

Jesuit General to Visit Rochester Today

A General who commands an army of 36,000 men will be in Rochester this afternoon.

His battalions are scattered around the world. Their uniform is marked with neither stars nor battle ribbons.

Their principal weapon is a word—Jesus.

The General is Father Peter Arrupe who heads the Jesuits, the Catholic Church's largest religious order, whose official name is the Society of Jesus.

He will visit the 22 Jesuits who staff one of the order's smaller bastions—McQuaid Jesuit High School.

On hand to greet him will be Bishop Sheen and other religious and civic leaders.

Father Arrupe, 58, is currently on tour of Jesuit institutions around the world and will arrive here after a dog-sled trip to Alaskan mission outposts.

He has headed the order since 1965 and is scheduled to return to his Rome headquarters next week.

Father Arrupe, 28th superior of the Jesuit order founded by 16th century St. Ignatius of Loyola, is fluent in English, Spanish, French, German and Japanese.

He was at the Jesuit seminary in suburban Hiroshima when the world's first atom bomb flashed over the city in 1945. He opened a makeshift hospital where he and the seminarians cared for the survivors of the blast. He later wrote a book, "I Lived Through the Atomic Bomb."

The Jesuit General will be visiting one of the younger institutions of his order when he comes to McQuaid Jesuit High School. First classes were held in temporary quarters in 1954 and moved to the present location in 1955. Father Albert P. Bartlett, S.J., is rector and Father Richard P. Noonan, S.J., is principal of the school which has an enrollment of over 700 pupils.

Jesuits are not new to the area of the Rochester Dio-



FATHER ARRUPPE from Hiroshima to Rochester

cese, however. Father Robert McNamara of St. Bernard's Seminary describes some pioneer Jesuit missionaries in an article at the bottom of this page.

The Jesuit order has a 400-year record of distinguished service to the Church and Jesuits staff such famous colleges as Georgetown, Fordham, Boston College, Canisius in Buffalo and LeMoyne in Syracuse.

Well-known saints of the order, besides St. Ignatius, include St. Francis Xavier, missionary to India and the Orient, St. Peter Claver, apostle to the slaves of Latin America, St. Isaac Jogues, martyr of New York State. Twenty other members of the order have been canonized.

Jesuits of upstate New York staff missions in the Caroline and Marshall Islands, the Church's largest mission territory.

Jesuit edited magazines include America, Messenger of the Sacred Heart, the Catholic Mind and scholarly journals.

New Webster Parish Called St. Paul's

The new parish to be established in the Town of Webster will be called St. Paul's.

Father John T. Walsh said the name will link the new parish with St. Paul, the great Apostle of the early Church, and Pope Paul, present Pontiff of the worldwide Church.

A famous church in Rome just outside the ancient city's walled fortifications is called "St. Paul's without the walls."

Father Walsh said, "Right now our St. Paul's is without walls or roof or anything." He plans to start meeting with parishioners this week to get the new parish started.



FATHER CONNELL FATHER NANGLE FATHER WAHL

Bishop Sheen Appoints Auburn Vicar, 2 Pastors

Bishop Sheen named three priests of the Diocese to new duties this week—

Father Raymond J. Wahl, pastor of Sacred Heart Church, Auburn, was named Episcopal Vicar for the Counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Ontario, Yates and Seneca. He will continue as pastor at Sacred Heart, the parish he established in 1956 and where he has supervised construction of the church, school, rectory and convent.

Father Charles B. Connell has been changed from being pastor

of St. Gregory's Church, Marion, to be pastor of St. Philip Neri Church, Rochester. He succeeds the late Father George J. Weimann who died of burns suffered when St. Philip Neri Church was destroyed by a fire earlier this year.

Father C. Richard Nangle, who has been assistant pastor at St. Augustine Church, Rochester, has been appointed pastor of the Marion parish.

The appointments are effective today, May 5, the Chancery announced.

