

COURIER-JOURNAL

NEWSPAPER OF THE DIOCESE OF ROCHESTER

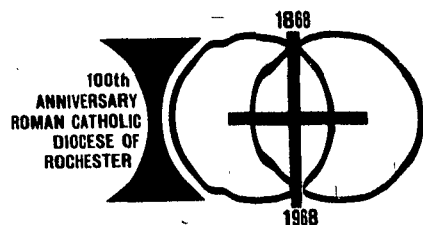
Vol. 79 No. 48

14 Pages

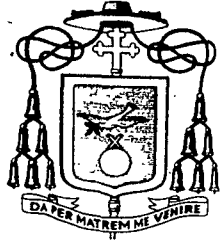
Rochester, New York

Price: 15¢

Friday, August 30, 1968



Diocesan Appointments



Special Appointments

Rev. Lawrence Murphy, from King's Prep, Rochester, to be spiritual director of Becket Hall.

Rev. William Trott, from St. Margaret Mary's Church, to be spiritual director at St. Bernard's Seminary.

Msgr. Burns Retires From Teaching Career

Monsignor Francis B. Burns, ordained only six years, was appointed Professor of Theology on the faculty of St. Bernard's Seminary in August 1968. This week he announced his retirement from teaching after 40 consecutive years of instructing future priests for the Rochester Diocese and a dozen other dioceses of the East.

Fundamental Moral theology was the major course Msgr. Burns offered to seminarians during years of his

long tenure. At various times he was also professor of sociology, pastoral theology, liturgy and ethics. He was also assistant Prefect of Discipline for several years.

Plans to taper off his teaching role did not include separation from the seminary, he said. "I will keep my rooms here in St. Bernard's and will be available for elective courses."

Msgr. Burns was born Nov. 19, 1894 in Rochester. He attended St. Patrick Cathedral parish school, St. Andrew's and St. Bernard's seminaries and was ordained June 10, 1922.

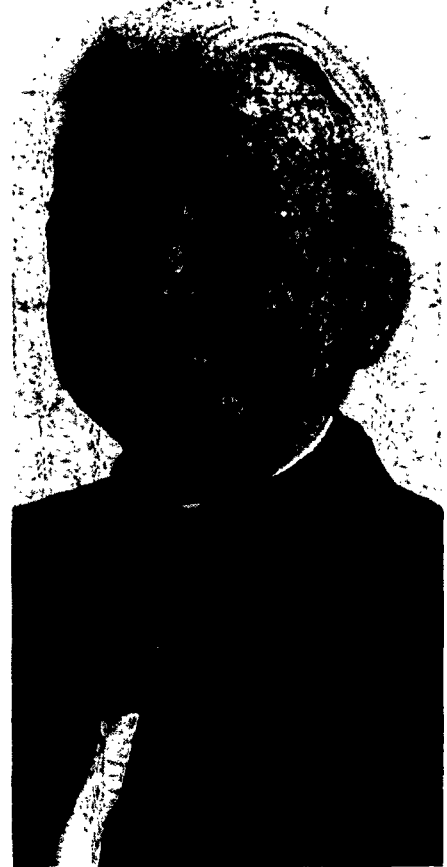
Following ordination he was assistant pastor at St. Mary's Church, Elmira, and St. Mary's in Auburn before joining the St. Bernard's faculty in 1928.

He did graduate work at the New York School of Social Work and the University of Chicago besides winning a licentiate degree in theology from St. Bernard's. He served as rector of Star of the Sea Chapel at Grand View Beach from 1957 to 1964.

Because of his interest in sociology, Msgr. Burns has been a long-time friend and director of Holy Angels Home, the Rochester Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Al Sigl Day Care Center for Handicapped Children. As consultant and board member for these groups for nearly 35 years he has been widely esteemed in Rochester as an inspirational force in their programs.

Last May, honored for "devotion and dedication" after 17 years of service on the board of the Day Care Center, Msgr. Burns was hailed as "a blessed man with special affection for children."

Pope Pius XII granted him the rank of Right Reverend Monsignor in 1956.



MSGR. BURNS

Czech Churches Face Bleak Future

By JOSEPH McLELLAN

New York—(RNS)—The invasion of Czechoslovakia by Russia and four of her allies, with the propping up of a gun-supported puppet government, raises serious doubts about the future of religion there.

Symbolically, perhaps, one of the first reports out of Czechoslovakia after the 200,000 foreign troops

swarmed into the country stated that the headquarters of the People's party was in flames.

This party had been transformed rapidly when the liberalization introduced by Communist leader Alexander Dubcek began to take effect. Its leadership was changed almost overnight and its largely Roman Catholic membership began evolving in the direction of Western Europe's mainstream Christian Democratic parties.

Also sent up in flames, apparently, were the hopes of millions of Czechs and Slovaks who have clung to their Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox or Jewish faiths through nearly two decades of Communist rule, allowing it to come out again in the brief springtime promise of the Dubcek regime.

Practical problems for the churches have been multiplied, without a doubt, by their brief emergence from the protective obscurity they had developed during the long years of Stalinist rule. For six months, religious leaders had been cementing new relations with a new government, offering suggestions or even demands for an improved religious situation. Some of these had already been implemented; others had received an encouraging reception.

Now, suddenly, the situation has been totally reversed. In review, what had been accomplished in six months was amazing, making the prospect of—at best—a return to the old situation all the more painful.

• Bishops imprisoned or deposed by the old regime had returned to their dioceses, some after working for years as manual laborers.

