

Diocesan Mission
to Bolivia —
It's Growing!
— See page 5

Local Doctor On
Medical Mission
To India: 6th Trip
— See page 5

79th Year

ROCHESTER, N.Y., FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1968

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Bolivia, Here He Comes!

Bishop Sheen gives Father Paul Freemesser, center, his new assignment letter, which will take him to La Paz, Bolivia as part of the Rochester Diocesan Mission there. Father Thomas O'Brien, left, is one of the two Rochester priests already stationed there; he's home for a short leave now. See page 5 for full story.

Cardinal Hopes So

Will 1968 Be Year 'We Come of Age?'

Boston — (NC) — Richard Cardinal Cushing of Boston said that 1968 "may be a decisive year in our history as a nation" and expressed hope in his annual New Year's message that it may be "the year we come of age."

Noting that as an election year, 1968 will be one of "national self-scrutiny," the cardinal pleaded that it likewise be made "the occasion for personal self-scrutiny and a time to evaluate our personal contribution to the development of the City of Man."

Such evaluation is needed, he said, because "we are failing to bridge the gap" between unprecedented scientific and technological advancements and economic, political, social and religious consciousness.

"We create realities which outstrip our vision," he said. "Rarely has man had so real an opportunity to control his destiny, give scope to his own possibilities, determine the direction of his own development, and formulate his future on so massive a scale as is now possible."

"To bridge this gap of history demands new attitudes and actions in the international, national and local spheres."

On the international level, Cardinal Cushing said, man must seek a peace that "is far more than a vacuum created by the absence of war."

"We must," he said, "recognize and remove the seas of injustice which separate the poor from the affluent nations. We must come to a better appreciation of the frustration and anguish seething in the truth

that 'what the few have today, the many will demand tomorrow.'"

"In our domestic life," the cardinal continued, "we face the pathology of the urban crisis. The blood-letting, the riots, the unrest across America leave no doubt as to our domestic agenda of business. We have the means to meet these needs. As a people, we lack the will, the determination, the sense of urgency to do what must be done, and do it now."

Cardinal Cushing said that in order to solve the problems of the city man's convictions will have to catch up with his gestures, and warned that "that hour must come soon — for our cities are in a race with time, and time is running out."

He expressed hope that during 1968 man will build a new "bridge between the faith we profess and the faith we live" with which to "bridge the gap between our abilities and our needs."

"Our responsibility is to redirect the course of history by establishing a temporal order based firmly on truth, freedom, justice, charity and the moral law. This is no time for any of us to stand in the pulpit and watch humanity go its way, unaided, unloved and unsupported."

"There is no inevitable tomorrow, either for good or for bad. There is still the possibility that new beginnings can be made. We must see that these new beginnings are made . . ."

"The new year is the time for us to begin to do what we know must be done. Let 1968 be the year we come of age. This is my wish, my hope, my prayer on this New Year's Day."

Curia Reform

For March 1

Vatican City — (NC) — Pope Paul has delayed enactment of his reforms of the Roman Curia, the Church's central administrative body, until March 1. They had been scheduled to go into effect on New Year's Day.

A decree published by Amleto Cardinal Cicognani, Papal Secretary of State, on the Pope's orders, said that "well known causes" had held up the editing of the norms for implementation of the reform.

These "well known causes" undoubtedly included the Pope's illness, operation and convalescence. The Pope fell ill in September, shortly after the publication on Aug. 21 of the Apostolic Constitution on Reform of the Curia, *Regimini Ecclesiae Universae*.

Cardinal Cicognani's decree was dated and made public only two days before the reform had been due to take force. However, it had been noted by Vatican observers for some time previous that the "common norms" which the apostolic constitution had stated would be published "soon" in fact had not appeared.

The Pope's curial reforms included broader powers for the papal secretariat of state, institution of terms of office instead of an indefinite tenure for the top curial officials, internationalization of recruitment, and the creation of a central office of finance.