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Military Advisory Board Proposed for Churchmen

Chicago—A military analyst has suggested that American Catholic bishops create a military advisory board to assist them in offering intelligent and effective moral guidance on modern warfare.

The proposal was made in the May issue of "Extension," a national Catholic monthly, by William V. Kennedy, a major in the Army National Guard who has specialized in the reporting and analysis of military affairs for the past 18 years—the last two of them as a public affairs officer in the Pentagon.

"Since they can devote only a fraction of their time to questions of national military policy," Kennedy wrote, "it seems reasonable to suggest that the bishops take the same steps that many other groups have already taken to insure themselves of reliable information and, above all, the time to act when action appears warranted. This can be accomplished by establishment of a National Security Affairs Council in the U.S. Catholic Conference."

The council, Kennedy suggested, "might include all of the retired Catholic career chaplains—who have attained the grade of general or flag officer as well as those laymen, clergy and religious, including moral theologians, who have demonstrated competence in the study and discussion of problems of war and peace."

"It might also," he added, "include distinguished retired officers of all the armed services. As concerns this last group, it is more important that a wide range of experience be represented than that the individuals concerned all be Catholics."

As outlined by Kennedy, who is also military commentator for "America," the Jesuit-edited weekly review, the bishops' military advisory council would:

- Maintain a day-to-day surveillance of national defense policy;
- Visit major U.S. military headquarters in this country and abroad;
- Attend briefings on major questions of national defense policy by representatives of the Department of Defense and other governmental agencies;
- Publish a newsletter for the bishops, informing them of developments in national defense policy likely to have serious moral and social implications;
- Report various viewpoints that have been expressed within the council and even "propose

a definite course of action in regard to each major question."

"The bishops, of course, would not be obligated to accept any of the courses of action recommended, or even to speak out at all," Kennedy explained. "However, they would at this point, be able to act

—or not act—with some assurance that they understood the technical problems involved, and could accept in good conscience the consequences of the position they decided upon."

More importantly, Kennedy noted, the American hierarchy would be able—with a compe-

tent advisory board—to influence U.S. military policy before it has been formulated, rather than reacting to it afterwards.

"Today a decade or more is required to develop any given weapons system, as well as the concepts that govern its use and the military organization to

put both into action," Kennedy wrote. "In these circumstances, it is folly to think that national policy can be changed at the last minute by sermons, full-page newspaper advertisements, and demonstrations outside the White House."

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Academy award-winning film "The War Game" shows a woman tossed violently about during nuclear "firestorm." The film, it is said, is "worth ten thousand words" to make viewers aware of horrors of nuclear warfare.

Pacem Meet Draws Leaders of Nations

Santa Barbara (RNS) — Preparation for the second Pacem in Terris convocation in Geneva, May 28-31, include efforts "the most massive effort of its kind to use mass media for such a purpose," according to Harry Ashmore, executive vice-president of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions here.

The Center is sponsoring the convocation, the second based on the late Pope John XXIII's encyclical. The first was held in New York in February 1965.

Ashmore, a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist, described the efforts at the opening session of the meeting of the World Association of Christian Broadcasting at the Center. He returned from Geneva, where he was making preparations for the convocation, to attend the broadcasters' conference.

"What we are really trying to do is a public relations job for peace," he said, "and we will exploit every medium of communication we can."

The result, he said, "may be the biggest single audience that has ever seen any one event."

He asked the Christian Broadcasting group to help inform the public and arouse interest in the Pacem in Terris conference

before the sessions begin so that the world will have an intelligent interest in the event from the outset.

Ashmore said representatives from more than 70 nations will attend, although not in official governmental capacities. They will discuss means toward peace, with emphasis on Southeast Asia and Germany. Discussions will center on the possible neutralization of all Southeast Asia and the reunification of the two Germanies.

Representatives of both East and West Germany probably will attend, Mr. Ashmore said, and "it will be the first time they will have appeared on any one platform since the end of the war."

