COMMENTARY

THE PROGRESS OF PEOPLES

Poor Nation : A Tough Row to Hoe

By Barbara Ward

Any country when it begins to try to modernize its economy needs to lay its hands on foreign exchange that is to say, on other nations' currencies. The essence of underdevelopment is not to possess fertilizer plants or metal industries or advanced institutes of education. But their products are essential to modernization and if it is to happen, they must be procured abroad. And this means securing other peoples' money.

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Every country, as it develops, goes through a phase of needing access to other peoples' resources. Britain might not have been the first to launch—the modern industrial—economy in the 18th Century if its traders had not been able to exchange gold and slaves from West Africa with silver and spices from Asia and with silver and spices from Asia and with sugar and cotton produced in the New World and sold back to Europe in return for iron ore, timber and ships stores.

The United States tripled its borrowings from Britain between 1820 and 1850. Europe lent money all around the world to start up local industry. Japan made its breakthrough by selling silk abroad. Either by trade or investment, every developed nation has secured the critical element of foreign exchange at the necessary moment. Otherwise, none would have developed.

But the nations developing today face some special difficulties. The insue here is investment. When people invest, they want to produce something which will sell and thus earn the hoped-for return on the original capital — and they want to know they will get their money back. In the 1960s, these conditions are mostly fulfilled only in already developed economies. The North Atlantic states grow by 3 or 4 per cent a year. They do not default. They absorb a fantastic range of manufactured goods, produce by high technology. They invent substitutes and by-products. They protect their own farmers and tend to produce large surpluses of food.

All these trends increase the opportunities for Atlantic investment in growing markets and manufactures. They decrease Atlantic dependence—on—raw—materials—from elsewhere. So it is not surprising that three quarters of Atlantic investment is in fully developed economies and the largest field of investment elsewhere is in oil, which only a few developing countries possess. It is also not surprising that countries with a per capita income of less than \$150 a year, who make up half the worlds' people, receive less than 15 per cent of the worlds'-investment.

This is, of course, only one more example of the Biblical saying: "To him who hath shall be given." To start rich is the best way to stay rich. The agonizing problem is the breakthrough from self-perpetuating poverty and this is just as true for a family caught in an urban ghetto as for a nation strugging with a colonial heritage, with few resources and no access to the accumulating wealth piling up in the Atlantic corner of world society.

And because it is a problem which no amount of local self-help can solve in the early stages, a number of institutions have been invented and do exist to give developing nations just this kind of early access to capital.

Some are national—the Development Loan Funds in U.S. aid—some international—the United Nations Development Programs' grants. One of the most important, the International Development Association (IDA) is managed by the World Bank.

It leads the poorest nations funds for 50 years with no repayment in the first 10 years and charges no interest, only a three-quarter of-1-per cent service charge. But it scrutinizes its clients and their projects with all the caution of its wide banking experience and ensures that the capital goes to projects which really enhance the natiom's growing power.

Few programs have been so rapidly successful. As a result, the original funds contributed by the wealthy governments are exhausted and international agreement has been reached to replenish its reserves to the level of \$400 million a year over the next three yers. Of this, the American share would be \$160 million a year, a figure which about reflects America's share in the total national income of the developed nations.

Unhappily, at this point, the American Congress is postponing any action to provide this small sum—approximately 1/6000 of America's national income — and other governments, waiting on America, may do the same. It is a spectacle to make the angels weep in heaven — and men to revolt or despair on earth.

Against Women

Philadelphia — (RNS) — A resolution sanctioned here by a national ecumenical women's organization demanding a halt to discrimination against women in churches — will be sent to the World Council of Churches and the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The resolution was approved by the Task Force on Women and Religion of the National Organization for Women (NOW) at its two-day meeting here. was called in, they had enough mechanics, and they didn't have enough cooks. So I was sent to Cooks and Bakers School.

There's Inspiration in the Unsung People

ON THE RIGHT SIDE

By Father Paul J. Cuddy

In early December 1963, I'was sent

on temporary chaplain duty, from

Lackland Air Force Base in Texas to

Chanute Air Field near Chicago. I

packed a few things in a bag, tossed

them into my merry old Plymouth

and chugged along the trek of some

1500 miles toward Chanute. En route

He was a 20-year-old soldier from

Ft. Leonard Wood. He was six feet

tall, thin, thoughtful, married and

the father of a small baby. Experi-

ence had taught me that youthful

marriages are usually precarious be-

cause so many young people today

are emotionally and prudentially im-

mature. However this young soldier

The soldier was on leave, and was

headed for North Carolina to be with

his wife and child. He gave me this

background of his life and philosophy.

machinery. I quit high school and got

a job in an auto repair shop as a

mechanic. I live in a small city in

Carolina, and even when I was a kid

of 10 I would wake up every morn-

ing at 2 o'clock just to listen to the

Deisel engine of the train that went

by at that time. It was music to me.

"When I was drafted into the Army

two years ago, I hoped to get into

heavy equipment. The Army has a lot-

of heavy stuff: big trucks, tractors,

all kinds of stuff. But at the time I

Church Bias Claimed

"Ever since I was a kid I've loved

I came upon a hitch hiker.

was an exception.

