

Protestant monks in France are aiding the cause of church unity

TAIZE, France—A cluster of unity-minded Protestant monks, the Brotherhood of Taize, France, is fast being recognized in Catholic and Protestant circles as one of the brightest signs of visible Christian unity on the religious horizon.

Their purpose? Reconciliation—between separated Christians—between bishops and priests, between scholars and clerics, between mankind and the challenges of an industrialized world.

Their method? To pray as a monastic community dedicated to God, and to work "in the world" as men having secular occupations but dedicated to Christian unity.

Interest in Taize and its unity goal is at an all-time high. Christian unity is under study by the continuing Second Vatican Council. During the week of January 18 to January 25, both Protestants and Catholics also will offer a choral of prayer to end the schisms of Taize.

The Catholic Chair of Unity during that period will mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Father Paul James Francis S.A., of the Graymoor Friars, who started it in 1908. Among Protestant and Eastern Orthodox, the annual Week of Prayer for Christian Unity will be celebrated at the same time all over the world with Bible readings and prayers on the theme, "He is our Peace," from the book of Ephesians.

"FUTURE generations will be less and less willing to accept the contradictions of Christians divided into different creeds," writes Prior Roger Schutz, who started the Taize brotherhood in 1939, in a new English translation (Hellen Press) of a volume summarizing the spiritual goals of Taize Living Today for God.

"The poison of division is so insidious that it can affect us all. By shutting us up in Christian ghettos, our divisions have stifled our vitality."

Over and over again, Prior Schutz stresses that Christ's prayer, "That all may be one . . . that the world may believe" is the job of our human assistance among many but a positive command of faith." It demands obedience.

At the first session of the Second Vatican Council, a group of Taize brothers transformed a Rome apartment into a monastery-in-miniature.

Fathers of the Council were thus given the unique chance to learn of the brotherhood's life and rule, which is based on the rule of St. Benedict.

Two of the monks attended the sessions of the Council as "Guests of the Secretariat." Invitations having been extended by the Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity, headed by Cardinal Augustin Bea.

THE WORK of Taize and its participation as friendly observers at the Council won the applause of Bishop Francois Charriere of Lausanne and Fribourg.

In a pastoral letter from Rome last week, the Catholic prelate wrote:

"We give special place in this short chronicle to the fathers of Taize. Their presence here in an apartment which they have transformed into a little monastery permits them to make their doctrine and life known to a good number of persons who would never have had an opportunity to enter into fruitful contact with a Christian community linked with the 16th Century reform."

"From these contacts," he added, "will result openings precious for mutual understanding between our separated brethren and Catholics throughout the whole world."

Members of the community undertake the triple obligation of lifetime celibacy, obedience to one authority and common sharing of material goods. In addition to a prayer-filled life in Taize, near the ancient western monastic center of Cluny, they can be found on missions at Marseilles as dock workers, in a romanesque twelfth century church . . . the sound of the Angelus . . . white-robed monks bound for prayer . . .

The small parish church is Protocatolic. The brothers are Protocatholics. For many years they have been invited by various officials to hold three-daily liturgical services there. They use an ecumenical prayer book with some Greek Orthodox liturgy, and hymns and Psalms which incorporate Gregorian and Anglican chant and music.

Catholic priests from many European areas are frequent

"dialogue" visitors to the monastery.

In August, 1962, the modern Taize Church of the Reconciliation was opened on a nearby hilltop. It has a Catholic crypt. The church was designed by the "Sohnezeichen" (signs of reconciliation), student group from Germany in repentence for Nazi crimes.

The brothers wear their white habits only in church. The garb, they feel, has meaning only within the Christian community. At other times, they wear regular overalls or business suits. As a sign of their vocation, they wear an aluminum ring on the left hand.

THE TAIZE brotherhood has (Continued from page 9)



WINTER SILHOUETTE—The graceful spire of Our Lady of the Springs Church, French Lick, is silhouetted against the sky in this striking photograph by Father A. J. Keay, S.J. The diagonal streak in the background is a trail left by a passing jet aircraft.

New prior named for St. Meinrad

Greater generosity to missions urged

By FRED W. FRIES

The necessity for Catholics to make personal sacrifices to aid the Church's missionary efforts was emphasized this week by Msgr. Vinton Goossens, Archdiocesan Director of the Propagation of the Faith.

"Many of the countries of the world, particularly in Latin America, are on the verge of falling into the Communist trap," the Monsignor said. "Contributions of American Catholics are more needed than ever before."

The Monsignor urged readers to study the report from a per capita point of view.

"Many of the small rural parishes are doing a herculean job," he said, "when one considers the relatively small number of families involved."

He asked pastors to stress memberships in the Propagation of the Faith among the laity.

"American Catholics can make up for this deficit," he added, "by generous prayers and financial contributions to the mission effort."

MONSIGNOR Goossens praised the generosity of Archdeacon Kaelbel, O.S.B.; Father Alban Berling, O.S.B.; former assistant pastor of St. Benedict's parish, Evansville; Father Michael, who has been named Prior of the Benedictine community at St. Meinrad Archabbey here.

He succeeds the Very Rev. Michael Keane, O.S.B., J.C.D., who has served as Prior since 1963. Father Michael will continue as professor of canon law at the seminary.

In other appointments, announced by Archabbot Bonaventure Kaelbel, O.S.B.: Father Alban Berling, O.S.B., former assistant pastor of St. Benedict's parish, was appointed assistant pastor there. The new assistant pastor is St. Meinrad Archabbey here.

He succeeds the Very Rev. Michael Keane, O.S.B., J.C.D., archabbot guest master and faculty member of the seminary, was appointed assistant pastor of St. Mary's parish, replacing Father Terence.

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Plan textbook aid in Rhode Island

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Comment

The opinions expressed in these editorial columns represent a Catholic viewpoint—not necessarily THE Catholic viewpoint. They are efforts of the editors to serve public opinion within the Church and within the Nation.

Boycotting

Although reports are a little less frequent, there seems to be some evidence that the latest adventure in do-it-yourself anti-Communism is still flourishing in some areas of the country. Having tired of dropping names and hints, the self-styled vigilantes started dropping little cards among merchandise in stores carrying goods imported from Soviet bloc countries.

Determined, for example, that no little Polish pig would go to an American market, this new class of consumers added little "slave labor import" tags in groceries and markets selling Polish hams. Then they expanded their operations to cover a variety of products.

