

War, Segregation - Potential for Tragedy

Vatican City — (NC) — Pope Paul VI has appealed to the world's Catholics to say the Rosary during the month of October for the establishment of true peace, the halting of war and the removal of attitudes which tend to foster war.

In a 1,500-word encyclical letter released this week the Pope also called on the world's bishops to hold special observances on Oct. 4, the anniversary of his flying trip last year to New York to appeal for peace before the United Nations. He asked that the day be dedicated as a world day of prayer for peace.

He added that he would participate in such an observance in St. Peter's basilica and said the observance would be "a special ceremony of supplication in honor of the Virgin Mother of God, the protector of Christians and our intercessor for peace."

Noting that Catholics pray the Rosary during October, Pope Paul said: "This year we will call upon all the children of the Church to perform these special exercises of devotion to the same most Blessed Virgin."

In grave tones he immediately spelled out the reasons which had led him to make the appeal:

"For we are threatened by a more extensive and



Women and children cringe in terror—part of the price of continuing war in Vietnam.

more disastrous calamity that endangers the human family, even as a bloody and difficult war is raging particularly in the areas of East Asia. So we are urged to continue working even more intensely to the extent of our powers for peace."

But the Pope did not limit his reasons for the prayer crusade only to the war in East Asia. Instead he listed a number of other things that contribute to the outbreak of war and unrest. He said:

"Similarly the souls of men are deeply disturbed by things which all know are taking place in other parts of the world. For instance, there are the increasing race for nuclear weapons, the unscrupulous efforts for the expansion of one's nation, the excessive glorification of one's race, the obsession for revolution, the segregations enforced on citizens, the iniquitous plotting, the murder of the innocent. All of these are potential for the greatest possible tragedy."

"Now again, therefore, we lift up our voice with a piercing cry and with tears (Hebrews 5: 7), very earnestly beseeching those who have charge of the public welfare to strive with every means available to prevent the further spread of the conflagration and even to extinguish it entirely."

Linking his efforts with those of past popes, Pope Paul stated he felt he had a "special task, namely that we labor with patient and preserving effort for the preservation and strengthening of the peace." He recalled his flight to appear before the U.N. and his other efforts "to ward off from men the monstrous catastrophe which was about to overwhelm them."

In his appeal to world leaders, the Pope warned them to act before it is too late. "We cry to them in God's name to stop. Men must come together and work out concrete plans and terms in all sincerity. A settlement should be reached now even at the expense of some inconvenience or loss; for it may have to be made later in the train of bitter slaughter and involve great loss."

"But this peace must rest on justice and the liberty of mankind and take into account the rights of individuals and communities. Otherwise it will be shifting and unstable."

To achieve this desired peace, Pope Paul declared, he saw nothing better than for Christians to pray to the Prince of Peace through his intercessor, Mary, the Mother of God, "whom we also address as Queen of Peace."

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For Religious Instruction

'One Child - One Buck'

"One Child—One Buck"—an echo of the "One Man—One Vote" chant of civil-rights workers—is the demand made by the nation's Catholic religion teachers at their national convention in Pittsburgh this past week.

The "one child—one buck" idea resulted from a talk by Atlanta's Archbishop Paul J. Hallinan who said it's time to end the "second-class citizenship" of Catholic children in public schools.

Dioceses and parishes invest thousands of dollars in the education of pupils in Catholic schools and then, in most cases, limit their budget to the bare for Catholic pupils in public schools.

In his paper, Archbishop Hallinan said "we bishops are at a formidable point of decision. We must give equal billing to all channels of religious education—equal concern, teacher-quality, facilities and opportunities to the pupil wherever he is found."

"The 'second-class citizenship' of the public school student," he held, "must be replaced by the special affection and faithfulness the Council calls for. One obvious start is a diocesan Secretary for Education responsible for all religious instruction and formation. Another step is the professional training of catechists. A third is a paid full-time director for the parish school of religion."

Archbishop Hallinan said "there are a hundred little ways we must explore to keep these pupils from becoming the Oliver Twists of education." He explained: "The same First Communion Day should know no distinctions; public school boys should serve at the altar, girls at other work; picnics and outings can be arranged on days when all can attend."

Archbishop Hallinan gave his talk at the Congress of the Fraternity of Christian Doctrine which drew 75 priests, nuns and lay delegates from the Rochester Diocese.

Translating the prelate's appeal into practical terms, the Congress went on record asking Church agencies—dioceses and parishes—to match dollar for dollar in setting up religious in-

struction programs for Catholic children whether they are in parochial schools or not.

