

Abortion Boxscore: No 20 Yes 4

(Continued from Page 1)

likely the child would be born deformed.

"What this bill says," Ginsberg told his fellow legislators, "is that those who are malformed or abnormal have no reason to be a part of our society. If we are prepared to say that a life should not come into this world malformed or abnormal, then tomorrow we should be prepared to say that a life already in this world which becomes malformed or abnormal should not be permitted to live."

Despite the defeat of the easier abortion bill in New York, it is taken for granted that its supporters will be back again next year with essentially the same proposal. The same is true in most of the other states where such bills lost out this year.

Pressure for further liberalization is also expected in most of the states which have already made it easier to get an abortion. The bills enacted to date generally permit abortion in some or all of the following situations: where pregnancy endangers the mother's physical or mental health; where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest; and where the child is likely to be defective.

Even the most active abortion proponents concede that, if strictly interpreted, these provisions apply only to a very small number of cases. Thus, they are pushing more and more for a legal endorsement of abortion on demand — an arrangement under which any woman could get an abortion for any reason.

Last winter a group called the National Association for Repeal of Abortion Laws was formed at a meeting in Chicago. Headquartered in New York, the NARAL places lobbying for abortion on demand high on its agenda.

In recent weeks some light has also been shed on the sources of financial support for the pro-abortion publicity and lobbying drives which have erupted in a number of states.

In an interview with the CBS radio program "The World of Religion," Stewart Mott, an heir to the Mott family fortune, said he had contributed heavily to a "massive, state-wide educational program" on abortion in Nevada. Nevada is one of the states where an easier abortion bill was defeated this year.

"We'd like to find at least one state in the United States where abortion is completely legal, governed only by the laws regulating medical practice," Mott said. He added that if Nevada could become such a place, "I think other states will follow suit."

Around the same time the Reno, Nev., Evening Gazette disclosed that St. Louis millionaire Joe Sunnen had put up an estimated \$150,000 for the Nevada campaign.

Sunnen, manufacturer of a contraceptive device, was quoted as saying that he would break Nevada, every state in the union will follow. Nevada's a small state, a place where you can experiment without spending too much money.

In his radio interview, Mott remarked that the abortion campaigners would "prefer to choose a state like Nevada or Delaware in preference to Connecticut or Rhode Island, which have very heavy Catholic populations. We're trying to choose the path of least resistance." Delaware is one of the states where easier abortion was enacted into law this year.

Two courts, meanwhile, have recently taken actions bearing on abortion laws.

On June 2 the U.S. Supreme Court refused to consider a challenge to New Jersey's abortion law, which permits termination of pregnancy for "lawful justification" but does not say what "lawful justification" is.

States courts have interpreted the phrase as meaning that abortion is permitted only to save the mother's life. The challenge to the law was brought by a couple suing three doctors for malpractice because they did not tell the wife she had rubella

(German measles) early in pregnancy.

In the second court ruling, the Massachusetts Supreme Court unanimously upheld the state's abortion law. The court said judicial decisions over the years make it clear that abortion is permitted under the law to preserve the life or health of the woman.

The court acted on an appeal by Dr. Benedict Kudish of Newton, Mass., whose license to practice medicine was revoked after he pleaded guilty to a violation of the law and was sentenced to three years on probation. Dr. Kudish argued that the law is unconstitutionally vague. The state high court said it isn't.

Immediately after the ruling in the Kudish case, another challenge to the Massachusetts law was launched by William R. Baird, founder of the Parents Aid Society. Baird is also involved in litigation challenging the state law against displaying and distributing contraceptive materials.

Baird contends that the abortion law is unconstitutionally "vague, uncertain and indefinite." He also raises a free speech issue, arguing that a section of the statute which forbids advising women about abortion violates constitutional rights.

While courts and legislatures wrestle with complicated issues of abortion law, the long-awaited vaccine for rubella (German measles) is now going into distribution throughout the country. It is predicted that more than 18 million doses will be administered in the coming years — mostly to school-age children — thus preventing another large outbreak of the disease which had been expected in late 1970 or early 1971.

Over the years rubella has been a major cause of birth defects which in turn have served as a highly dramatic argument for easier abortion. In virtually eradicating the disease, the new vaccine is also expected to weaken a favorite argument of abortion proponents.