We were impressed. And we certainly gave the thing a whirl. We dismissed President Kennedy's dismissal of the value of such "card parties." We refused to listen to other criticism: "misguided campaign" (St. Louis Post Dispatch); "goes beyond a legitimate public interest" (Cincinnati Enquirer). "The tactics of these self-styled anti-Communists are contemptible, the goals pitiful, and the results harmful to our ideals at home and our interests abroad" (Washington Post). You know the liberals.

So we did our best. We swore off Hungarian goulash and even looked under our chair to see if it came from Yugoslavia. As we drove by a farm and noted that the hogs in the pen were of the Poland China breed, we thought that was just too much. We would have taken the farmer's name down and called him at midnight, but we couldn't find a pencil.

Thinking this program really had possibilities, we went home, threw away our Chinese checkers, began to wonder about football teams with "Chinese handi" units (at West Point!); and got into our record cabinet (also not made in Yugoslavia) for some scrutiny at those Chopin and Liszt albums.

We started worrying about the Gabor sisters, Notre Dame tackles, chop suey, and vodka.

Then we knew, Chinese or not, that we had a tiger by the tail. Letting go poses problems, but we did.

After all, who wants to follow it home?

High price?

With more taxes just around the corner, we are beginning to hear more and more about the cost of government on all levels. From Medicare to the smallest community project, there seems to emerge one question: How are we—nation, city, or village—going to afford the streets, hospitals, roads, and just about any other type of improvement necessitated by a society growing larger and more complex seemingly overnight?

We don't pretend to be economic experts. We offer no scholarly, chart-loaded, and scientific treatise.

However, we begin to wonder a little each time we read one of those all-too-common little notes in some syndicated "entertainment" column which tells us that some actor or singer is demanding several million dollars for a television series. We wonder again when we read about big time athletes negotiating contracts.

Do we, as a nation, pay too much to be entertained?

Are we channelling financial resources, which could achieve much in human welfare (medical, educational, etc.), to pay actors we know can't act, singers who can't sing, and writers who can't write?

Do we have to make possible Gold Records for singers with alleged "style" that couldn't get past an elementary course in English composition? Do we have to reward people who have "style," that of colorfully depicting man as totally erotic and decadent?

Do we have to make possible Gold Records for singers who couldn't even get an audition for a local barber shop quartet?

Have we allowed ourselves to believe that publicity itself is some kind of virtue, some automatic assurance that a person or thing has quality?

"But al thing which that syneth as the gold his nat gold . . ."

There is no point in blindly attacking American arts, athletics. But a little self-analysis might be helpful, as we decide about seeing "Antony And Cleopatra," buying Wailing Willie's new album . . . or buying that novel *Everybody Just*. Everybody is reading.

How much homage—and how much cash—does mediocrity deserve? For that matter, do we have to continue to pay legitimate and recognized talent so very much?

Not democratic

The Catholic Church is simply not a democratic organization. This fact is most annoying to many Americans.

Some people have made a religion of democracy and are annoyed at those who won't make a democracy of their religion.

Now we have no quarrel with those who choose to have their Church function in a democratic fashion. They can let the congregation vote on every article of their Creed if it pleases them.

But it is hard to be patient with those who will not try to understand how the Catholic can be sincerely for democracy in the political realm and quite as sincerely reject it in the realm of religion. Such people refuse to try to understand how the Catholic looks at his Church.

First of all, he doesn't look at the Church as his—it is Christ's. The Catholic holds that the Church belongs to Christ totally and exclusively. The Church is not the property of the clergy, the laity, or the group as a whole. The Church is really the extension of Christ in time.

The Catholic Church is not a democracy, for it is not a political organization.

The Church for the Catholic is Christ. And Christ is always the majority. If that be totalitarianism, so be it.

General Assembly

They're at it again over there in the old State House with its refurbished legislative chambers. We are referring, of course, to the politicians who converged yesterday upon Indianapolis to open their own version of "Hoosier Hysteria"—the 61-day session of the 93rd Indiana General Assembly.

If the past 100 years can be any barometer, the lawmakers will spend the first 30 days or more stuffing the hopper with hundreds of bills, most of them useless. Then, toward the end, there will come a frenetic burst of activity in an effort to get some solid legislation on the books.

With such important matters on the docket as reparation, increased taxation and aid-to-education, chances are better than ever that something worthwhile will result from the welter of speech-making and lobbying. The very urgency of these issues make it likely that other worthy proposals may not get the attention they deserve.

QUESTION BOX

Doubts about life on other planets

By MSGR. J. D. CONWAY

Q. Enclosed is a clipping from our local paper. After reading it I am in doubt of everything.

If there are people on other planets then God created them too, and why is there nothing to that effect mentioned in the Old or New Testament anywhere, and why then was the only Son of God born in our world only a few thousand years ago? Maybe I am old fashioned, or just old (74), but I can't believe things like that, and so I turn to someone more educated.

A. Thank you, precious mother—I wish I could say "Grandma." Your clipping tells about the possibility that there is life, of the intellectual type, on various other planets of our universe.

I believe it is quite possible, and nothing is impossible about the universe. The universe is vast beyond the range of imagination, and there are many billions of stars and planets in it. Why should we be so conceited as to believe that we are the center of it? Why so selfish as to think that it exists for us alone?

There must be a billion stars in the Milky Way alone which have planets whirling around them, as we whirl around the sun. Is it difficult to imagine that some of those planets might have temperatures, atmosphere, water, etc., adapted to high forms of life?

Maybe the civilization on some of those planets is farther advanced than ours. Maybe "people" are sitting up there trying to study us with giant telescopes, or to make contact with us by powerful radio signals. They are so far away from us that if they started spying on us the day we were born we would be grown men before they could see us. Confusing?

About the salvation status of "people" on other planets we know nothing. Revelation tells us only our own human salvation history, with a few random bits of information about the angels. We can only speculate as to whether "people" of other planets have committed sin and have been redeemed. We simply do not know whether God's special activities on our earth have any pertinence for them or not. Probably not. They are not children of Adam. Jesus did not become a member of their race."

We humans are very proud and self-centered. Until the time of Copernicus we thought the whole universe centered around us; and it jarred our race to realize that the earth is only a speck in space. Until about 30 years ago we had the consolation of thinking our solar system was the center of the Milky Way, at least. Then we found we were 30 thousand light years off center. Now we are faced with the possibility that we must share the universe with living, thinking beings which are not human.