• Czechoslovakian Jewish leaders re-established firm contacts with their counterparts in other countries for the first time in two decades. They also petitioned the government for the elimination of anti-Semitism, which had been a serious problem in the worst years of Stalinism, and for permission to educate their children in their religion.

Observers have repeatedly denounced continuing anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, whose policies are

Pope Outlines Latin American Program



Pope Blesses Newlyweds

Pope Paul smiles greetings as he blesses some of the 30 couples wed in services at the Eucharistic Congress held in Bogota, Colombia. The pontiff's three-day visit was the first time a Pope had traveled to Latin America. (RNS Photo)

Sect Leaving 'Doomed' California

Atlanta—(RNS)—Members of the First Apostolic Church of Bell Gardens, Calif., are moving to Atlanta because, as one member who arrived here said, God is going to cause the Golden State "to fall off in the water."

The first group of 100 have leased a small former Baptist church building, and prepared for the arrival of another 100. They have named their movement in Atlanta the Bible Apostolic Church.

John Estes explained that members sold their homes, quit their jobs and moved because of the prophetic leadership of the Rev. Donald Abernathy. "This is the reason we do what we do," Mr. Estes said. "We've seen God

work through him (Mr. Abernathy) many times. He predicted the Watts riot and the Arab-Israeli war."

It was in July, Estes continued, that the minister told the group it must flee to Atlanta. Estes said he did not know the day or month when catastrophe would fall upon California but it "would probably be before 1970."

Bogota—(RNS)—Pope Paul VI, addressing the opening session of the Second General Assembly of the Latin American Bishops' Council (CELAM) a few hours before the end of his visit here, outlined a threefold program of liturgical, pastoral and social renewal which he said was essential for the vast, problem-ridden continent.

In the major of 10 addresses he made in Bogota, the Pope:

• Once again rejected revolutionary violence as a solution to social problems.

• Defended his recent encyclical on birth control.

• Warned the bishops to resist "irregular and undisciplined" statements by the clergy.

• Warned the Latin American hierarchy not to become identified with oppressive governments.

• Called for the elimination of "religious illiteracy" through liturgical and pastoral reform.

• Stressed the need for close collaboration and friendly, brotherly communication between the bishops and their priests.

His address was given to 180 Bishops, assembled in the Bogota cathedral from all parts of Latin America, on the final day of his visit here. Earlier he had offered Mass in a working class parish, St. Cecilia's, and on his way to the El Dorado airport he made a final visit to the grounds of the Eucharistic Congress where he blessed 25 newlywed couples.

"The future calls for an effort, a daring, a sacrifice which introduce a deep anxiety into the Church," the Pope said in his address to the Bishops. He cited "the restlessness characteristic of our time, and particularly in those countries straining toward their complete development and troubled by the awareness of their economic, social, political and moral disequilibrium."

The Pope denounced efforts to "secularize Christianity" and emphasized that love of neighbor depends on love of God. He also criticized efforts to distinguish between the "institutional" and the "charismatic Church."

In recommending social reform, the Pope said that the Church "must favor every honest effort to promote the restoration and the raising up of the poor and of all who live in conditions of human and social inferiority."

"We cannot be linked with systems and structures which cover up and favor oppressive inequalities among the classes without carrying out an

effective plan to remedy the unbearable conditions of inferiority which less prosperous people often suffer," he continued.

Vatican sources have made it clear that the Pope did not come to Latin America to serve as a referee between progressives and conservatives. These sources explain that the Pope saw his role as a diplomatic one and sought to inspire a spirit of moderation which would not be misunderstood as a reluctance to act.

The Pope's speeches in Bogota leave no doubt that he is aware of the realities of Latin American life and will not settle for the payment of mere lip service to the immense problems of underdevelopment.

The social action thrust of the Pope's words could hardly be felt as he addressed the "campesinos" (rural farm workers) in the nearby town of San Jose de Mosquera. The Vatican estimated that some 300,000 campesinos came to an open field in San Jose to hear the words of the Pope.

"Allow us finally to exhort you not to place your trust in violence and revolution. That is contrary to the Christian spirit and it can also delay instead of advancing that social uplifting to which you lawfully aspire."

"See to it rather that you support the undertakings in favor of your education. Seek to find means of modernizing the methods of your agricultural work."

"... Not in hate, not in violence is the strength of our charity. Among the different ways toward regeneration of society, we cannot choose that of atheistic Marxism, nor that of systematic revolt, nor much less that of blood and anarchy."

Vatican Establishes Special Baptism Rite

Vatican City—(RNS)—Acting on a mandate of the Second Vatican Council, the Holy See has created a special rite for the baptism of infants.

The new ceremony, published by the Consilium for the Implementation of the Council's Liturgical Constitution, consists of four principal parts: a welcome to the child by the Christian community, a celebration of the word of God, conferral of the sacrament itself, and a procession with a final blessing.

The rite is elastic, allowing discretionary powers to the local hierarchy and making room for local customs.



The Two Faces of Soviet Relations

TOP: Czech Communist Party chief Alexander Dubcek with Russian Premier Alexi Kosygin (center) and U.S.S.R. Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev (right) are all smiles as they arrive in Bratislava for friendship talks on August 2.

BOTTOM: Less than three weeks after the display of Communist friendship, a Soviet tank which had invaded the Czech nation burns in the streets of Prague while citizens display their resentment of the Russian invasion. (CRS Photos)



ON THE INSIDE

Around the Country	4
Around the World	5
Commentary	13
Diocesan	7
Editorial	6
Entertainment	10
Interracial	4
Pat Answers	7

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