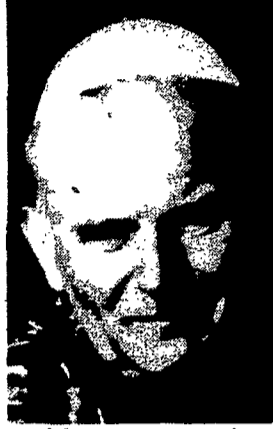


Faith and Science are United

The following is excerpted from the speech of Pope John Paul II to members of the European Physical Society which was convening in Rome.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am happy to greet in you a group of eminent scientists, members of the European Physical Society, presided over by Professor Antonino Sicchi. This meeting this morning gives me particular pleasure. In fact, if my personal formation has been and still remains humanistic (I must say that I know very little about your subject), geared, afterwards, to philosophical, theological and moral questions, your concerns, however, are not alien to me. It was even a little strange, but I was always given a good reception by physicists, by the people, by the professors, represent your profession, your specialization; and, though knowing little of your problems, your science, I felt rather at home with them. It was possible to understand one another, and we did so. In Cracow I always sought, and found very fruitful, contacts with the scientific world and particularly with specialists in the physical sciences. This tells you the value this moment has for me, conjuring up so many other meetings, in particular, perhaps, the one with the "Rome Club" — the results of the work of this club are well known in our country, in Poland — even if the circumstances do not make it possible to give it that aspect of personal exchange which I appreciated so much. But we will try to give perhaps more of this aspect of personal exchange to our meetings in the future.



The problems you have set yourselves in the course of this international meeting are of great importance and are very topical, for they may constitute a point of reference for the development of modern physics. You have in fact dealt in your work with very topical scientific problems which range from very high energies for study of subnuclear phenomena to nuclear fusion, from astrophysical radio-interferometers to the light of synchrotrons.

I do not intend to make a profound speech today but just some remarks on the problem, always new and relevant of the mutual scientific knowledge and Faith. You are in the first place researchers; I must say that this is a word particularly dear to me. Researchers! It is opportune to point out this characteristic of your activity and to encourage the rightful freedom of your research in its own object and method, according to the legitimate autonomy of culture and especially of the sciences, recalled by the Second Vatican Council.

I must say that this paragraph of Gaudium et Spes is really important for me. Science in itself is good since it is knowledge of the world, which is good, created and regarded by the Creator with satisfaction, as the book of Genesis says, "And God saw everything that he had made, and behold, it was very good." I am very attached to the first chapter of Genesis. Original sin has not completely spoiled this original goodness. Human knowledge of the world is a way of participating in the Creator's knowledge. It is therefore a first degree of man's resemblance to God, an act of respect towards him, for everything we discover pays tribute to basic truth.

The scientist discovers the still unknown energies of the universe and puts them in man's service. Through his work, he must therefore cause man and nature to grow at the same time. He must humanize man more, while respecting and perfecting nature. The universe has a harmony in all its parts and every ecological imbalance leads to harm for man. So the scientist will not treat nature as a slave but, taking inspiration perhaps, from the Canticle of the Creatures by St. Francis of Assisi, he will consider it rather as a sister called to cooperate with him to open new ways for the progress of humanity.

There is no doubt that from many points of view technical progress, born of scientific discoveries, helps man to solve very serious problems, such as food, energy, the struggle against certain diseases more than ever widespread in the third world countries.

But it is also true that man, today, is the victim of great fear, as if he were threatened by what he produces, by the results of his work and the use made of it. In order to prevent science and technology from becoming slaves to the will for power of tyrannical forces, political as well as economic, and in order positively to ordain science and technology to the advantage of man, what is necessary, as is usually said, is a supplement of soul, a new breath of spirit, faithfulness to the moral norms that regulate man's life.

It is incumbent on scientists of the different disciplines and particularly on you, physicists, who have discovered immense energies, to use all your prestige in order that scientific implications abide by moral norms in view of the protection and development of human life.

A scientific community such as yours, comprising scholars of all European countries, and of all religious convictions, can cooperate in an extraordinary way in the cause of peace. As you have just said, science, in fact, transcends political frontiers and calls, especially

today, for collaboration of a worldwide character. It offers specialists an ideal place for meetings and friendly exchanges which contribute to the service of peace.

In an increasingly high conception of science, in which knowledge is put in the service of mankind in an ethical perspective, you will allow me to present to your reflection a new degree of spiritual ascent.

There is a link between faith and science, as you were able to affirm too. The Magisterium of the Church has always said so and one of the founders of modern science, Galileo, wrote that "Holy Scripture and Nature both proceed from the divine Word: one, as being dictated by the Holy Spirit, and the other, as the very faithful executor of God's orders."

If scientific research proceeds according to absolutely rigorous methods and remains faithful to its own object, and if the Scripture is read according to the wise directives of the Church, given in the conciliar Constitution Dei Verbum, which are, let us say the most recent directives — previously there were other similar ones — there can be no opposition between faith and science.