Well, at least it is plenty big for all of us. If you started as a child, on the fastest rocket, to visit our nearest neighbors you would die of old age before you reached them.

As for your "intuitions" editorial I believe the following quotation fits it best: "Why do you look at the splinter that is in your brother's eye, but ignore the plank in your own eye?"

For your "intuitions" editorial I believe the following quotation fits it best: "Why do you look at the splinter that is in your brother's eye, but ignore the plank in your own eye?"

How can you say to your brother, "Let me pull the splinter out of your eye," when there is a plank in yours? You are hypocrite!" First cast the plank out of your own eye, and then you will see more clearly to cast out the splinter from your brother's eye.

Paul Lauck

Indianapolis

To the Editor:

Permit me to commend you for your editorial criticism of the Star and News in general and the Star's Katanga nonsense in particular.

The Chancery Office does not determine penances to be given in confession. Each priest uses his own judgement, and he can impose any good work or prayer which he judges useful and fitting, and which the penitent is willing to accept. It could be assistance at Mass, recitation of Holy Communion, the Way of the Cross, wearing a hair shirt, a black fast, teaching religion in a CCD class, giving alms to the poor, caring for the sick, or performing specific works of charity.

Sedens are penances given in such variety; and the reason is that both penitent and confessor fail into a routine and follow the line of least resistance. The confessor is concerned that the imposed penance be performed; so he usually gives some prayers which can be said right away, before the penitent forgets about them. And you might be surprised how few prayers some penitents know. Most do know the Our Father and Hail Mary; so these become the frequent penances.

Relatively severe penances should be imposed for mortal sins, and minor penances for venial sins. Various confessors may make different judgements as to which penances are severe and, which are minor.

I hope that the Criterion and the Times will continue to offset some of the rubbish propagated by Mr. Puffi and his little playmates.

A. Randall

'Emperor Kennedy'

To the Editor:

Congratulations are in order to President Kennedy, "the Butcher of Katanga." His great victory over freedom. More than the screams of the slaughtered and ravished women and children of Katanga this "Sweet Prince" to his rest at night.

The little Emperor who denied rumors of Dynasty along with his Brother Bobby and "Brother Genghis" has torn and soiled the

A hurried survey of the proposals up for consideration indicates a number which have a broad social significance.

Here are four areas of interest which we feel should be of particular concern to Criterion readers.

• The Indiana Civil Rights Commission will seek to strengthen the existing Fair Employment Practices Act. Amendments to this act will be proposed to give much-needed powers to the Commission which will give Indiana an enforceable law against proven and persistent discrimination.

• Four measures concerning the plight of migrant farm workers in the state will be pushed by the newly-formed Indiana Citizens' Committee on Migrant Labor. These proposals would: (1) Prohibit employment of migrant children under the age of 12; (2) Empower the State Board of Health to license and inspect migrant labor camps; (3) Demand registration of "crew chiefs" with the State Divi-

sion of Labor; and (4) F establish a legislative study commission on migrant labor.

• The Indiana Association for Mental Health will urge a substantial increase in funds to meet the needs of Indiana's mentally ill. Dr. Stewart T. Ginsberg, Commissioner of the Indiana Department of Mental Health, has presented a budget totaling \$115.9 million including the expenditure of \$25.7 million for construction of new facilities and \$90.2 million for personnel and operating expenses.

• A centralized county-wide general assistance program in the state's most populous counties is the goal of the Indiana Citizens' Committee for Study of Poor Relief and Public Assistance, which will submit proposed legislation. This measure will bring Indiana into the 20th century alongside its neighbors by eliminating the archaic township relief system in counties having more than 100,000 people.

We do not yet know, of course, all the specifications of these bills, but we do know that they treat of matters that need immediate attention.

CONTROVERSY

Should the State classify movies?

By JOHN LEO

(Condensed from the Davenport Messenger)

I take it that Americans, on the whole, are sympathetic to movie classification, providing it is purely advisory and does not seem to be the weapon of a pressure group.

The reason is simple: a great many movies, both good and bad, are not suitable for children, and since the reasonable parent cannot possibly see all the movies himself, he wants some sort of guide as to what his child will be absorbing at the Bijou every Saturday.

So far so good. But who should do the classifying? The church? The state? Movie producers? The press? It is here that most Americans part company and apparently stay parted. While there seems to be a growing concern over the effect of movies on young people, there is no growing agreement about classifying films.

This is the problem the U.S. Catholic Bishops' Committee for the Movies took up in a formal statement last week. The statement is a provocative one, in the best sense of the word.

The bishops argue that voluntary classification by the motion picture studios is preferable, but since the producers have shown themselves in the plan, state laws should be passed allowing states and local communities to establish public agencies whose job it would be to issue advisory lists.

THIS SUGGESTION in my opinion, is a responsible and constructive one, within the framework of the desire of the American people to keep any classification advisory.

Nevertheless, the Bishops' suggestion does raise some questions. First of all, would it be effective? In their desire to keep classification out of the hands of the Federal government, the Bishops suggest we turn it over to states and lower-level public agencies. This certainly keeps the classification closer to the people, but it also sets up an operation of dubious efficiency.

The Bishops praise the guidance given by the Green Sheet, the Legion of Decency and several magazines, but maintain that since these sources classify only about 90 per cent of the films, the states and local communities should step in. But if the Legion of Decency, which has been at it for a long time, can classify only nine films out of 10, what are the chances of the City of Boise, Idaho, or for that matter, the State of Idaho, doing any better?

SECONDLY, do we really want public agencies classifying our films? A great many Americans would argue no at this point. Even if the powers of such agencies were kept scrupulously advisory, the possibilities of pressure by the agency on theater owners who show "unsuitable" films are still very much present.

For my part, the less public agencies have to do with control of movies and books, even on an advisory basis, the more comfortable I feel.

In their statement, the Bishops give one reason for going beyond classification by religious groups, such as the Legion of Decency. Their grounds, as we have seen, are that these groups cannot keep up with all the films. A better reason, and a more obvious one, it seems to me, is that classification by religious groups serve only a minority.

The Legion was inaugurated as a stopgap measure and has served its purpose. Certainly the criticisms of its naivete in classifying films are well founded. Its standards are valid. But what is needed now is not a bigger and better Catholic organization, but a national committee that will reflect the moral consensus of concerned parents of all denominations.

