping giant," he urged the CEF members to arouse this force in American public opinion.

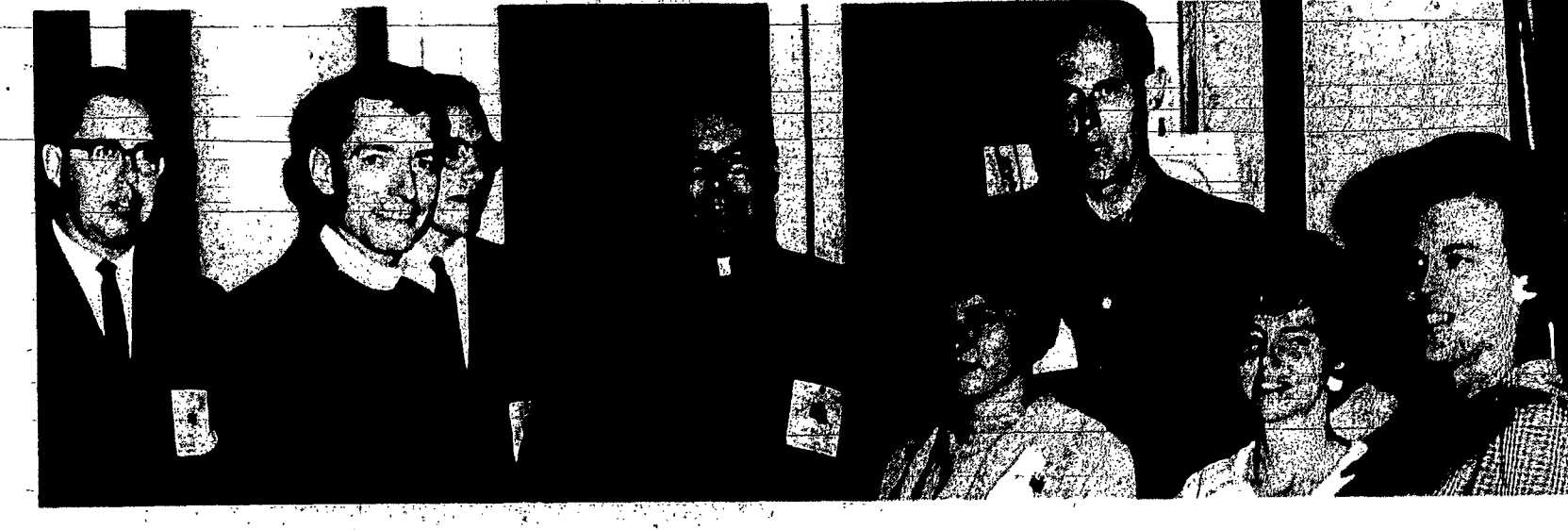
"If parents will not organize to promote their civil rights in the democratic process . . . then those rights will suffer," he warned.

Other speakers and panelists in the two day convention at Buffalo's Statler Hilton hotel touched on the plight of higher education, shared school taxes in other countries and the Blaine amendment in New York State's constitution.

A convention high light was the debate on public funds for children in non-public schools which saw two CEF exponents uphold the affirmative against negative proposals from the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Jewish Congress.

PERCY FLOWERS for all occasions. Ethel M. Ferry, assisted by Tina Zavala, Mrs. Ben W. Wagner, Asst. Mgr. 441 Oak Ave. FA 9-7722.—Adv.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1966



KEYNOTE SPEAKER at last week's national convention of Citizens for Educational Freedom, Pastor Norbert Kabelitz, left front, meets Rochester-area delegates after his talk. Aquinas principal Father Leon Hart is shaking hands with the Lutheran pastor from South Bend, Ind.; other men in rear, from left, are Dr. William Slavick, Geneseo; Paul Brayer,

Rochester, outgoing president of New York State Federation of CEF, and Dr. J. Kenneth O'Loane, Rochester; the three ladies in front, all from St. Margaret Mary's parish in Irondequoit, are from left, Mrs. Robert Erb, Mrs. Donald Mikel and Mrs. John Reinhardt. Convention took place in Buffalo. How CEF began with a letter—see page three.

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