In cases in which history stresses such an opposition, the latter always derives from erroneous positions which the Council has openly rejected, deploring "certain attitudes (not unknown among Christians) deriving from a shortsighted view of the rightful autonomy of science. they have occasioned conflict and controversy and have misled many into opposing faith and science."

When scientists advance humbly in their search for the secrets of nature, God's hand leads them towards the summits of the mind, as was noted by my predecessor, Pope Pius XI, in the Motu Proprio which set up the Pontifical Academy of the Sciences; the scientists called to be members of it "did not hesitate to declare, rightly, that science, in whatever branch it may be, opens and consolidates the way leading to Christian faith."

Faith does not offer resources to scientific research as such, but it encourages the scientist to pursue his research knowing that he meets, in nature, the presence of the creator. Some of you are walking along this way. All of you are concentrating your intellectual forces on your specialty, discovering every day, with the joy of knowledge the indefinite possibilities that fundamental research opens for man, and the formidable questions that it sets him at the same time, sometimes even for his future.

Michael J. Bausch To Be Ordained

Rev. Mr. Michael J. Bausch will be ordained a priest on Friday evening at St. Ann's Church in Hornell. The April 27 rites will be led by Bishop Joseph L. Hogan.

"He promises a Covenant of Love," is the theme of the ceremonies which will begin at 8 p.m. Rev. Mr. Bausch recently stated that the readings for the ordination Mass "remind us of God's covenant with us and all creation, that He does in fact love us."

"We will be reminded of that by the rainbows in the sky," the deacon at St. Ann's said.

Visit by Prexy

Mrs. William J. Maloy of Clover Street will host a luncheon in honor of Sister Kathleen Feeley, president of the College of Notre Dame of Maryland Saturday, May 5. Sister Kathleen is visiting Rochester alumnae in conjunction with the college's Second Spring Development Fund; a \$5 million capital campaign for college needs.

The ordinand is the son of Mrs. Margaret Bausch and the late legislator, J. Albert Bausch. He attended St. Mary's Grammar School in Batavia and Notre Dame High School, also in Batavia.

His higher education was at St. Bernard College in St. Bernard, Ala., where he earned a BA in Business Administration; St. John Fisher College; and St. Bernard's Seminary, where he earned an MDiv.

Prior to his entry into the seminary, he worked as executive director of the Boy Scouts of America in Corning. After Hurricane Agnes struck in 1972, he worked at the Corning Hospital and at the Corning-Painted Post United Fund to assist in recovery efforts.

He has also worked as an associate in the Education Office of the diocesan Office of Human Development, and as director of Massawepie Scout Camps in Tupper Lake.

Rev. Mr. Bausch's training experiences include



REV. MR. BAUSCH

stints at The Center, Rochester; St. Michael's Parish, Newark; Northside General Hospital, Rochester; St. Pius X Parish, Rochester.

He took his Clinical Pastoral Education at the Department of Mental Health, Delaware State Hospital, Wilmington, Del.

His home parish, St. Mary's in Batavia, will be the site of the new priest's First Mass, on Sunday, April 29, at 2:30 p.m.

Year of Child Supported

Peace, Human Rights Stressed by Pontiff

Vatican City (RNS) — Pope John Paul II, in his Easter message, made a strong appeal for peace and respect for human rights throughout the world, and stressed the plight of children and the poor.

He spoke from the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica to some 100,000 persons under sunny skies in balmy spring weather.

In a festive mood for the most important of Catholic holidays, the throng carried balloons and held colorful umbrellas as shields against the sun.

Among the crowd was a group of several hundred Italians who at the urging of the Committee for Life, Peace and Disarmament had marched three miles across Rome to St. Peter's Square. Though the march was organized by Marco Panella, one of the founders of the anti-clerical Radical Party,

which has irritated the Vatican by its advocacy of divorce and abortion, the Vatican newspaper applauded the initiative of the march. L'Osservatore called it "worthy of esteem" and "a gesture that is, without a doubt, courageous and humanitarian."

In his short Easter message, the pontiff mentioned the children condemned to die of malnutrition in this International Year of the Child. In a departure from his prepared text, he said: "I am thinking at this moment in particular of all those who

are suffering for lack of what is strictly necessary for existence, and above all of the little children, who, suffering from hunger and in their weakness, are the ones who are specially loved by Christ and to whom is dedicated this year, the International Year of the Child."

Earlier in his message, the Pope called for peace in the world "as the fruit of fundamental order, as the expression of respect for every human being's right to truth, freedom, justice and love."

Sister Tuite Honored

Chicago (RNS) — A Dominican nun, an outspoken advocate of social justice, received the annual award for furthering the cause of women in the Church presented by U.S. Catholic magazine.

Sister Marjorie Tuite was cited for her defense and promotion of human rights. The magazine's editor, Father Mark J. Brummel, said that Sister Tuite "proclaims that women have a task, not a role. And that task is to recognize and abolish in justice."