"I was terribly disappointed, but I said to myself: 'Well, if I'm going to be a cook I'm going to be a GOOD cook.'"

Then he added with utter simplicity: "And I am a good cook. We have the best mess hall in the camp. In fact, many officers from other regiments slip into our mess hall to get a good meal. And our emlisted men think it's great." He continued:

After my tour of duty-is up I'lt have the GI Bill of Rights. I've looked up schools. There's one in Chicago where they give a two-year course in heavy equipment and Diesel engines. I'm going to that school when I finish."

When we were parting cornpany. I said to him: "I thank you for your company. And I think your wife is a lucky woman to have such a good husband." That remark came from the depth of my soul.

Famous people like the popes and the kings, the Kennedys and De-Gaulles; famous saints and notorious sinners make good copy for books. But I have found much of may own -inspiration in "the people"; good, unspectacular, edifying men and women of all ages whose only publicity comes with their marriages and their obituaries.

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Courier-Journal ---- Friday, June 21, 1968

Father Vincent Collins, of Canisteo and Rexville, the new coming Pastor of St. John of Rochester parish, wrote a pamphlet called ACCEPT-ANCE. Attractively printed by the Abbey Press of St. Meinrad, Ind., it is written in a homely and intelligible style. It sells for 15 cents. A woman who has had many crosses said to me: Father Collins' book, AC-CEPTANCE, is the most valuable book I-have ever-read. It has often steadied me when I was ready to crack."

So many people are emotionally disturbed because they have not learned to accept reality and to adjust to it. If we accept with Faith the fact of a Divine Providence, and if we will implement that Faith as the young soldier did, we can and will do good 'Einder most circumstances. And we will enjoy serenity.

The "Serenity Prayer" is better than a tranquilizer. It reads:

"God grant me the SERENITY to accept the things I cannot change;

"COURAGE to change the things I can:

"WISDOM to know the difference."

Method of Reprimanding Father Kueng Criticized

By-FATHER-ROBERT A.

Rome — (RNS) — Dismay is being expressed in Roman theological circles over the procedure followed by Church authorities here in reprimanding the Swiss scholar, Father Hans Kueng.

the past month or so.

The first letter indicated that an adverse judgment had already been given the book and required that no further translations be prepared.

The second letter by the Congregation to Father Kueng represented a reversal of approach and invited the author to come to Rome in order to reply to questions. This letter did not, thowever, list the points of complaint.





Segregation Is Not Our Way of Life

I live in a residential suburb of 65,000 population, where the houses range in value from, say, \$17,000 to \$100,000 or more. Ten or 12 years ago, a home which reportedly had been sold to a Negro family was blasted. Public reaction was conspicuous for its absence. representatives of the Jewish Protestant and Catholic congregations in my community met and called upon the real estate industry to put into port to the city authorities any atterrapt to get people to put their homes on the market on the basis of rumors. It pledged the cooperatiom of city officials in helping the

One year age anether house was matter bombed for the same reason. Within less than 24 hours, hundreds of citizens jam picked a large church for an indignation meeting at which they contributed thousands of dollars to a reward for apprehension of the criminal.

The gathering listened to denunciation-after denunciation of the bombing, uttered by spokesmen for the city government? the Churches and synagogues, and civic and business organizations. All emphasized that the community welcomes newcomers of all races, colors and nationalities.

This dramatic change in public opinion — and above all willingness to voice it openly — is one of many reasons I do not agree with Dr. W. F. Ferry of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

Dr. Ferry holds that blacks and whites will always be segregated in America, and that therefore institutions must be created which will insure that such a separated society remains democratie.

Such thinking, in my opinion, is completely out of date. Just recently,

Plain Talk Urged for Theologians

Hadrid — (NC) — The teaching of theological dogma must not be bogged down in "unintelligible and fossilized" terms that the man on the street cannot understand, a Dutch theologian said here.

the theologian, Father Edward Schillebeeckx, 0.P., of the Netherlands, was one of the several participants at the conference of the International Foundation of Theology here.

Father Schillebeeck said: "In order that faith does not become fossilized by unintelligible terms we must continuously create a confrontation between theology and human life." There must be a "critical evaluation of revelation in relation to our daily lives," he said.

Both need each other, he said, citing the cooperation between bishops and theologians during the Second Vatican Council sessions. When there is tension in the Church, he said, it usually can be traced to a lack of cooperation between bishops and theologians.

Theologians; he continued; have "the duty of teaching the faith to both the uneducated and the sophisticated. The Church is not only a way of meramental salvation for man, it also must be a credible. Church the real estate industry to put into immediate practice all the open housing provisions of the new federal civil rights bill.

They also urget manufact of it the congregations to sell tent and buy property without discrimination.

A few weeks before that, an open letter was delivered to every horne, signed by the mayor, the vice mayor and all members of city council.

The letter was a follow-up to a policy statement by city council, welcoming newcomers "on the basis of economic and civic compatibility regardlesss of nationality, race or creed."

The letter requested citizens to re-

The Vatican

tiom of city officials in helping the various organizations which are working for orderly integration of the community.