Father Daniel F. Holland, assistant director of the Rochester diocesan unit of the Fraternity of Christian Doctrine (CCD), wrote his first-hand observations of the convention's actions as follows:

It was a Congress in which CCD, while recognizing its weaknesses, became more confident of its strength and more aware of its potential. It was a Congress in which CCD reminded the Church in America of its obligation to educate in religion its adults and children—80 per cent of whom are in no way connected with Catholic schools. It was a Congress which announced to the American Church—people, pastors, and bishops—two strong resolutions pointing the way to successful religious education.

● Each child in the parish should be given an equal share of the financial resources of the parish for his religious education.

● Each parish should utilize a full-time professionally trained educator for both adults' and children's CCD religious education programs.

Some of the Rochester diocesan delegates had an active part in forming the two resolutions of the Congress. These resolutions sprang from a "grass roots" movement by the delegates. Father William Donnelly of St. John's Church, Rochester, contributed directly to the exact wording of the resolutions. Father Edward Zimmer of Sacred Heart Cathedral, Father John Steger and Father

Gerard Hafner, Misses Jane Geiter, Patricia Bodini and Mary Wollschlaeger were among those who contributed, promoted and signed the original draft of the resolutions.

Delegates in Pittsburgh were imbued with the idea of renewal through the CCD. In his keynote address, Bishop John J. Wright of Pittsburgh singled out faith as "the hallmark of authentic renewal." The bishop repeatedly gave primary importance to facts about Christ as the object of this faith.

The Congress program in-

Starts This Week

The Crescent of Christianity—a lavishly illustrated series of articles written by Jesuit Father C. J. McNaspy on the times and places made famous in the Bible. First article is on page six of this issue of the Courier.

Starts Next Week

Priests of the Future, Past or Prophets?—a series of articles on the Catholic priesthood in the turbulent modern world written by Father Louis J. Hohman, diocesan director of religious vocations.

involved general sessions in the Pittsburgh Civic Arena (larger than Rochester's War Memorial) and afternoon sessions were broken into "in-depth" sessions on the various phases of CCD. Group discussions were held on the function and work of CCD parish executive boards (a growing phenomenon in Rochester). Specific techniques were thrashed out for elementary and secondary teachers of religion. Sessions detailed the program of CCD Fishers (Home Visitors), and CCD Helpers. The CCD Apostles of Good Will—recently revised to accord with the Vatican Council's Decree on Ecumenism—set out practical approaches to ecumenism on the parish level.

An unusually stimulating "in-depth" session concerned the relationship of the Cursillo Movement to CCD. Auxiliary Bishop Joseph Green of Lansing, Mich., proposed the Cursillo as an "instrument of renewal," to activate parishioners and lead them to CCD as a practical apostolate for their efforts to renew their parishes.

Finally, special sessions were held on religious education for the blind and the retarded. These were of special interest to Rev. Foster Rogers, a delegate of Christ the King Parish, Rochester. Christ the King Parish is about to initiate a religious education program for the retarded, in its parish school, on Sunday mornings. Registration for this program is open to any retarded child in the area. The program will operate under the guidance of Rev. William Schifferl, pastor of Christ the King, Father Rogers and Mrs. Edmond Kennedy.



Father Joseph Brennan, new rector at St. Bernard's Seminary, is flanked by faculty and students following Mass opening academic year.

At St. Bernard's Seminary

'Guidelines' Replace Rules

For the first time in the 20 years I've been a priest I wished Tuesday that I could go back to the seminary and start all over.

The wish was not born in the inevitable nostalgia of an old grad going back to his alma mater as an anniversary approach.

The wish had its origin at the Mass which launched the academic year at St. Bernard's Seminary under its new rector, Father Joseph P. Brennan, and reading the letter and seminary "rule" he has prepared for the students.

My personal admiration was always indeed high for his predecessors who were rector in my student days, the late Monsignor John Francis Goggin and Monsignor Wilfred T. Craugh, recently named Vicar General of the Diocese.

But the new rector, surrounded by his priest-faculty at the altar for the opening Mass, the rector's address to the students

in which he culled the many references to the Holy Spirit in the Scriptures and said that this same "Spirit of strength, of creativity, of self-discipline, of wisdom" did not end His work in ancient times "but is now operative still,"—all this made the presence of this Spirit emphatically evident to even a casual visitor.

Seminary "rules" in the past were litanies of restrictive regulations with threats of expulsion as the impending doom for infraction. But the Seminary "rule" now begins with a new concept, the command to "Rejoice in the Lord!"

