OLUMNISTS

Cardinal's legacy enriches people of God

One of the great figures of the Second Vatican Council died on May 6 at age 91: Cardinal Leo Joseph Suenens, retired archbishop of Malines-Brussels in Belgium. Only Popes John XXIII and Paul VI played more significant roles at the council.

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Several months before the opening of the council, Cardinal Suenens issued a pastoral letter for his archdiocese on the state of the church and the opportunities that lay before it.

The pope saw the letter and informed the cardinal that it represented his own views exactly. The letter clearly influenced the pope's celebrated speech on the first day of the council, Oct. 11, 1962.

In that speech Pope John XXIII dismissed the worries of curial officials, whom he described as "prophets of gloom, who are always forecasting disaster, as if the end of the world were at hand." Divine Providence, he insisted, is "leading us to a new order of human relations," one founded on unity: the unity of the entire church and of all humankind. The focus of the council, he said, must not be exclusively on the church's inner life.

Less than two months later, Cardinal Suenens addressed the council just as its first session moved toward adjournment. The speech proved to be a major turningpoint in the history of Vatican II.

We need to do more, he urged the bishops, than examine the mystery of the



church as it is in itself (Latin, Ecclesia ad intra). We must also attend to its relationship with the world at large (Ecclesia ad extra).

He proposed this distinction as the basis for restructuring the council's entire agenda.

From this speech came the two major documents of the council: the Dogmatic Constitution on the Church ("Lumen gentium"), which focuses on the internal life of the church, and the Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World ("Gaudium et spes"), which focuses on the relationships of the church with the world.

The cardinal had submitted an advance copy of his text to John XXIII, who was already gravely ill with cancer (he died the following June). In his memoirs, published in 1992, Suenens reports that he received a call from Archbishop Dell-Acqua, of the Secretariat of State's office, informing him that "Pope John fully approved the text. Indeed he had read it in bed and had added a few remarks of his own, writing them in the margin in Italian" (Memories and Hopes, p. 87).

Cardinal Suenens' speech received the unanimous endorsement of the council. In an address the next day, Cardinal Montini of Milan (who would, only a few months later, succeed John XXIII to the papacy, taking the name Paul VI) gave his own full support to Suenens' proposal.

And so an unprecedented kind of ecclesiastical document was produced: a pastoral constitution declaring that the church has the "duty of scrutinizing the signs of the times and of interpreting them in the light of the Gospel." Because of that duty, the church "must therefore recognize and understand the world in which we live, its expectations, its longings, and its often dramatic characteristics" (n. 4).

The cardinal's approach, like the pastoral constitution's, was distinctively and thoroughly Catholic: viewing the world as created by God, redeemed by Jesus Christ, renewed and sanctified by the Holy Spirit, and destined for eternal glory.

Such a vision is clearly at odds with the negative and un-Catholic notion that, because the world is essentially evil, dialogue or collaboration with it are inevitably corrupting. In this view, the world's richly diverse cultural expressions are to be constantly opposed (as in the sectarian, "counter-cultural" approach).

Following Cardinal Suenens' crucial speech, Pope John XXIII appointed him to a new coordinating committee that was given the task of reviewing all of the council's preparatory materials and of reshaping its agenda along the lines of the cardinal's proposal.

Pope Paul VI subsequently named Suenens as one of the four moderators of the council who would preside over its remaining sessions.

In a book written less than three years after the council's adjournment in 1965, the cardinal identified Vatican II's "central idea" as "the rediscovery of the people of God as a whole, as a single reality; and then by way of consequence, the coresponsibility thus implied for every member of the Church" (Coresponsibility in the Church, p. 30).

For Cardinal Suenens, as for the New Testament, it is baptism, not holy orders, that is the church's fundamental sacrament. All else - the papacy, the episcopacy, the clergy, religious communities is in the service of the baptismal mission that is given to everyone in the church.