The letter concluded:

"Ultimately, the future of this and every other city is in the hands of its citizens... No ghettos would develop if everybody practiced what everybody recognizes as practical."

No. I cannot agree with Dr. Ferry. He is misreading public opinion. Americans no longer want segregation. They want orderly desegregation And because they want it, they will bring it to pass. In its resolution, the organization asked the churches to "extend to discrimination based on sex the same active concern which they are now rightly evidencing with respect to discrimination based on race and color."

The resolution listed the following stipulations:

• The Catholic bishops should open the permanent disconate to women.

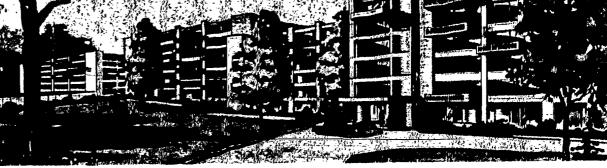
• Ecumenism should "not be used as an excuse for not eliminating discrimination against women." The Congregation for the Dectrine of the Faith, according to reliable reports, has admonished the theologians for statements appearing in his book whiteled "The Church" and Driate RA a halt to the publication of new translations.

In the view of some theologians here the handling of the case regrettably reflects both a spirit and method that, it was thought, ended in the recent reform of the ometime Holy Office.

The Congregation, it is understood here, sent two letters to Father Kueng, who is dean of the Catholic Theological Faculty at the University of Tuebingen, Germany — one Weng do not enter into the reaction.

Some of the writer's friends, without attempting to make his controversial theses their own, point out that he is a relatively moderate theologian of pro-Conciliar-stamp and the antithesis of the "Death of God" theologians.

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Nuclear Weapon Treaty Lauded

United Nations, N.Y. - (NC)-The treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly (June 12), represents a first important stage, however incomplete, toward nuclear diarmament, said Msgr. Alberto Giovannetti, permanent representative of the Holy See to the U.N.

The most positive aspect of the treaty, Msgr. Giovannetti said, is the close relationship between the undertakings of the non-nuclear states mot to manufacture or obtain nuclear wespons and the pledge of assistance to them in developing the peace-ful uses of nuclear energy.

Nuclear technology offers an Unprecedented potential for closing the gap between the have and have-mot mations and bringing about a tremendous advance in the standard of living of developed and developing countries alike. It can also destroy the world as we know it.

As early as 1955, Pope Pius XII observed that only within an institution "like the United Nations can the promise of individual mations ... to abandon production and use of certain arms be mutually exchanged under the strict obligation of intermational law." Pope Paul VI has commented at various stages of the negotiations.

Under the terms of the treaty, the nuclear powers undertake not to transfer nuclear wapons or explosive nuclear devices to öther states and pledge not to assist other states in acquiring or manufacturing them. The non-nuclear states undertake mot to receive, directly or indirectly, any nuclear weapons and not to manufacture them or seek help to do so.

The safeguards and control system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (created in 1957 to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy) are embodied in the treaty. Under the treaty's terms all countries are to have access to the peaceful uses and benefits resulting from the sesearch and technology developed by the nuclear powers.

In addition, the latter promise to make the use of explosive nuclear devices for peaceful purposes (clearing harbors, digging canals, etc.) available at cost to the non-nuclear states. These devices are brought under control through the treaty since they are essentially the same as the device that triggers a bomb.

Urgency was lent to the procent

Britain, France and Communist China), a dozen others already possess the potential to join the "nuclearclub." By 1980 this number is expected to rise to 20. Hence the underlying worry that the more countries possess nuclear weapons, the more insecure all nations will be.

five countries now hold a monopoly

on nuclear weapons (U.S., U.S.S.R.,

The intention to work immediately to end the nuclear arms race and to move toward nuclear disarmament is embodied in the treaty's preamble. This contains a paragraph recalling the obligation under the U.N. Charter to refrain "from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state." The article dealing with access to the peaceful uses and benefits of nuclear technology was expanded and made more explicit.

The resolution endorsing the treaty was adopted by a vote of 95 in favor, 4 against and 21 abstentions. Those voting against it were Albania (the voice of Communist China at the UN), Cuba, Tamzania and Zambia.

Significant were the accord between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. despite the Vietnam war and various other hot spots where the two nuclear giants are on opposite sides, and the abstention of France in the final vote. This revived the worry of many countries that the absence of France and communist China from the negotiations and the final vote (communist China not being a UN member) left large holes in the nuclear "umbre Ela."

Church Failure Noted

In Baltimore Survey

Baltimere-(NC)-The rector of St. Nary's Seminary told an Episcopal congregation that the Catholic Church has failed to meet the problems of the cities.

Speaking at the Episcopal Cathedral of the Incarnation, Father Williama J. Lee, S.S., discussed the findings of the Urban Parish Study of the Baltiznore archdiocese. He was assistant director of the study, which he said showed the need "to establish a clover relationship of the Church to the whole complex of civil well being."

Housing, Father Lee said, is one of the most serious of Baltimore's problems. He also said that churches should have led struggles against discrimination and poverty but have