Seminarists this week were told in the rector's letter to them, "What follows on the next pages is not so much a 'rule' as a series of guidelines which attempt to give concrete expression to our needs here at St. Bernard's. These guidelines are by necessity transitional, and the future will bring its own modifications."

Student officers are to be elected rather than appointed and "in order to keep the

channels of communication open, and to ensure greater harmony and cooperation, the rector will meet regularly with each class as well as with the entire student body."

The practice of seminarists dressing in clergy garb as soon as they enter St. Bernard's is now to be limited to those ordained as deacons, the students in their final year of preparation prior to ordination as priests.

THE CHANGES in the "rule" were not intended just to make life "easier" for the students. Purpose of the changes is explained as follows:

"It is not necessary to insist that we are all men of our own time. We know the anxieties of our brothers outside the Seminary, we share their preoccupations, speak their language, and love them as members of our own family. For this reason our education will increasingly take into account the world and the times in which we live, and the civil communities in which we are citizens. Our education will draw on the realities of contemporary life and society as well as on the wisdom of the past, for to speak the Word of God, we must know the men to whom we speak, and the concrete situations in which they find themselves.

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Another Target Sighted in Textbook Muddle

Another candidate to April's convention to revise the New York State Constitution signed up this week to battle the biased Blaine amendment now the cause of a textbook muddle in classrooms.

Rochester Police Officer Ralph Boryszewski, a candidate on the Conservative ticket, also warned that more than the Blaine legislation needs to be erased.

Officer Boryszewski (pronounced Bor-zoo-ski), for 20 years a student of constitutional law, told the Courier this week that another item, article VIII, section 1, had better be updated too.

He said emphasis on just

the Blaine amendment—which forbids state money to be spent for aid "directly or indirectly" to any church-related institution—could leave another trap still on the legislative books.

This other item, he said, states that "no county, city, town, village or school district shall give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private corporation or association or private undertaking."

This amateur sleuth has obviously uncovered what many of the professional politicians have missed and any campaign for an equitable arrangement for textbooks for pupils regardless of the schools they attend must now make this a target for revision too.

Andrew G. Celli, Rochester Democratic candidate to the spring convention, is scheduled to appear at a preliminary session for the revision of the state constitution in Buffalo next week. He told the Courier he intends to call for a thorough airing of the hardships caused youngsters in school by the religious bigotry rooted in the Blaine amendment.



OFFICER BORYSZEWSKI constitutional sleuth

CAUSE OF ALL the present furor is a state Supreme Court decision less than a month ago ruling as unconstitutional a law which authorized public school districts to provide state-paid textbooks to pupils in parochial schools in grades 7 through 11. An immediate appeal of the decision put the law back into effect but leaves it still under the shadow of again being outlawed by a higher court.

State Senator Edward J. Speno, author of the textbook law, issued a lengthy statement explaining his research on the constitutionality of his proposed law. The conclusion of his statement is as follows:

"It is beyond my capacity to believe that to loan a child a decent Mathematics or English textbook or to furnish him with a ride to school is to do violence to our basic doctrine of separation. I believe that all religions and all groups in our pluralistic society completely support the doctrine of separation of church and state as enunciated in the First Amendment of the Federal Constitution. However, more and more Americans are becoming con-

vinced that the true doctrine of separation can be maintained without penalizing the academic standards of 7 million American children.

"National polls indicate that a great shifting of public opinion is taking place and a majority of our citizens now feel that health services, transportation and textbooks should be given to all of our school children because it is so demonstrably in the public interest. This viewpoint is born out by the affirmative actions taken both by the Congress and in various state legislatures.

"What is good for all of our school children is obviously in the public interest, and I sincerely believe that this mandates the establishment of the soundest possible academic standards for all of our students.

"For these reasons, I believe that Justice Kane's decision must be reviewed immediately to prevent chaos in school administration in the next semester and that these 800,000 children should have the use of the textbooks pending the final decision of the courts."

Collection, Open House at 3 Seminaries

The annual collection for the support of seminary education in the Rochester Diocese will be taken in all parish churches this Sunday.

A letter from Bishop Kearney concerning the needs of the seminaries is on page four of this Courier.

The three diocesan seminaries will be open to the public Sunday afternoon from 2 to 5 p.m.

The seminaries are located in Rochester—St. Bernard's at 2280 Lake Avenue, Becket Hall at 1475 East Avenue and St. Andrew's at 1150 Buffalo Road.

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