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Faith Is More Than a 'Once-and-for-All' Act of God

By Fr. Richard P. McBrien

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The distinction between the natural and the supernatural has long occupied an important place in Catholic theology, particularly since the Protestant Reformation and the nature-grace debates of the 16th century. The First Vatican Council operated within these categories in its own teachings on divine revelation and faith, and the theology textbooks, catechisms, and popular pamphlets that were produced in the council's aftermath did the same.

The natural-supernatural distinction has had such a wide distribution, in fact, that many Catholics are now disturbed by its conspicuous absence in so much theological writing today. Because they no longer see the terms used on a frequent basis, they

assume that the idea of the supernatural as such is under severe at-

In the earlier view, everything seemed so clear: there are two separate and distinct orders of reality. The natural order embraces all those elements of creation which have no explicit reference to God or to salvation.

Thus, a man who gives a cup of water to a thirsty stranger is operating at the level of merely natural goodness unless there is some specific religious motivation. In the absence of such motivation, the act itself cannot be described as meritorious or salvific.

The same would be true with regard to faith. It is possible for a man to come to a knowledge of God as the beginning and end of all things with the use of human reason alone (the "God of the philosophers," he was called), but unless that act of understanding were elevated by grace, this knowledge of God remains natural, i.e., it is not virtuous and it cannot of itself lead to salvation.

Although Catholic theology no longer accepts this particular view of the "natural order," we should not conclude that the reality signified by the term "supernatural" is about to be cast overboard.

On the contrary, Catholic theology has been trying simply to correct some of the misconceptions which have arisen from a too sharp and too uncritical use of the earlier distinction between the natural and the supernatural. There is a greater concern now with the absolute priority of God's grace, on the one hand, and with the essential goodness of God's creation, on the other.

While it has been a Protestant tendency to exaggerate the sovereignty of God and to deemphasize too much the role of human cooperation, it has been a Catholic tendency to so underline the place of human responsibility that the divine prerogatives have sometimes been relegated unwittingly to a secondary place. The Second Vatican Council tried its best to maintain a happy balance.

Dei Verbum, for example, placed less emphasis than Vatican I on the signs of credibility and the evidence for faith, while insisting upon the absolute necessity of the grace of the Holy Spirit (art. 5). On the other hand, the same article speaks of the perfecting of faith, of bringing faith to completion by the gifts of the same Holy Spirit.

Faith is more than a once-and-forall act of God; it is something which can increase or diminish within man himself. And yet whatever increase there may be is always the fruit of the Spirit working from within.

In the next article, however, it seems that the council is once again endorsing the old distinction between the natural and the supernatural. A man can come to the knowledge of God in one of two ways: through the revelation communicated through Christ or from created realities as seen by the light of reason. Indeed,

the words are the same as those used by the First Vatican Council.

Is Vatican II here restoring in article 6 what it seemed to remove in article 5; namely, the stress on the role of argumentation and reason in the act of faith? Is the council suggesting that there is, after all; such a thing as natural revelation, and if natural revelation, then natural faith?

Out of context it would seem so, but against the background of contemporary Catholic theology (particularly the kind of theology that-had a strong influence in the writing of this and other council documents) we would have to draw a different conclusion. In next week's essay, I shall indicate the basis for this assertion.

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leader in the world tod

Vatican City - There is

By ROBERT R. HO Courier-Journa Special Correspon

It is a matter of record last three trips - to Bog bia; Geneva, Switzerland, Africa — the pontiff fel singly short of attracting forecast.

They also claim that th of his personal and post netism can be seen in emotional response he cro lombia and Switzerland.

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Added to this, they no amount of time, money the mass media throughout spent on his most rece compared with his earlied India, the Holy Land-and

he competed with Presi for the banner headling spots on radio and tele casts. In America, and Western countries, Mr.

rock-ribbed Protestant the pontiff drew as m public attention for the small and emotionally thi he received at variou there as for the historic of his visit to the head the World Council of Ch

> Many Church leaders the Pope did far bett