The decree, published in Latin, said that "since well known causes have impeded the perfecting and therefore the implementing of the common norms, that is to say, the *ordo* which is to be observed by the Roman Curia, on a day established by the constitution 'Regimini Ecclesiae Universae,' no. 12, the August Pontiff has decreed that the same apostolic constitution come into full and absolute vigor on March 1 instead of January of the coming year."

1868-1968

Diocese Moves Into 100th Birthday Year

By FATHER ROBERT F. McNAMARA

The centennial year of the Rochester Diocese has finally arrived. Pope Pius IX established the Diocese on March 3, 1868. As originally constituted, there were only eight counties given to Rochester: Monroe, Wayne, Livingston, Cayuga, Tompkins, Seneca, Yates, and Ontario. The Southern Tier counties of Steuben; Chemung, Schuyler and Tioga were added to the Diocese only in 1896.

During that period there have been six men who ruled the destinies of the Rochester Diocese as its bishop: Bernard J. McQuaid, Thomas F. Hickey, John F. O'Hern, Edward Mooney, James E. Kearney, and Fulton J. Sheen.

The forthcoming diocesan history will give a full account of what was accomplished during the regimes of these bishops. The present article simply presents a thumbnail sketch of them.

Bishop McQuaid was the founder and pioneer. He was named first Bishop of Rochester on March 3, 1868. Born in New York in 1823, he was ordained a priest of the New York Diocese on January 16, 1868.

Subsequently, as a result of his assignment to New Jersey, he became a priest of the Diocese of Newark (established 1853), and later its vicar general. Consecrated in New York on July 12, 1868, by Archbishop John McCloskey (subsequently America's first cardinal), he was installed in Rochester four days later. Rochester's officially designated cathedral church, (St. Patrick's on Plymouth Avenue, North, at Platt Street) was not yet finished. So the new bishop was enthroned in a temporary "shanty-church" that was serving the needs of the congregation during construction.

Bishop McQuaid's life has been recounted in full in the three-volume life written by the late Father Frederick J. Zwierlein. Zwierlein's biography was of great scholarly importance in that it opened wide to historians the late nineteenth century as a field of investigation in American Catholic Church history.

The pioneer Bishop of Rochester built up the parochial and institutional life of the counties entrusted to him. But his greatest claim to fame was the system of parochial schools which he developed. The case for parochial schools had not yet won, in those days, the adher-

ence of the Catholic bishops of the United States. The first Bishop of Rochester not only set a splendid example; he defended the establishing of "Free Christian Schools" as the only feasible solution of the problem of religious training in his day.

A remarkable fact about Bishop McQuaid was that he built so well. There were few developments along educational or charitable lines undertaken by his successors that were not in large measure ramifications of what McQuaid had set up.

When Bernard McQuaid died on January 18, 1909 after forty years as Ordinary of the See of Rochester, he was succeeded automatically by Bishop Thomas Francis Hickey. Bishop Hickey (1861-1940) had been named coadjutor bishop of Rochester with right of succession on February 18, 1905.

Thomas Hickey was a born Rochesterian, the son of Jeremiah Hickey, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, and a tailor by trade. His brother, who bore the name of the father and followed in his footsteps as a tailor, subsequently became co-founder of the clothes manufacturing firm of Hickey-Freeman. But Thomas was called to the

priesthood. Bishop McQuaid ordained him in 1884. Father Hickey eventually rose high in the esteem of his Bishop, who designated him vicar general of the Diocese and coadjutor bishop.

Bishop Hickey headed the Diocese of Rochester during the turbulent days of World War I and in the hectic decade that followed. By disposition, Bishop Hickey was conservative — less prone to invent than to preserve. In fact, he felt that Bishop McQuaid had named him as his successor so that he would surely continue the McQuaidian structures and policies. Yet Bishop Hickey achieved distinction in his own right by his programs of catechesis and of organized charities. Along this latter line, the Rochester Community Chest and Catholic charities organization throughout the State owed him a debt of gratitude.