Abortions Rise in London, So Do Calls for Change

London — (RNS) — More changes in Britain's liberalized abortion laws are being sought by churchmen and others as the number of operations rises and reports tell of pregnant women flocking here from abroad to this "abortion capital of the world," as critics are branding London.

Among those demanding more changes is Norman St. John-Stevens, noted Catholic member of Parliament, broadcaster and writer. He fought hard against various provisions of the present liberalized Abortion Act, which became effective in April 1968.

The total of women wanting to have abortions in Britain was "positively frightening," he said. And he added, "Public opinion and medical opinion just will not stand for this sort of thing."

Simultaneously, Anglican Bishop Arthur Reeve of Lichfield called for an urgent reform of the Abortion Act to prevent it being exploited by women from overseas. Only recently he condemned the growing number of abortions in Britain.

Another critic, but on different grounds, is Dr. David Paul, coroner at Enfield in north London. At a recent coroner's inquest on a woman who died after an abortion operation, he said the Act was "rapidly appearing to be a very bad law."

What brought this particular issue to a head was the disclosure by an organization in Copenhagen, Denmark, at the beginning of July, that it had sent 150 Danish women to Britain for abortions in the previous two weeks. The women paid their own fare, in addition to abortion fees of about \$200.

Subsequently, this group was reported here as saying it was investigating the possibility of arranging whole charter flights to Britain of Danish women seeking abortions. One report spoke of up to 30,000 Scandinavian women wanting to come to Britain each year for abortions, and charter flights would reduce the overall cost.

Reports have also spoken of more women coming to Britain for abortions from other parts of Europe and also North America. Allegations have been made and partly confirmed, that cab drivers at London-Airport now have a sideline: touting among women arrivals on behalf of certain unidentified clinics.

Europe Bishop Meeting May Be Last of Its Type

(Continued from Page 1)

the process of reflection and questioning by using methods from another age."

"The real dilemma for a large number of the clergy, it seems to me, is the following: to carry on renewal with the bishops or to carry it on without them, and, in consequence, against them," Father Kueng said. "The second solution would be disastrous."

Annoyance, or at least dissatisfaction, characterized much of the reaction of the bishops to the symposium and its working conditions. Among these there was the rival conference which kept trying to butt in an army of newsmen and a system of discussion by small groups that allowed no time for debate in full assembly.

Alfred Cardinal Bengsch, bishop of Berlin, was quoted by a fellow bishop as declaring that he would not have come had he known that the assembly of priests was meeting here, too.

Bernard Cardinal Alfrink of Utrecht said he was fairly content with the symposium of European bishops, but emphasized that many people in the Netherlands and Europe apparently expected too much from it.

The Dutch cardinal said its purpose was not to make decisions but to offer the bishops of Europe the opportunity to exchange opinions and information about the Church on the continent. He said the so-called progressive and conservative bishops had the chance to increase their mutual understanding.

John Cardinal Heenan of Westminster commented: "It was intended to discuss, privately, important matters concerning all the bishops of Europe. But the world press was no help and it (the symposium) was not properly organized. I personally was disappointed by the symposium."

Cardinal Heenan complained that there was no discussion — at least in his discussion group — of the widespread diminution of numbers entering the priesthood.



Attention-Getter

Navy Lt. Gordon E. Garthe, United Methodist chaplain from Traverse City, Mich., watches Pfc. Richard R. Jackson, Baltimore, Md., 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, put the finishing touches on the chapel bulletin board's message. Chaplains using the chapel wanted "something more than just a schedule" to gain the attention of their Leatherneck congregation. (RNS)

New Age for Church, Bishop Sheen Declares

East Aurora, N.Y. — The Church's mission to the Gentiles has been completed and the Church is now entering a new age, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen of Rochester told more than 150 members of the American Alumni Association of the Catholic University of Louvain.

Speaking at the association's annual reunion at St. John-Vianney Seminary here, Bishop Sheen said this new age does not necessarily mean the Church will have no more missions.

Bishop Sheen said he wonders, too, if he should call Pope Paul "Pontiff of the Epiphany" because of his efforts to take the Christian Gospel to all nations of the world.

He noted Pope Paul's visits to

Jerusalem, the first of a pontiff since Peter; his travels to Latin America and to the United States.