Cardinal Suenens once said that the documents of Vatican II are like unopened buds awaiting the sun. If so, he was surely one of God's most proficient gardeners, carefully planting the seeds. The rich harvest of Vatican II is his lega-

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Pentecost sends us forth with full fuel tank

Sunday's Readings: (R3) John 20:19-23. (R1) Acts 2:1-11. (R2) 1 Corinthians 12:3-7, 12-13.

On Feb. 2, 1985, the Daytona 500 Auto Race had just started when, on the beginning of the third lap, the \$250,000 machine driven by Donny Allison rolled to a stop on the infield side of the track. When it was checked, it was found that no one had filled it with gas.

What an embarrassment for one of the top drivers in auto racing, to be stalled because he had run out of gas! Such is the danger we too must guard against: trying to drive on an empty fuel tank.

Immediately after our Lord's ascension, the disciples with Mary, the Mother of Jesus, and the other women and the brothers of Jesus devoted themselves to prayer. On the day of Pente-

The Holy Spirit came upon them,



speaking Galileans?" they asked. "How is it that we each of us hears them in his native tongue ... speaking about the marvels God has accomplished?'

On that first Pentecost, the church had its fuel tank full. Thousands were converted and the church was off.

One thing we can learn from the early church is that the source of the

long as we do not lose sight of the central reason for the church's existence, as, was the danger with liberation theology. The first bishop of Rochester's motto "Salus animarum, suprema lex" was. ("The salvation of souls, the highest law").

That is why nothing in the church can substitute for the Holy Spirit, the soul of the church.

A second thing we can learn from Pentecost is that where God's Spirit is there is unity. At Babel, when men tried to build a secular city, there was confusion of tongues; but at Pentecost, when the Spirit of God came down upon the church, there was unity. People of differing backgrounds, differing social classes, differing skin colors, differing national origins, all heard the Gospel in their own tongue.

cost, their prayers were answered. church's power is the Holy Spirit. If we How silly are the barriers we have Tuesday, May 28 are going to have their joy, energy, and erected between people. A cartoon 1 Peter 1;10-16, Mark 10:28-31 with a noise like a violent, rushing wind, evangelistic success we are going to have showed two people staring at each oth-Wednesday, May 29 to pray for the Holy Spirit to fall afresh er. One was a little man in a loincloth, and it filled the whole house. Tongues 1 Peter 1:18:25, Mark 10:32-45 looking like Mahatma Gandhi. The othas of fire rested on each one of them. on us. Anytime we try to substitute any Thursday, May 30 And, filled with the Holy Spirit, they beother kind of power for God's power, we er was a stalwart Native American with 1 Peter 2:25, 9-12, Mark 10:46-52 a full-feathered headdress looking like are in trouble. It makes no difference gan to speak with other tongues. At this time, Jews had come to what that power may be. Sitting Bull. Both are speaking at the Friday, May 31 Political power is no substi ne, and the cantion reads Fun. erusalem from every nation on earth. Zephanian 3:14-18 or ny, but you don't look Indian." Silly perspiritual power. Nor is celebrity power: The mighty noise of wind drew a large Romans 12:9-16, Luke 1:39-56 haps, but still thought-provoking. multitude to the upper room, and they musicians, athletes, orators; they are just Saturday, June 1 Jude 17, 20-25, Mark 11:27-33 God is love and love is unitive. The people - and often people let us down. were bewildered because each one devil is hate and hate is divisive. The heard the disciples speak in his own lan-Nor is need-centered power. Focusing on people's needs is good and can be a sacramental grace of the Mass is unity; guage. vital part of the church's ministry, as "Are not all of these men who are and the bond of unity is love. So at Mass

we pray that "all of us who share in the Body and Blood of Christ may be brought together in unity by the Holy Spirit" (Eucharistic Prayer II). At every Mass there is an outpouring of love from the sacrament of love, Holy Communion, and the God of love, the Holy Spirit.

And that love manifests itself when it reaches out to others. Thus the Mass ends with the commission: "Go, to love and serve the Lord" - to love the Lord by serving others; and to serve the Lord, by loving others.

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Daily Readings Monday, May 27 1 Peter 1:3-9, Mark 10:17-27