The Green Sheet, in fact, is a step in this direction proposed by the movie producers (which may we say is a distinct drawback). The Green Sheet classifies films on the basis of reports turned in by several religious and civic organizations, including the American Jewish Committee and the Protestant Motion Picture Council. Its categories (a bit confusing to me), are Adults, Mature Young People, Young People, Family, and Children Unaccompanied. Dissenting judgments from reporting groups are duly noted. Movies regarded as outstanding are given a star.

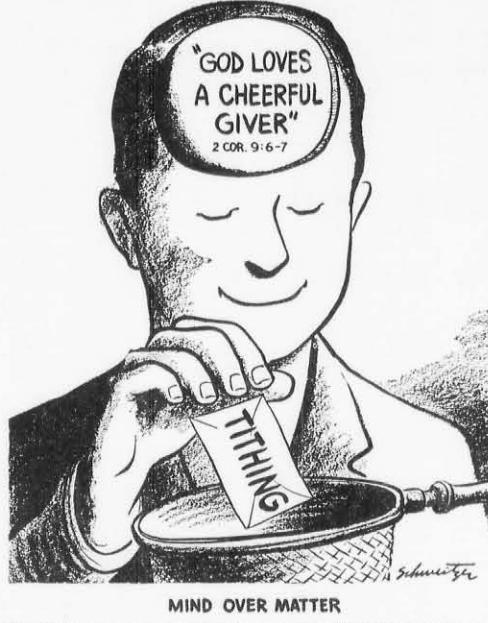
The important thing here, it seems to me, is the fact of religious and civic groups working together to provide a broad base of community support for voluntary classification.

The Green Sheet does not have the organization or breadth of support to solve the problem itself. But it does point toward a national committee, nominated and backed by all the pertinent social organizations, that could get the job done without interreligious tension and without calling in the state to label our movies for us.

(Question Box Continued)

Q. My daughter's husband is in the army. They tell me they are allowed to eat meat on Fridays. I mention this to some of our relatives and they wouldn't believe it.

A. Your relatives are an inquisitive lot. They should trust you more. Your daughter is correct,



OPINIONS

Readers sound off on Katanga issue

To the Editor:

First of all I want to thank the Star-News of Indianapolis for their courage in speaking out for the independence and freedom of the people of Katanga. The Indianapolis News and Star are speaking from the actual experience of many people who have actually been in the Congo and I believe they speak the truth.

As for your "intuitions" editorial I believe the following quotation fits it best: "Why do you look at the splinter that is in your brother's eye, but ignore the plank in your own eye?"

Those who are cognizant of this spectacle and remain silent are participating in it. How long will the apathetic American people tolerate this latitudinal attitude?

Emperor John F. Kennedy I.

Now is the time for Kennedy's impeachment.

Joseph L. McCarthy

Indianapolis

To the Editor:

Missions throughout the world are in desperate need of Catholic and good secular reading material.

They use these materials to

Gerald A. Paimovich

Publicity Director

Kennick Seminary

St. Louis, Mo.

An appeal

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LIL' SISTERS



• THE YARDSTICK

Second Vatican Council and the social issues

By MSGR. GEORGE HIGGINS

Many people are disappointed that the Second Vatican Council hasn't yet addressed itself to the social problem and are asking, more or less impatiently, what—if anything—will be said about it during the second session of the council.

They are wondering what the council will have to say about the overpopulation problem, about war and peace, about the so-called population problem, about racism, communism, land distribution, world hunger and a host of other crucial matters which can all be subsumed under the general heading of the social problem.

That the council will address itself to some, if not all of these matters, is a foregone conclusion.

On September 11—a month to the day before the opening of the

council—Pope John, in a radio address, indicated that the social problems would definitely be on the council's agenda.

He said that social and economic evils which cry to heaven for vengeance would be "recalled and deplored." The council, he said, would defend the fundamental equality of all peoples in the exercise of their rights and in the family of nations.

Six weeks later the Fathers of the council, in one of their first official actions, addressed a formal message to the world in the course of which they pledged themselves to work for peace and social justice and stressed the importance of brothers irrespective of the race of the nation to which they belong.

The doctrine outlined in the encyclical *Mater et Magistra* ("Mother and Teacher") (see page 14) they pointed out, clearly shows how the world today "denounces injustices and shameful inequalities and to restore the true order of goods and things so that, ac-

cording to the principles of the Gospel, the life of man may become more human."

The question, then, has always been decided. I think it very unlikely, nevertheless, that the council will even attempt to "solve" all of the staggering social and economic problems confronting the world at the present time.

The purpose of the council, as Pope John has frequently pointed out, is primarily pastoral. In his first pastoral message, the council will undoubtedly have a look at current social and economic problems in the light of basic Christian principles, but it has hardly been expected to say much about them.

He also noted that in seeking to combat racial discrimination, priests are fully backed by the Church and therefore are not alone in this task."

For the most part it will probably be concerned with the distinctively pastoral problem of the church and its mission to the world.

It will seek to acquire and then to spread that social and community sense which, in the words of Pope John, is "inimate in true Christianity." It can also be expected to give a new impetus to the lay apostolate.

In summary, the council—while not neglecting specific social problems—will probably concentrate on the all important task of clarifying the nature and scope of the Church and of her mission not only in the supernatural order but in the temporal order as well.

Once the faithful clearly understand, in the words of Father Baum, "what the church is sent to form a new people, in which all men are to be transformed," and that in the Church "Christ is at work uniting humanity, they will be the more willing to be involved in the task of social reform.

The doctrine that the Church has been sent to heal the great faults dividing humanity, says Father Baum, is "a startling doctrine." If this doctrine is true, Father Baum continues, "then the natural thing for Catholics to take a leading part in the universalist movement of our times.

Meditating on the mystery of the Church, we should be more open than any other group to all that leads to the unification of mankind, the bridging of differences, the overcoming of barriers."

"Progress and Perspectives: The Catholic Quest for Christian Unity," Sheed and Ward.

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The history of our century, Father Baum laments, has not always borne out this supposition. This is all the more reason that the Council must concentrate on the nature of the Church and the scope of her divine mission.

FATHER JOHN C. Knott, the bureau's director, said that in connection with the observance a year-long National Spiritual Treasury Fund, the bureau will begin next year.