Purpose of the Geneva convocation is not to seek a specific peace settlement, he said, but to get a full and free exchange of ideas among representatives of sharply contending powers and power blocs.

Once They Trod Our Roads, Now They're in Heaven

By REV. ROBERT McNAMARA St. Bernard's Seminary

Every diocese has its saints—those who have died in God's grace and are now in heaven. What we are speaking of here, however, is canonized saints, or at least those whose canonization has been officially suggested.

This limits the field considerably. Only four people who have thus far been formally canonized have lived in the United States. The earliest were St. Isaac Jogues, Rene Goupil and Jean Lalande. These three were martyred by the Iroquois in or around the Mohawk Valley in the seventeenth century. The first one was a Jesuit priest, the second a Jesuit lay brother,

the third a layman. Their shrine is at Auriesville, New York.

The fourth American saint was St. Frances Cabrini, an Italian missionary nun who worked among the Italian immigrants in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. She died in Chicago in 1917 and is enshrined in New York City.

All four of these lived at one time in New York State, but none lived in the Rochester diocesan area (although St. Frances Cabrini doubtless passed through here more than once on the train.)

But there are four more holy persons who have spent varying amounts of time within our twelve diocesan counties, and

This is another in a series of articles by Father McNamara on historic highlights of the Diocese of Rochester which will mark its centenary in 1968. Father McNamara is at work on a diocesan history scheduled to be published during the jubilee year.

who have at least been officially recommended for possible canonization. Three of these were missionaries of the seventeenth century; one was a diocesan priest of the nineteenth century.

First let us look at the three, sixteenth-century missionaries.

Two of them were Franciscan Fathers, Gabriel de La Bourde and Zenobe Membre.

They were in the company of Father Louis Hennepin, who later on became well known as the explorer of the upper reaches of the Mississippi River. In 1679, he and the other friars were with La Salle's expedition, which stopped at Irondequoit Bay in the late spring to trade with the Seneca Indians.

While the trading was in swing — it took some time — the friars built a small "Cabin

British Broadcasting Company but was never shown on TV because of the documentary's realism. Some BBC officials feared that home viewers, watching casually, might react to the documentary in the same way that many U.S. radio listeners reacted in 1938 to the famed Orson Welles broadcast of "The War of the Worlds."

But with its release to the general audience, the film has become one of the most talked-about in years — despite the average American's familiarity with the

subject of nuclear attack and its consequences. For those who would avoid the film precisely because of that familiarity, "Life's" Richard Schickel cautioned:

"At this point the viewer, numbed by two decades of vivid warnings about the horrors of atomic war, may suffer an understandable desire to become a refugee himself — from another exposure to the radiation of the overfamiliar. The impulse should be blocked." (Continued on Page 2)

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of Barks of Trees about half a league in the woods to perform Divine Service there without interruption." A league was about three miles; hence their little chapel was about a mile and a half south of the mouth of Irondequoit Bay. Whether this was on the east or the west side of the Bay it is impossible to know. But this was the first Catholic — and Christian — house of worship in the Rochester area.

Father Riboude and Father Membre accompanied La Salle on his later explorations of the west. Membre was murdered by Indians in Texas in the early days of January, 1689. Nine years before, he had lost his colleague Father de La Bourde in Illinois, the victim of Kickapoo Indians.

The third early missionary was Father Rene Menard, who was one of the heroes of our early pre-diocesan history. From 1656 to 1658 he labored among the Cayuga Indians in Cayuga county, where he built St. Joseph's Chapel, the first Catholic chapel within the present Rochester diocesan circumscription. He moved about in the Cayuga villages near Montezuma and Mapleton.

Three decades ago the state highway bridge crossing the Seneca River near the Montezuma Wild Life Preserve was dedicated as "Rene Menard Bridge" in his memory. Later on Father Menard was sent to work in the Jesuit missions around the western Great Lakes. (Continued on Page 2)