He said it would not surprise him if Pope Paul even journeyed "beyond the Iron Curtain in the not too distant future."

Bishop Sheen told his audience that the Pope is suffering not because he defends doctrine so much but because he is defending morals. The Pope is supporting and defending love and life, "that beautiful continuity of love and life," Bishop Sheen said. One of the great challenges of Church history — maintaining "this transmission of love and life" — has been given to Pope Paul, he added.

Merger Plan Collapses

Birmingham, England — (RNS) — A 14-year effort at church unity collapsed last week when bishops and priests of the Church of England failed to muster the necessary 75 per cent approval for a proposal for reunification with the Methodist Church.

The Methodists, at a separate conference, approved the plan.

The Anglican outcome against the proposal, which was in doubt until the close vote, was regarded as an acute setback not only for leaders of the two churches, who had advocated reunion, but also for the worldwide ecumenical movement for advocates of dozens of unification plans throughout the world.

It was the opposition of the Anglican priests, despite strong support from the bishops, that reduced the overall Anglican vote of approval to 69 per cent. A majority of 75 per cent had been required by both churches to give moral as well as legal sanction. The Methodist vote was 77.4 per cent in favor.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Arthur Ramsey, said the Anglican vote was close enough "to look forward to the same proposals being put forward in the not too distant future."

Yugoslavia Claims Religious Freedom

Bonn, Germany — (NC) — Full religious freedom is provided in a new law on religious affairs being prepared by the Yugoslavian government, according to the Belgrade newspaper, Politika.

The paper stated that the law of 1953 has become outdated because of "the great changes in the relations between church and state" in Yugoslavia. It reported that the new legislation recognizes equality among all religious groups and the right of churches to exercise their official functions.

COURIER-JOURNAL

Vol. 98 No. 4 — July 11, 1969

Published Weekly by the Rochester Catholic Press Association, SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Single copy 10¢; 1 year subscription in U.S., \$4.00; Canada and South America, \$5.00; other foreign countries, \$6.00. Main Office, 35 So. Street, Rochester, N.Y. 14604. Second Class Postage Paid at Rochester, N.Y.

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Other bonds and securities 349,003	Total deposits 229,743,191
Loans 134,286,462	Funds borrowed 10,000,000
Mortgages 25,118,631	Taxes and other liabilities 2,157,444
Total loans and mortgages 159,405,293	Unearned discount 7,403,350
Less-Reserve for possible loan losses 3,303,538	Capital funds:
156,101,755	Capital stock 3,300,000
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Po A T

By ROBERT R.

Castel Gandolfo — any other international, the awesome but with him wherever h

And his summer p this hill country 18 of Rome is no except

As has been the ci tiffs since the 17th Paul comes here for weeks each summer torrid heat of the city self of the recreation quiet of the countryside

The palace overlook a flooded volcano, o popes in past decades for recreation. Pope F mediate predecessors passed up such recre

"The present Pope ment in strolling thr tiful formal gardens Vatican experimental is here," one source s

"We see him going dens sometimes but h as much advantage o popes have," the so "He seems to spend n in his private quart not receiving visitors."

On his arrival here trip from the Vatic accompanied by his p a valet and three o cook his meals and quarters.

During the first pa the Pope's official teally reduced. He noon general audience courtyard and meets

A S

Two young camp at the Children's in Nantasket, Mas vides a push for S Trombley, (

Church Prompts

New York — (RNS) lumbia University char policy of having chapl pointed from the outsid students' needs so tha ous advisers would not represent the religio lishment, a former chap mitted here.

Rev. John Cannon, cl of the committee which mended replacing the national chaplains w Center for Religion an said the new plan is d to help students "break their private worlds."

Under the new C policy the school will office space for advisers by any student group than merely accepting lains appointed by agencies.

Appearing on the CBS program, "The World igion," Mr. Cannon sai post of university chapl poses an unnecessary a fortunate barrier to the d ment of religious valu serious religious inq students."

The chaplain's offic h financed by the universi he had worked in const with advisers named by religious agencies.

"An average student, seeing a chaplain or a minister, immediately fe he is facing a representa his own Church, which required and has ad distance from, or rep tive from his parents' val eriation

"What we need —