Two of the priests will be Father John C. Knott, co-chairman; Sister Gertrude Petri, a vocations director; and Father Thomas E. Seitzel, 31, of Notre Dame High School, both in Chicago—children of the 1962 president of both the Minneapolis and the National Conference of Catholic Women and Catholic Family.

Pronouncements by the Fathers of the council on specific social and economic problems will come in due time. They will not have the desired effect, however, unless the church, the broadest and greatest factor for the Church and are passed along that it is of the very essence of the Church's mission to restore all things in Christ, including the social and economic institutions of mankind.

Spain to provide 2,000 missionaries

SABAGORRA, Spain.—The Society for Latin American Prayer and Lay Cooperation hopes to send 2,000 priests and laymen to Latin America in the next three or four years, said the society's president, Archbishop Casimiro Gómez-Sánchez of Saragossa.

Latin America has a rate of one priest for 4,700 Catholics. (The ratio in the United States is about 770 Catholics for every priest.)

The 10-year-old society has so far arranged for 650 Spanish priests and 64 laymen to go to 21 countries in Latin America.

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ABC

Parish seen integration aid

CHICAGO.—The parish system is an advantage for the Church in meeting the problems of racially changing neighborhoods, the chaplain of the Chicago archdiocesan Catholic Interracial Council said here.

Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell, chaplain of the interracial unit, underlined the role played by the parish priest.

"The parish priest stays with the parish regardless of what is happening to the congregation and to the neighborhood," Msgr. Cantwell explained in an interview. "He is immersed in the problems that evolve from racially changing areas and is, therefore, in a position to provide leadership to the community."

He also noted that in seeking to combat racial discrimination, priests are fully backed by the Church and therefore are not alone in this task."

Interfaith meeting set to study Council of Trent

VATICAN CITY—Catholic and Protestant scholars from around the world will meet at a church-sponsored congress next September in the northern Italian city where the major Catholic responses to the Protestant Reformation were made.

The five-day congress is being organized by the Pontifical Commission of Historical Sciences. It opens in Trent September 2 and closes just before the reconvening of the Second Vatican Council here on September 8.

THE YEAR 1963 is the 400th anniversary of the conclusion of the Council of Trent. The scholars who will discuss the Church's reply to the half-century-old Protestant revolt and launched needed reforms within the Church itself. That council, the longest ecumenical council in Church history, opened in 1545 and concluded on December 4, 1563.

Twenty lectures are scheduled for the Trent meeting. Among the Catholic speakers will be Pietro Giacomo Marini, Pietro Paschini, Basilio Chaldeanis, secretary, who will speak on the council's legislation establishing seminaries, and Archbishop Carlo de Ferrai of Trent.

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'COMMITTEE PICTURE'

New 'Mutiny on the Bounty' is not what Brando wanted

By JAMES W. ARNOLD

Marlon Brando's adult version of "Mutiny on the Bounty" (remade in 1935 Gable-Langton classic), despite its impressive three-masted-sailing ship beauty and adventure, venture, isn't quite worth \$25 million.

The 195-minute seat-buster, in wide-screen color, suffers from the same what Brando, or any other single person, really wanted. It's a committee picture, and the luck is it turned out as well as it did.

But probably only the world's idiots do not know the high comedy surrounding the movie's production, which involved endless paydays in Tahiti, a midstream change of directors, plots of writers, and mounting costs of cast members and nearly everyone in the company except his leading lady (Tara). A lovely 19-year-old Polynesian waitress selected by Brando from 200 na-

tive hopefuls, she apparently couldn't get angry in English.

It's still the more-or-less true story of the H.M.S. Bounty and its monstrous skipper, William Bligh, detailed in the 1780's to "call up Tahitian breadfruit plants to supply the overpopulated Englishmen's caloric life or merely acid stomach."

After Bligh is beaten once too often, the crew wins over first mate Fletcher Christian and sets the captain and 18 companions adrift in an open boat. All hands then settle down as noble savages who take spouses on the uncharted tropic paradise of Pitcairn Island.

The real Bligh was no minor-league villain. He drove that 220-mile distance from Java to Australia, as governor of an Australian territory, he was as mean as ever, upended by another mutiny and jailed for two years before the British hauled him out and rewarded him with an admiralship.

Actor Trevor Howard's diam-hard Bligh, actor Brando's Christian, for better or worse,

were both excellent.

Despite Trevor Howard's dia-

mond-hard Bligh, actor Brando's Christian, for better or worse,

dominates the film's action and meaning. In his favor, several critics say, is a talent at handling vast power tightly leashed and at turning the plainest line into poetry. His Christian is not an easy all-male hero-type, but a superbly gentle giant who, like a heavy-handed boor, until the fellow becomes simply impossible, is not moral outrage motivating Christian, but a highly developed sense of propriety.

Unhappily, the Bligh-Christian struggle too often seems only class warfare, between the high-born have and the on-the-make have-nots.

Brando's Bligh, the symbol of authority, is refreshingly neither absurd nor mad, but has like most evil men distorted the values of the over-moralized. Dignity at Bligh the film also jobs at the respectable military ethic that the mission comes before the men.

Yet the picture is not what it could have been had Sir Carol Reed, the first director, com-

plished it with full control.

Brando reportedly wanted to stress the post-mutiny period, the hate-even-in-passive motto, the Bligh-Breadfruit Left Turn mark on all of them. But 75 percent of the movie builds to the mutiny, and Brando's "significant" ending (rewritten 13 times by screenwriter Charles Lederer) and shot with a finality of a Leica (Milestone) is little more than a lecture on the importance of decency. Brando, burned crisply by the makeup department trying to save his ship, has a tender death scene.

Actor Howard's Jean, energetic Bligh is the humorless Puritan; important to him are money, ambition, success, hard work, the letter of the law. He laughs only once, a horrible cackle delivered as prelude to an instant of death. As for the rest, he is twice as dead.

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Tic Tacker

For those interested in such things, we present the results of the testing program given last Saturday in Marion County Catholic High Schools: Actual registration for the high schools' freshman classes is slated in April.

Cathedral, 261 boys; Chard, 69 boys, 128 girls; Chartland, 103 boys, 143 girls; Latin School, 73 boys; Ladywood, 50 girls; Our Lady of Grace Academy, 30 girls; St. Agnes Academy, 131 girls; St. Mary Academy, 127 girls; Seccina, 183 boys, 167 girls; Sacred Heart, 53 boys, 55 girls. (Brebeuf tested 250 boys in an earlier program.)