On October 30, 1928, Bishop Hickey, for reasons of ill health, resigned his bishopric. The Holy See, in accepting the resignation, made him honorary Archbishop of Viminacium (an ancient see in the Balkans). Archbishop Hickey spent the rest of his life teaching and preaching, as time and age per-

(Continued on Page 4)



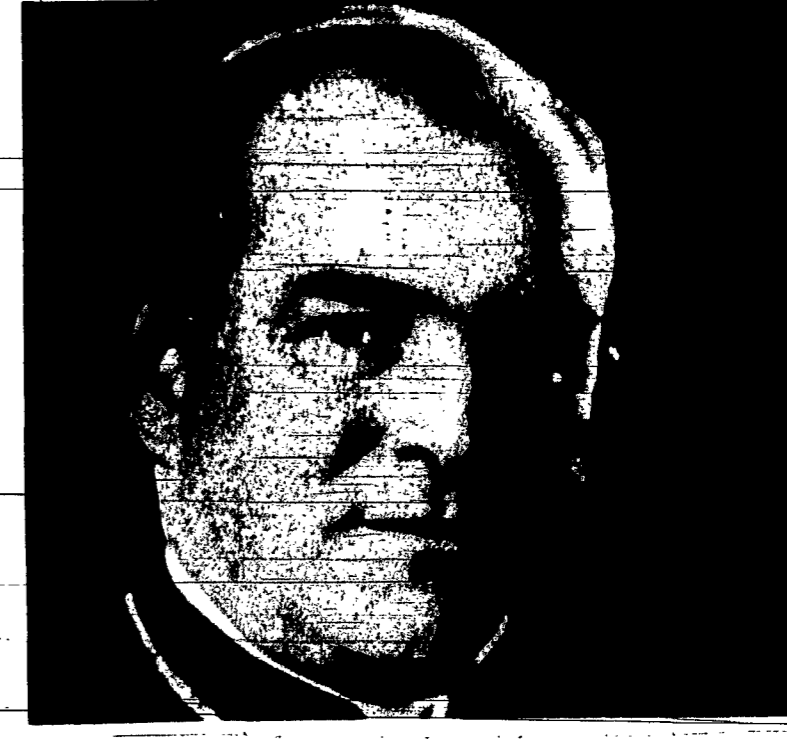
BERNARD J. McQUAID
Founding Bishop of Rochester
(1868-1909)



EDWARD J. MOONEY
Fourth Bishop of Rochester
(1932-1937)



THOMAS F. HICKEY
Second Bishop of Rochester
(1909-1928)



JAMES E. KEARNEY
Fifth Bishop of Rochester
(1937-1966) at the time of his installation

Oldest U.S. Bishop Lives in Ireland

The oldest member of the U.S. hierarchy, both in age and years in the episcopacy, hasn't resided in this country for more than 30 years.

He is Bishop John B. MacGinley, 96, a bishop for 57 years, who now resides in retirement in Killybegs, County Donegal, Ireland. A native of Raphoe, Ireland, he became a U.S. citizen in 1901. He was consecrated bishop of Nueva Caceres, the Philippines, in 1910. He became

the first bishop of Monterey-Fresno in 1925 and served until 1932, when he resigned and returned to Ireland.

Next in line is Bishop James A. Duffy, 94, a bishop for 54 years. He was consecrated in 1913 as bishop of Kearney, Neb., which a year later became the diocese of Grand Island. He served until 1931 when he resigned.

Oldest active member of the

nation's hierarchy is Archbishop Kari J. Alter of Cincinnati, who is 82 and has been a bishop since 1931 when he headed the Toledo diocese. He became archbishop of Cincinnati in 1951.

The facts are reflected in tables compiled by Bishop Francis P. Leipzig of Baker, Ore. He compiled one table dealing with the ages of all members of the U.S. hierarchy, and another dealing with length of service in the episcopacy.



JOHN F. O'HERN
Third Bishop of Rochester
(1929-1935)



FULTON J. SHEEN
Sixth Bishop of Rochester
Installed, 1966

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ON THE INSIDE

USSR Wedges More Firmly Into Near East — page 2
Catholic-Orthodox Dialog Judged Helpful — page 3

Around the World 3	Entertainment 11
Editorial Page 4	Sports 15
Around the Country 6	Classified Ads 14
Women's Page 10	Spectrum of Opinion 15