

## Bishop McCafferty to Be Cathedral Rector



BISHOP JOHN E. McCAFFERTY

Auxiliary Bishop John E. McCafferty has been appointed rector of Sacred Heart Cathedral in Rochester by Bishop Joseph L. Hogan.

In announcing the appointment, Bishop Hogan said that Bishop McCafferty's work in diocesan renewal programs would be "facilitated by his proximity to the various diocesan offices, especially the education department."

Bishop Hogan named the Very Rev. John S. Hayes to the pastorate of St. Patrick's in Aurora and St. Michael's in Union Springs.

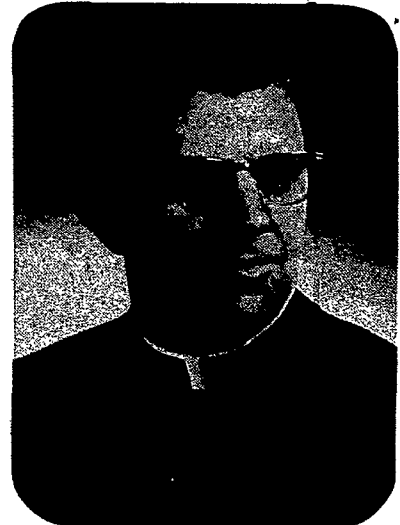
Father Robert J. Downs will come from Aurora to fill the pastorate of St. John the Evangelist, Spencerport. The appointments are effective Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Bishop McCafferty, who has lived in Elmira for the past three and a half years, is director of the Diocesan Formation Committee for a Pastoral Council, set up during the past year. The committee recently issued guidelines for parish councils.

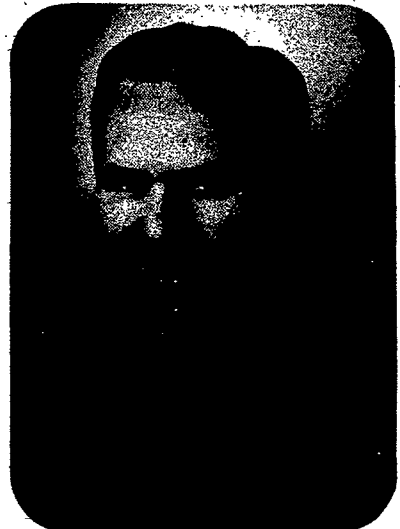
Acknowledging a desire to resume active pastoral responsibility and conceding the practical advantage of his assignment to Rochester, he said, "I can see no way, nor would I wish it or countenance it, that the people of Elmira and the Southern Tier will be deprived of any presently available services by the new arrangements."

"The bishops of the diocese will be available as presently for all significant events affecting the Church in every part of the diocese."

Bishop Hogan said that regional coordinators soon to be named in the provisional region of the diocese would be responsible to Bishop McCaf-



FATHER HAYES



FATHER DOWNS

ferty, and thus "a more effective personal liaison will be established between all the regions of the diocese and its bishop."

Father Hayes, who has been at the Cathedral since, May 29, 1966, recently was awarded the degree of master of arts in education by Oxford University in England.

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## Legislators See Hope for New Parochial Aid

The majority of the legislators in the Rochester diocese favors some form of aid to non-public schools in New York State. Two problems confronting them, however, are exactly what kind of aid should be given, and the constitutional questions involved.

This became evident in a Courier-Journal survey taken in the immediate wake of a U.S. District Court decision last week which declared unconstitutional a 1971 state law providing a total of \$33 million toward the salaries of teachers in private schools.

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## PAROCHIAL AID '72

The court based its ruling on a Supreme Court decision last June in the Pennsylvania and Rhode Island cases which cited "excessive entanglement" between the state and schools.

The high court felt that a state making certain that a nonpublic school was obeying the stipulations governing aid, would become too enmeshed in running the school itself.

The sentiment of those favoring aid to private schools was reflected in a statement by Sen. Thomas Laverne of Rochester, chairman of the Senate Education Committee:

"It (the court ruling) does not preclude the Legislature finding an appropriate formula that would be constitutional. If the court case is not appealed the best approach would be some speedy action to replace the present law with a law that fits the guidelines in the Lemon case (Pennsylvania).

"I am thoroughly convinced, that we will write a new bill as speedily as possible that will stand up — either student aid,

family aid or tax relief. We are working to get the same amount of money to the same people. The governor and the Legislature has agreed they are going to do this and I expect that before long it will happen."

A somewhat different attitude was taken by Laverne's counterpart in the Assembly, Mrs. Constance E. Cook. While predicting that such aid could probably be approved in the Legislature, Mrs. Cook said that she personally believes "these (parochial) measures are all means to give aid to religion and are unconstitutional both under the federal Constitution and the so-called Blaine Amendment."

"I believe that public education is so fundamental to the democratic process that we must put all we can into it. The argument that the competition from parochial schools strengthens public schools isn't borne out by experience."

Mrs. Cooke added, however, that she would move out of her committee any bill approved by

it and she would "make no effort to influence my colleagues" with her personal beliefs.

Another senator, James Powers of Rochester said he felt that "direct aid to parents (Speno-Lerner) is certainly worth a shot. I would support it."

"I've gotten a lot of calls against it but I try to emphasize that without some aid, either parochial or parent aid, if these schools don't exist we will be picking up the tab in the public sector."

"So I favor aid for two reasons:

- A dual system has benefits to the total system in that it permits choice.

- In plain dollars and cents we know that with the demise of our private schools the

pupils do not cease to exist. They will go to public schools. And in purely economic terms, we pay about 15 cents on the dollar."

Sen. Theodore Day of Interlaken agreed, declaring that "the collapse of the Catholic school system would put an intolerable burden on the public schools. It would shift the cost to the taxpayers at a higher rate. From a purely practical point of view I would like to help the Catholic schools stay in business. The problem is how to find a formula for aid that is not subsidizing religion."

He, however, disagreed with Sen. Powers on the Speno-Lerner bill.

"The governor has said that he will not go that route. Such a plan would lend itself to set-

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