OPEN HOUSE SUCCESSFUL—More than 700 persons, including many non-Catholic ministers and members of their congregations, visited St. Rita's Church in Indianapolis last Sunday during the parish's Open House. As originally announced, a second Open House will be held this Sunday, Jan. 13. A special attraction has been obtained from St. Meinrad Archabbey for the occasion. From 1 to 5 p.m., visitors may see an authentic fragment of the True Cross, which will be prominently displayed.

NAMES IN THE NEWS—A familiar name came across our news service desk this week. Father Ralph Karl, O.M.I., former chaplain of the Indiana University Medical Center hospitals in Indianapolis, has recruited 55 students from six Catholic high schools in Columbus, Ohio, to teach catechism to mentally retarded children at the Columbus State School where he is now chaplain. . . . John Nurnberger of Cathedral High School won a superior rating in the varsity division of the 17th annual Indiana High School Debate Tournament recently held at Ball State Teacher Education. . . . Sister M. Bertrand Doyle, O.P., a novice in the late Joseph P. O'Mahony, will observe her Golden Jubilee in the Dominican Order this Saturday in New Orleans. Attending the ceremony from Indianapolis will be a sister and brother, Miss Catherine Doyle Ready, and Thomas D. Doyle, Mr. O'Mahony was the founder and editor of the Indiana Catholic and Record, early Catholic paper published in Indianapolis.

INCIDENTAL INTELLIGENCE—A discussion leader in the Junior Great Books program from Indianapolis reports that she received a Christmas card from one young lady in her group signed "Junior Grade Books member." Now really, there's nothing "junior grade" about the books. . . . In a recent basketball tourney sponsored by the Presbyterian Tabernacle Church in Indianapolis, the Lelin School of Indianapolis hosted the team representing the Indianapolis Chapter of Demolay and then lost to the Jordan YMCA. They managed to salvage another victory in the tourney to take home the consolation trophy. Oh well, another trophy in the case.

CONGRATULATIONS—Best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Swier, Sr., St. Philip Neri parish, Indianapolis who will observe their 40th Wedding Anniversary on January 18.

ART EXHIBIT—The department of St. Mary-of-the-Woods College presents its annual exhibition of paintings, drawings and designs of students in the classes of Sister Esther, are department head, and James Wynne, instructor in art, will compile the major part of the exhibit. Sculpture and ceramics works will represent the work of the classes of Sister Mary Rosalie, assistant professor of art.

New school system planned in Canada

TORONTO, ONT.—Ontario's Catholic hierarchy plans to establish a parochial secondary school system in the province with or without government tax support. A Catholic Prelate intimated here during a television interview.

Auxiliary Bishop John J. Connelly, of London, Ont., secretary of the Ontario Bishop's Committee, was discussing the recent Catholic proposal for provincial assistance to create a parochial or separate high school system. He said the Catholic hierarchy appealed to the provincial legislature for tax aid to Catholic secondary education. At present, under Canada's Constitution, Catholics are guaranteed their educational rights and freedom, with parents deciding whether their school taxes are to go for support of parochial or public schools.

Bishop Carter stressed during the program that the bishops' brief was not a "declaration of war."

"We tried to say it is essential. It's not something about which

we're prepared to negotiate like bases in Turkey. If we have to ask our people to pay for the whole thing themselves, we'll do it," he asserted.

Marian announces evening classes

Evening classes for the second semester at Marian College will be offered for the first time and announced this week. All classes will be held on Tuesday and Thursday, beginning at 6:45 p.m. Offered are courses in accounting, art, business administration, economics, education, English, history, languages, mathematics, music, philosophy, psychology, and theology.

All will be for three credit hours except for four courses—Classical Mythology, The Sacraments, Music Literature for Children and Drawing: Fundamentals and Basic Techniques—which will be for two credit hours.

The things that count . . .

- Scholastic standing
- Cultural opportunities
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College of Mount St. Joseph
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PLAN BENEFIT CARD PARTY—The St. John Bosco Guild will sponsor a Card Party and Style Show on Thursday, Jan. 17, at 8 p.m., in the Cathedral High School auditorium. The Wm. H. Block Co. will provide the styles. Proceeds of the affair will benefit the camping program of the Catholic Youth Organization. Mrs. William Rosengarten, seated left, is chairman of the card party. Refreshments committee members are, from left, Mrs. Felix Chipis, Mrs. Francis Toner and Mrs. Paul Lechner. (Staff photo)

Refuses to move priest

(Continued from page 1)
to yield the central authority of the Church."

"Errors are of course sometimes committed by Church authorities," he stated. "But it is not honest to say that the Roman Catholic Church is responsible for the attitude of the errors of the fact that so many young intellectuals are leaving the Church."

In DECEMBER, Bishop van Doeselaar received the warning from the Holy Office.

When they learned of the warning, Dutch Catholic newspapers, the Catholic radio association, Catholic student organizations and the St. Alphonsus Society expressed their disappointment over

Dr. Nyugen, president of the St. Alphonsus Society, sent telegrams to Cardinal Alfrink and Bishop van Doeselaar expressing his alarm and distress at the attitude of the priest if he remained at the instigation of the Holy Office would have "a serious demoralizing effect" on Catholic university students of Amsterdam. The delegation did hope that Father van Doeselaar could remain at his post "otherwise such harm would be caused," he said.

The society of Catholic medical students at the Amsterdam University also issued a public statement praising Father van Doeselaar for his spiritual guidance.

The executive board of the Catholic students' organization of Eindhoven University said it would be a "grave mistake" if the priest were removed "because of his sincere remarks."

THE NATIONAL Catholic daily, De Tijd-De Maatschappij of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, said in an editorial that "a disciplinary measure against Father van Doeselaar would be a bad impression on Dutch Catholics with their sincere love of freedom."

"A sanction against this speaker, who was not quite put in the wrong by the events of the ecumenical council, would give offense to Dr. Alfrink, many Catholics and students of Amsterdam, who speak with great enthusiasm about their chaplain, and not only because of his outspokenness."

Another Catholic daily, De Volkskrant of Amsterdam, urged the immediate intervention of Cardinal van Doeselaar "would be a sad demonstration of a lack of openness and of a lack of free speech inside the Church." It continued:

"More than ever it has been shown publicly that power in the church is not always used in order to reveal, regulate and perfect it, in accordance with the example and teaching of Christ. . . . Hence, the true Christian, product of Christian education, is the supernatural man who thinks, judges, and acts constantly and consistently in accordance with right reason illumined by the supernatural light of the example and teaching of Christ; in other words, to use the current term, the true and finished man of character. For, it is not every kind of consistency and firmness or conduct based on subjective power that makes true character, but only constancy in following the eternal principles of justice."

". . . the true Christian does not renounce the activities of this life, he does not shun his natural faculties, but he develops and refines them in accordance with the principles of the Christian faith."

They had formed a society. They made their profession at Easter, 1949. And a unique venture into modern ecumenicity was born.

Dance is slated at Little Flower

INDIANAPOLIS — The "150" Club of Little Flower parish will sponsor a "January Let-Down" in the parish hall on Saturday, Jan. 19, from 9 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. Music will be provided by the Starlighters.

Registration for the Marian Lectures may be made by mail or telephone. Fee for the series of lectures is \$5 per person.

**Mother of 2 priests
dies in Vincennes**

VINCENNES, Ind.—Funeral services will be held in the Old Cathedral here this (Friday) morning for Mrs. Cora M. Kilfoil, mother of two priests and the mother of a daughter, Mrs. Ray Tharp, of Indianapolis.

Other survivors include Msgr. Thomas J. Kilfoil, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Indianapolis; Father Patrick Kilfoil, J.C.L., pastor of St. Joseph's parish, Evansville; and Vincennes Mayor Holly Kilfoil.

MEETING SLATED

INDIANAPOLIS — The monthly meeting of the Associates of St. Joseph's, Lay auxiliary of the Brothers of the Holy Cross, will be held Sunday evening at 7 p.m. in the Mary Immaculate High School, 3116 N. Meridian St.

Brother Jerome Zilak will continue his discussions on the Ecumenical Council, which were begun earlier in the season.

Why a Catholic education?

(Reprinted from the "1962-63 Official Guide to Catholic Universities and Colleges" published by Doubleday & Co.)

Education to the maximum of one's abilities is a part of our American ideal. From the founding of the nation it was recognized that educated citizens are essential to the success of a democratic society.

In the early decades of our national history, as well as in the colonial period, most schools were conducted by churches or individuals and were the only centers of education schools developed in order to educate the large numbers of young people.

But the Catholic college offers this and more. There is a place for the Catholic in education. Catholic colleges have a definite nature of God, the nature of man and his dependence on God, the nature of truth—that man can attain it, the various agencies which play a part in education.

Thirdly, the Catholic college offers an atmosphere conducive to the continued growth and flowering of Christian virtues and Catholic practices which were planted by the home and neighborhood schools. Parents care through provision of Mass devotions, availability of the sacraments, and spiritual counseling are found in all Catholic colleges.

perfects them, by coordinating their spiritual, material, physical and social relations, and thus ennobles what is merely natural in life and secures for it new strength in the material and temporal order, no less than in the spiritual and eternal."

ALL COLLEGIATE institutions are concerned with the pursuit of truth and intellectual excellence. This is their reason for being. To help students attain this end, those who possess highly developed minds, specialized knowledge and creativity. They provide libraries, laboratories, and a host of student services. Everything is aimed at stimulating student learning.

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ments, and spiritual counseling

are found in all Catholic colleges.

In addition there is the atmosphere of Catholicity which is difficult to describe. It is not piety, nor extrinsic devotional. (Continued on page 11)



**MARIAN COLLEGE
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**Classes for credit
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All night sessions on Tuesdays or Thursdays, starting 6:45. Evening classes begin Jan. 31; Marian Lectures begin Feb. 14. **REGISTRATION**

Evening classes, Jan. 26, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; and Jan. 26, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Marian Lectures, the above plus and weekday until 4:30 p.m., or Friday, Feb. 5, and 7 until 9 p.m.; or by mail or telephone.

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'Worship' is subject of Woods dialogue

SACRED MARY-OF-THE-WOODS, Ind.—"Worship" is the topic being treated at the third annual interfaith dialogue session at St. Mary-of-the-Woods College. The second year's meeting will be held on January 16; the opening meeting was held on January 10.

The dialogues, sponsored by the campus unit of the National Federation of Catholic College Students, are theological discussions among members of the Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Orthodox faiths. This year seven faiths are represented at the dialogues.

STUDENTS and resource personnel representing the Catholic, Central Christian, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Jewish and Orthodox are participating.

The dialogues consist of two meetings from each faith participating in the program this year plus chairman Gloriaans Scorsone, a junior at St. Mary's.

Non-participating dialoguers join the resource persons in "interfaith" time. Most of these students may take the floor once in the course of the three-hour session.

DIALOGUE participants representing each faith include:

Central Christian: Scott Alderton, Terre Haute; Rodney Bogue

NOTES

LEOPOLD, Ind.—Mrs. Louis Evarud is the newly elected president of St. Augustine's Altar Society. Other officers include Miss Verma Clegg, Vice President; Miss Alberta Gleeson, secretary; and Mrs. John M. Kelly, treasurer.

500 expected to attend annual DCCW luncheon

INDIANAPOLIS — More than 500 guests are expected to attend the annual luncheon sponsored by the Indianapolis Deaconess Council of Catholic Women on Wednesday, January 16, at 12 noon at the Indiana Roof.

Guest speaker will be Father James V. McCanniskey, S.J., pastor of St. Xavier Church, Cincinnati, who spent six years in the Dean's Office of Loyola University in Chicago and John Carroll University in Cleveland as well

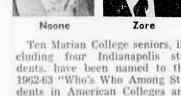
Ten Marian seniors are in 'Who's Who'



Cooper



Kempf



Noone



Zore

Ten Marian College seniors, in cluding four Indianapolis students, have been named to the 1962-63 "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities."

The 10 were chosen by a student faculty committee on the basis of scholastic leadership, extra-curricular activities and promise of success in their chosen careers.

Those from Indianapolis are: Gregory Cooper, a music major, co-editor of photography for the school newspaper (The Phoenix), a member of Young Christian Students and is the Student Board representative for religious organizations.

Donald Kempf, an English major, is president of the Student Board, treasurer of the M-Cub, captain of the tennis team, a member of The Players and the Latin-German Club.

Miss Noone, a chemistry major, is sports editor of the Phoenix, co-captain of the basketball team, captain of the golf team, member of the M-Cub and the Latin-German Cultural Society, student affiliate chapter.

Gerald Zore, a history major, is co-editor of the Pieretti, the Student Board, treasurer of the M-Cub, captain of the tennis team, a member of the Latin-German Club, the Current Affairs Club, and a participant in the Honors Program.

Also named was Eileen Mueller, Ruth Reiter, a music major, editor of the Marian magazine (yearbook) and publications representative on the Student Board.



FATHER LAUCK

Father Lauck to speak at Marian College

INDIANAPOLIS — Father Anthony Lauck, C.S.C., sculptor and head of the art department at the University of Notre Dame, will speak at Marian College on Thursday morning, Jan. 17, on "Sacred Sculpture: Some Recent Work and Comments."

The invocation address in Marian auditorium will be open to the public without charge. It begins at 10:30 a.m.

Father Lauck is a native of Indianapolis and a graduate of John Hersey School of Art. He studied at Cranbrook Academy of Art, the Art Students' League, Cornell School of Art at Notre Dame, G.A.B., in philosophy and under the noted Swedish sculptor Carl V. E. Milles.

His works have won national and international recognition.

Lay brother dies at St. Meinrad

ST. MEINRAD, Ind.—A Pontifical Deacon Mass was offered in the Archabbey Church here by Archabbot Bonaventure Knebel, O.S.B., January 8 for Brother Paul Wingerchuk, O.S.B. Brother Paul was in the Archabbey cemetery. Brother Paul, who was 56, died of a heart attack while working on a whitewashing project at the site of the old St. Meinrad Post Office.

A plasterer by trade, Brother Paul served on the arched building crew in the final stages of the work on St. Bede Hall, in the construction of the new dormitory, and was involved in the renovation of parts of the monastery and surrounding areas.

VIETNAM REPORT

SANIGON, VIETNAM—The 10 deacons of Red-controlled north Vietnam have 313 priests serving 793,000 Catholics, according to the Vietnamese Catholic magazine. The magazine reported that pastoral work is far from complete despite the government's unfriendly stand toward religion.

Mrs. Madrigal will preside at the business meeting immediately following the luncheon. All women and clergy are invited to attend.

The DEANERY officers will be hostesses for the occasion. They are: Mrs. Albert Long, Mrs. John Clark, Mrs. Edgar Murray, Mrs. Francis Toner, Mrs. Frank Linville, Mrs. Louis Kossman and Mrs. Ethelene Kossman.

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Abp. Guerry

(Continued from page 7) generosity of our Lord in His gifts, the greatest wonder of all is—that now as formerly, though under another form—he gives unto us to use, and for our former exertions, sensible gifts—the sufferings of inundation, in His Glorified Body; but He still gives us His Life.

In the Holy Eucharist, He celebrates His Divine Life and the Celestial Life of His Humanity; by satisfying our greatest need, gives us participation in His Divine Life. In His Mystical Body, He forms a constant community of life with us, in order that we may enjoy with Him an ineffable share in the Life of the Three Divine Persons.

O Jesus, living image of the infinite Goodness of Your Father, Who is in Heaven, increase in all the members of Your Mystical Body, an unshakable faith in the Goodness of Your Sacred Heart. Grant them, especially in times of sickness and trial, a firm conviction that You are guiding them, and that it is impossible for You to will anything which is not for their real good and their true happiness.

Guerry, "the Whole Christ," St. Paul Philanthropic Center, 1000 Victory Blvd., Staten Island, New York.

BOOSTERS TO MEET

CLARKSBURG, Ind.—The Booster Club and the Men's Department of the Clark High school will hold a joint meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, Jan. 16, in the school cafeteria.

Donald Kempf, an English major, is president of the Student Board, treasurer of the M-Cub, captain of the tennis team, a member of the Phoenix and the Latin-German Club.

Miss Noone, a chemistry major, is sports editor of the Phoenix, co-captain of the basketball team, captain of the golf team, member of the M-Cub and the Latin-German Cultural Society, student affiliate chapter.

Gerald Zore, a history major, is co-editor of the Pieretti, the Student Board, treasurer of the M-Cub, captain of the tennis team, a member of the Latin-German Club, the Current Affairs Club, and a participant in the Honors Program.

Also named was Eileen Mueller, Ruth Reiter, a music major, editor of the Marian magazine (yearbook) and publications representative on the Student Board.

Holds school tax aid not unconstitutional

NOTRE DAME, Ind.—A University of Notre Dame faculty member maintains that government support of parochial schools does not violate the principle of separation of Church and State "since the state acts for the family, not only for the Church, and does not itself espouse any religious belief."

Henry L. Johnston, associate professor of philosophy at Notre Dame University, contends that "to refuse this help is to deny to the parents who wish it the public assistance in education to which they have a right as citizens."

Johnston expresses his views in a new book, "A Philosophy of Education," designed for use either the graduate or undergraduate level, the book is the latest in the "Catholic Series in Education" published by McGraw-Hill, New York.

"Parents have a primary obligation to educate their children and hence the primary right to choose the means of doing so," Johnston insists. "The state, like the church, is in the field of education, but it is not the sole authority in the family and is the educational agent of the family. Parents who wish instruction in sacred doctrine for their children should have the help of the state in as in other forms of education."

"The state is the first educating agency and while it has educational rights that no other agency has given it or may take away, its rights are not unlimited," Johnston observes. Parents have a right to educate their children "not to fall to do so, and to educate them in truth and goodness, not in falsehood and vice," he writes.

"THIS IS WHY," Johnston continues, "the state quite reasonably imposes a minimum school-leaving age, insists that certain standards be met in the schools, and, in extreme cases, takes children away from parents who are seriously neglecting their upbringing. This is why the state quite reasonably insists that parents use every available means for their children's education in religious doctrine and practice, though their sanctities are of a different character from those of the state."

"The Notre Dame philosopher says that the state has the right to maintain 'on the same basis on which it maintains public schools for those who wish them, religiously affiliated schools for those who wish them.'

He answers the standard objection that church-related schools receive more money than public schools. They are certainly divisive, but so also are existing differences in color, ethnic origin, in political affiliations, in economic interests, in social standing, and in a hundred other things," he writes.

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